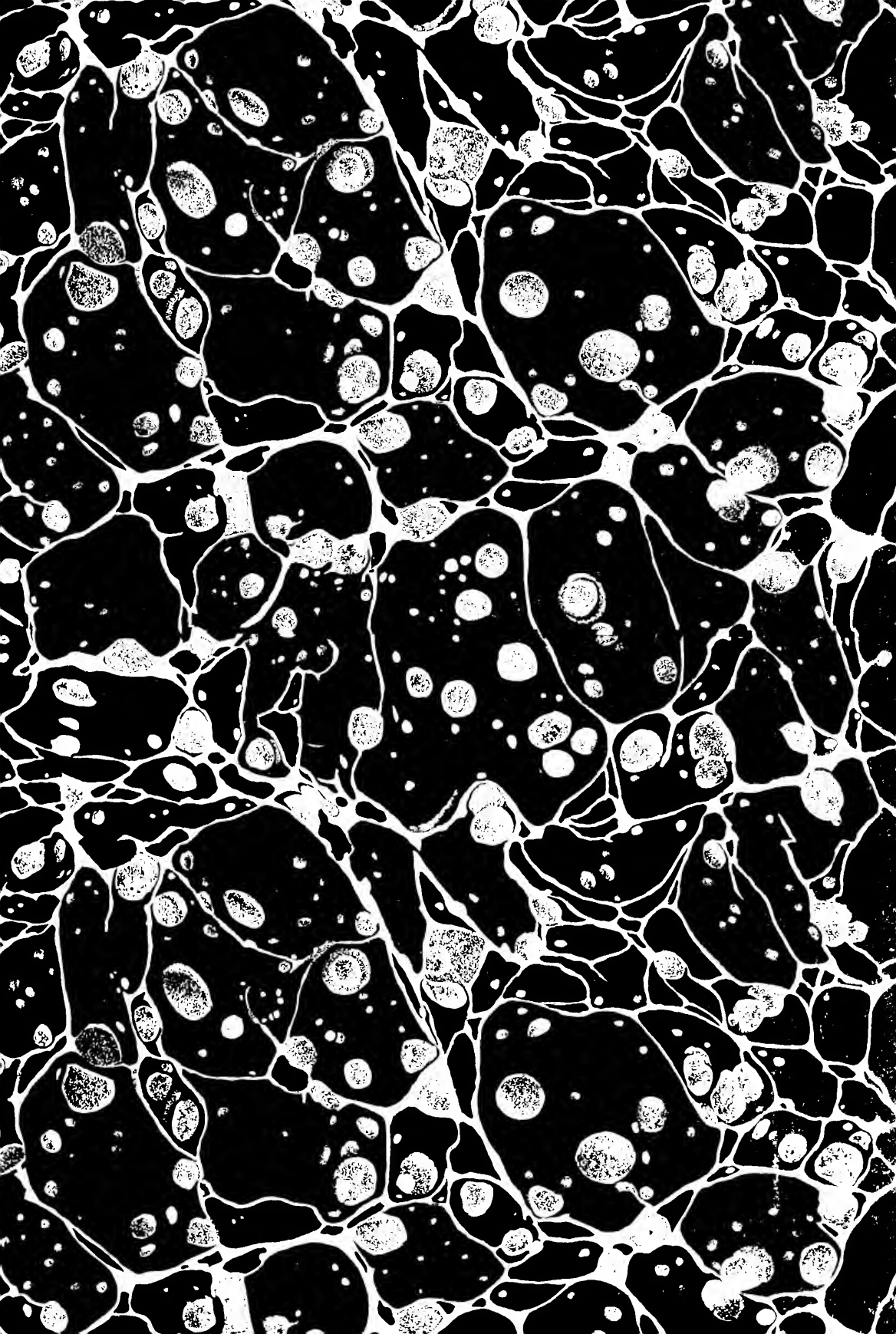




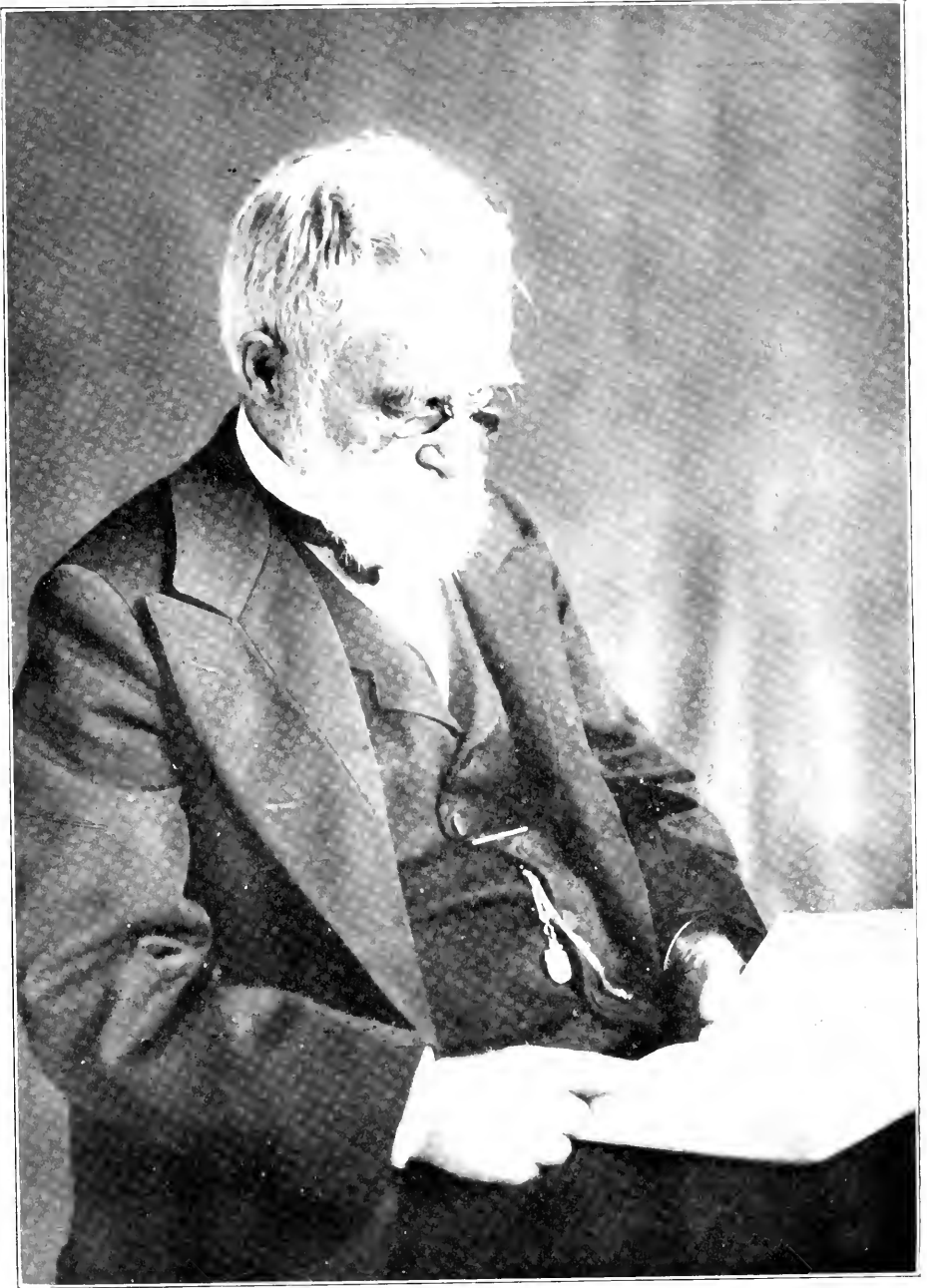
Class _____

Book _____









THOMAS E. HILL

HILL'S REFERENCE GUIDE

FOR
LAND SEEKERS, TRAVELERS,
SCHOOLS,
TOURISTS, EMIGRANTS
AND GENERAL READERS

Including Description and Outline Maps, with New Method of Quick-
Finding Location, in Each State of any City or
Village of 200 Population and More

AN ORIGINAL BOOK

Containing History of Each State, Climate, Irrigated Regions, Opportunities
for New Settlers, Shape and Position of all Counties

WITH
LOCATION AND 1910 POPULATION OF **23,664** CITIES AND VILLAGES
OF THE UNITED STATES

MAPS OF STATES PREPARED, COUNTIES NUMBERED
AND ALL STATES DESCRIBED

BY THOMAS E. HILL

Author of "Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms,"
and Other Reference Works

CHICAGO
HILL STANDARD BOOK COMPANY
1912

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THE GENERAL INDEX

Of this Work is seen in the upper left corner of pages containing names, alphabetically arranged, of forty-eight states. Although this book contains several hundred thousand words, the type display, in description of each state, permits finding the subject mentioned very quickly.

THIS BOOK IS SOLD
ONLY BY SUBSCRIPTION.

Parties Wishing to Buy This Publication Will Please Address the Publishers and an Agent Will Call Upon Them.

Agents Wanted and Exclusive Territory Assigned.

:

CHICAGO, 1912.
HILL STANDARD BOOK COMPANY, PUBLISHERS,
Office: 527 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill.

PREFACE

Processes Employed in Gathering Materials, Writing, Arranging, Manufacturing and Publishing This Book.

"Back to the Land." Easy to say but difficult to perform when there is no available land.

How to make the land a reality, how to get there and how to come into the possession of a sufficiency of it to give the family a support are questions that millions of people want answered.

Pertaining to the getting of a farm are numerous conditions, which relate to location, price, terms of purchase, climate, rainfall, fertility of soil, liability to drouth, extremes of heat and cold, annual number of growing days, population of neighboring market towns, cost of shipping farm products, etc.

For the purpose of explaining these many conditions this book is prepared. It is intended to give an honest, impartial description concerning opportunities for new settlers in every region of the United States, from the long sunshine summer days of Alaska to the warm waters of the Gulf of Mexico, from the hills and valley farms of New England to the verdant plains, the lowlands and the uplands of the Pacific Coast.

These descriptions are not colored in the interest of certain lands for sale. They are a truthful exposition of conditions which the land-seeker will find upon investigation.

As a Guide, as an independent, disinterested work of reference, examination will reveal how large has been the task we have attempted to perform. For our purpose we have sought every means to do this work justice. Maps, descriptions, government surveys, cyclopedias, agricultural reports, public documents and statistics have been ours to investigate. Travel, personal observation and experiment have been ours to study.

The result is this large subject condensed into this compact volume, small enough for the tourist and traveler to carry, printed in a type small enough to give a great amount of description, yet so displayed as to be easy to study as a work of reference.

A long period of time has been necessary in the preparation of this volume, to have it contain all that is necessary, to have it reliable, and so arranged that the reader can quickly find the information which is desired.

To aid this work the 2,770 counties in the United States have been brought into use and in them the many thousand villages and cities of the country have been placed. While this does not always locate the town as closely as if the name was on the map, it gives the general idea of location in the region and state, and permits the finding, in a few seconds, the general situation of several thousand towns more than could possibly be given, even in the finest type, if names were printed on the map.

This arrangement, which is entirely new and original with the author, enables us to give populations of all towns down to small villages of 200 people, the shape, situation and population of all counties, each state and its bordering states be-

ing so clearly defined, plainly lettered and marked as to give the student a general knowledge of the main features of every state.

This book does not pretend to compete with fine books on geography. No effort has been made here to show situation of lakes, direction of rivers, location of mountains, bays or islands. We rest content in the endeavor to give general understanding of location, populations, and such description as will aid people who seek new location for residence, employment and business opportunities.

The expectation is that what we give will so stimulate desire to know further as to lead to a more extended study of the best maps, and create more and more demand for works upon geography.

In the preparation of this work we acknowledge indebtedness to the Chicago Government Reclamation Bureau for statistics and literature on irrigated lands, to the superior Rand & McNally maps, to the very complete Cram's Atlas of the World, the Geographical Publishing Company of Chicago, and to the Sixth Division of the railway mail service located in Chicago. This latter institution has rendered us very important assistance in finding location and shape of every new county which has come into existence in the past few years.

In passing we call attention to the intricate and difficult work performed by the engravers, Messrs. Ottman & Bliss, in outlining the shape and numbering of all counties in the United States, whereby we are enabled to give populations and locations of all towns down to quite small villages.

To these engravers we are also under obligation for the superior lettering surrounding the maps, the showing of all bordering states so plainly their boundaries may be perfectly understood, and all this in shape such that the reader does not have to turn the map around or sideways to see all its parts distinctly.

Following came the reproduction of all maps and drawings into solid plates of zinc by the Service Engraving Company, suitable in connection with type, to print from.

The reader will observe also that, while a great amount of matter is contained upon each page, the type and figures are all so bold and clear, accompanied by handsomely displayed headings, as to make every page an interesting study. For this mechanical and artistic typographical arrangement we are indebted to the Peterson Linotype Company, the putting of all the pages into permanent book plate form for subsequent printing being done by the Illinois Electrotyping Company, while the portrait of the author on copper is executed by the Columbian Engraving Company.

Added to all this mechanical and artistic labor come the printing and binding of this new publication by the Regan Printing House, the complete work, including several hundred thousand words, being exclusively a Chicago production.

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General Index of States

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And Brief Mention of 120 Points of Interest Located Thereon, See Pages 6, 7, 8 and 9

TO GET INFORMATION

About Irrigation, Renovation of Worn-out Land, Statistics of States, Etc., See Alphabetically Arranged Index

Government Irrigation Projects in the United States.

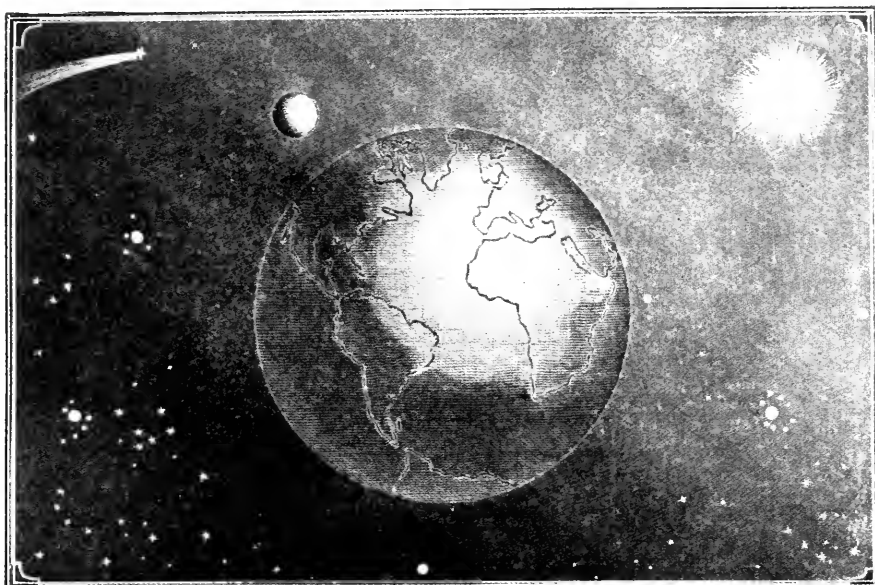
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The World and Its Divisions of Land and Water



THE EARTH AS IT APPEARS IN SPACE

Showing Earth, Sun, Moon, a Comet and various Planets as they revolve in the immensity of space

Admitting the theory that the earth, in its interior, is filled with liquid fire which finds vent, from time to time, in volcanic eruption, it is easy to understand how, in the remote past continents may have been thrown up, the moisture on the earth's surface settling into the hollows, thus making the oceans, seas and lakes.



MAP OF THE PRINCIPAL DIVISIONS OF THE EARTH

Displaying the central situation of the United States in relation to other countries of the world

Relief Map Showing Mountains, Oceans, Lakes, Rivers and Plains

HARVEST TIME IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE WORLD.

In January the wheat is harvested in Australia, New Zealand, Chile and the Argentine Republic.

In February and March the harvest has extended into upper Egypt and India.

In April it is in lower Egypt, India, Persia, Syria, Asia Minor, Cyprus, Mexico and Cuba.

In May it reaches perfection in Algeria, Central Asia, China, Japan, Morocco and Texas.

In June it has reached into Oregon, California, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Kansas, Arkansas, Colorado, Utah, Missouri, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal and the South of France.

In July it has extended into New Zealand, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Southern Minnesota, Nebraska, Upper Canada, Roumania, Bulgaria, Austria, Hungary, South of Russia, Germany, Switzerland and the South of England.

In August the harvest is actively going forward in Central and Northern Minnesota, Dakota, Manitoba, Lower Canada, Columbia, Belgium, Holland, Great Britain, Denmark, Poland and Central Russia.

In September and October it has reached up into Scotland, Norway, Sweden and the North of Russia.

In November it is proceeding in Peru and South Africa, and in December it is in Burmah.

FOREIGN CITIES, DISTANCES FROM CHICAGO.

	Miles.
Amsterdam, Holland	4,897
Antwerp, Belgium	4,912
Athens, Greece	6,567
Berlin, Germany	5,117
Bremen, Germany	5,147
Brindisi, Italy	6,117
Brussels, Belgium	4,887
Christiania, Norway	5,562
Constantinople, Turkey	6,222
Rangoon, India	12,822
St. Helena, West of Africa	10,192
Bohia, Brazil	6,782
Bermuda, E. of U. S.	1,692
Colon, Columbia	3,217
Havana, Cuba	2,312
Livingston, Guate-	
malá	3,407
Nassau, Bahama Is.	2,067
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	7,642
Singapore	11,328
Tampico, Mexico	3,162
Adelaide, Australia	11,933
Hongkong, China	9,678
Honolulu, Sand. Is.	4,733
Melbourne, Aus.	11,353
Yokohama, Japan	7,813
Well'ton, N. Zealand	9,878

Part of the Western Hemisphere, Including North American Continent.



Map of the North American Continent.

Occupied, two thousand or more years ago, by the Mound Builders; more recently by the red men, called Indians; opened to civilization by Christopher Columbus, who discovered the Bahama Islands, October 12, 1492.

This map and three others taken from "Hill's Guide," by Thomas E. Hill, published by Laird & Lee, Chicago, Ill.

When examining the map of North America figures will be found extending from left to right, beginning with A 1 and A 2, in the Arctic regions; succeeding which are B 1, etc., in the regions south of latitude 80; while south of latitude 70 are C 1, and so on, down to Central America. Letters and figures on the map indicate important localities. By examining the map the letters and figures will be readily found indicating points that are thus described.

Localities and Objects Designated on Map by Letters and Numbers

- A 1.** North Pole. **E 28.** Quebec, Can.
A 2. Highest Point of Arctic Expedition. **E 29.** Nova Scotia.
E 30. Gulf of St. Lawrence.
B 1. Point Barrow. **E 31.** Newfoundland.
B 2. Cape Sabin. **F 1.** San Francisco.
B 3. Baffin's Bay. **F 2.** Sierra Nev. Mts.
B 4. Greenland. **F 3.** San Diego.
E 5. Spitzbergen. **F 4.** Salton Lake.
C 1. Siberia, Russia. **F 5.** Colorado River.
C 2. Behring's Strait. **F 6.** Mex. Boundary.
C 3. Alaska. **F 7.** Rocky Mts.
C 4. Yukon River. **F 8.** Denver, Colo.
C 5. Can. Dominion. **F 9.** Santa Fe.
C 6. McKenzie River. **F 10.** Indian Ter.
C 7. Gt. Bear Lake. **F 11.** Arkansas River.
C 8. Gt. Slave Lake. **F 12.** Red River.
C 9. Hudson Bay. **F 13.** Mississippi River.
C 10. Hudson Strait. **F 14.** St. Louis, Mo.
C 11. Davis Strait. **F 15.** Ohio River.
C 12. Iceland. **F 16.** Cincinnati, O.
C 13. Norway. **F 17.** Allegheny Mts.
C 14. Arctic Circle. **F 18.** Charleston, S. C.
D 1. Mt. St. Elias. **F 19.** Cape Hatteras.
D 2. Mt. Fairweather. **F 20.** Wash'gton, D. C.
D 3. Sitka, Alaska. **F 21.** Philadelphia, Pa.
D 4. Mt. Brown. **F 22.** Bermuda Isl's.
D 5. Lake Winnipeg. **F 23.** Atlantic Ocean.
D 6. Winnipeg. **G 1.** Pacific Ocean.
D 7. Lake Nibigon. **G 2.** Guadalupe Is.
D 8. Labrador. **G 3.** Tropic of Canc'r.
D 9. Strait of Belle Isle. **G 4.** Low, California.
E 1. Vancouver Is. **G 5.** Gt. of California.
E 2. Victoria, B. C. **G 6.** Mexico.
E 3. Mt. St. Helens. **G 7.** Sierra Madre.
E 4. Portland, Ore. **G 8.** Rio Grande.
E 5. Columbia River. **G 9.** Monterey, Mex.
E 6. Boundary Line. **G 10.** Gulf of Mexico.
E 7. Salt Lake, Utah. **G 11.** Galveston, Tex.
E 8. Yellowstone Pk. **G 12.** New Orleans.
E 9. Missouri River. **G 13.** Florida.
E 10. Dakota. **G 14.** St. Augustine.
E 11. St. Paul, Minn. **G 15.** Havana.
E 12. Duluth, Minn. **G 16.** Cuba, W. Ind'ls.
E 13. Lake Superior. **G 17.** Watling Island.
E 14. Mackinac. **H 1.** Mexico City.
E 15. Lake Michigan. **H 2.** Pocomatepeti.
E 16. Chicago. **H 3.** Vera Cruz, Mex.
E 17. Lake Huron. **H 4.** Yucatan, S. A.
E 18. Detroit, Mich. **H 5.** Guatemala.
E 19. Lake Erie. **H 6.** Honduras.
E 20. Cleveland. **H 7.** Nicaragua.
E 21. Buffalo, N. Y. **H 8.** Nicaragua Lake.
E 22. Lake Ontario. **H 9.** Caribbean Sea.
E 23. Montreal, Can. **H 10.** Jamaica.
E 24. New York, N. Y. **H 11.** Hayti, W. Inds.
E 25. Boston, Mass. **I 1.** Ist. of Panama.
E 26. Mt. Wash'gton. **I 2.** Aspinwall.
E 27. St. Lawrence R. **I 3.** U. S. of Colombia.
I 4. Venezuela, S. C.
I 5. Equator.

Description of Notable Objects on the North American Continent.

A 1. The North Pole. An imaginary point where the lines of longitude are supposed to converge.

A 2. The Point Near the North Pole, reached by arctic navigators, being Lockwood Island, discovered by the Greely expedition in May, 1883, and supposed to be about 450 miles from the North Pole. Failing to get supplies, the expedition started southward, and camped at Cape Sabin (see B. 2), about 420 miles southwest of Lockwood Island, where they were rescued in a dying condition by the relief expedition under guidance of Commander W. S. Schley, 7 being rescued alive, 17 having died before relief arrived.

B 1. Point Barrows. The northernmost point of Alaska, and the most northern point of the United States' possessions.

B 2. Cape Sabin A locality that will always be notable as the place where the Greely explorers went into camp and waited for relief, which did not come until the majority of the party had died.

B 3. Baffin's Bay. So named after William Baffin, who first explored the region in 1816. It is a large inland sea, 1,000 miles long and 500 miles wide.

B 4. Greenland. A region of unknown extent northward, said to have been discovered in the ninth century by an Icelander. Dr. Kane extended his explorations northward, across Greenland, to within 520 miles of the North Pole. The whole face of the northern portion is covered with a sheet of ice and snow. Greenlanders are widely scattered throughout the colder regions of the north.

B 5. Spitzbergen. A group of islands covering about 30,000 English square miles. Covered with nearly perpetual snow and glaciers.

C 1. Siberia. A vast territory in North Asia, belonging to Russia, 4,000 miles long and 2,600 wide.

C 2. Behring's Strait. Explored by Vitus Behring in 1728; is nearly 50 miles wide from Alaska to Siberia, with three uninhabited islands nearly midway between. Towards the middle the water is about 120 feet in depth. With a railroad spanning the distance between Alaska and Siberia, either above water or in a tunnel under the water, nearly all portions of the world could be traversed by continuous railways.

C 3. Alaska. Belongs to the United States; comprises 565,862 square miles; population in 1900, 63,592. A small proportion are whites. Purchased of Russia, in 1867, for \$7,200,000. Alaskan waters are the home of the fur seal, the largest weighing about 700 pounds.

C 4. Yukon River. The principal river of Alaska; rises in the Rocky Mountains, in the Canadian Dominion, flows 2,000 miles, and empties into the Pacific ocean some 400 miles southwest of Behring Strait.

C 5. Canadian Dominion. A vast area of country in the northern part of North America, usually designated as British America, contains 3,500,000 square miles, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and from the United States to the Arctic Ocean. Population in 1901 was 5,528,847.

C 6. Mackenzie River. An important river of British America, 1,773 miles long. Runs through Athabasca and Great Slave Lakes, and empties into the Arctic Ocean.

C 7. Great Bear Lake. By observing a perfect map of North America it will be seen that a chain of lakes extends from the Arctic Ocean, near Alaska, eastward to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The most northerly of these is Great Bear Lake, the area of surface of which is estimated to be 14,000 square miles.

C 8. Great Slave Lake. Next, south of Great Bear, is Great Slave Lake, 300 miles in length by 50 in width, and like other lakes in this region, wholly frozen over for six months in the year.

C 9. Hudson Bay. A great inland sea, on the borders of which the Hudson Bay Company, which was established in 1670, held control until 1869; at which time their possessions were transferred to the Dominion of Canada for the sum of \$1,500,000, they only reserving their trading posts and a small amount of land around each post.

C 10. Hudson Strait is a body of water joining Hudson Bay with the Atlantic Ocean; is 450 miles in length, by 60 miles in width.

C 11. Davis Strait. So called from the name of the navigator who first discovered it. Connects Baffin's Bay with the Atlantic Ocean, being at its narrowest point 160 miles in width.

C 12. Iceland. An island 500 miles in length by 200 miles in width; in the northernmost part of the Atlantic in the confines of the Arctic Ocean; belongs to the kingdom of Denmark. Is about 800 miles from Norway and 300 from Greenland. Settled by Norwegians in the latter part of the ninth century; has thus been open to civilization over 1,000 years. Possessed once a climate much more warm than now.

In spite of cold and poverty its people have been noted for literary attainments and scientific acquisitions. Population, 1901, 78,470.

C 13. Norway. Formerly formed with Sweden one joint kingdom; is 1,100 miles long and 250 miles wide; has, however, its own government, legislative machinery, army and navy, after the manner of each separate State in the United States.

C 14. Arctic Circle. A circle drawn around the North Pole which is supposed to divide the arctic regions from the temperate zone.

D 1. Mt. St. Elias. A volcanic mountain between Alaska and British America; is 19,000 feet in height and is one of the highest peaks in North America.

D 2. Mt. Fairweather. In southeast Alaska; is 14,900 feet, or 2 1/2 miles, in height.

D 3. Sitka. The former capital of Alaska, on the coast, in the southernmost part of that territory.

Points of Interest in the Central Part of North America

D 4. Mt. Brown. Is 15,900 feet high, in the Rocky Mountains, near Mt. Hooker, in the same range of mountains; the latter being 15,675 feet in height.

D 5. Lake Winnipeg. Is 90 miles north of Minnesota; is 264 miles long, 53 miles wide.

D 6. Winnipeg. Capital of Manitoba; celebrated for its schools and advanced civilization. Population, 1901, 90,204.

D 7. Lake Nipigon. An important lake at the head of Nipigon River, renowned as a resort for fishermen.

D 8. Labrador. A portion of the North American continent supposed to have been visited by the Northmen in the ninth century; is a cold, frigid region, a large portion of the year, and is settled largely by the Esquimaux. Is under English rule.

D 9. Strait of Belle Isle. A narrow neck of water separating Labrador from Newfoundland.

E 1. Vancouver Island. Is 270 miles long, 50 miles wide, and has, with its chief town, Victoria, a large and growing population. Under British rule.

E 2. Victoria. Capital of the province of British Columbia; stands at the southeast extremity of Vancouver Island.

E 3. Mt. St. Helena. In the southeast of Washington State; 13,400 feet high. Mt. Hood, in northern Oregon, is 11,225 feet high.

E 4. Portland, Ore. Population 1900, 90,426. This is a region, owing to mild, moist and favorable climate, of remarkable fruit and vegetable production.

E 5. Columbia River. Largest stream on the western coast of the United States, being 1,000 miles long.

E 6. Boundary Line, between the United States and the British Dominion.

E 7. Salt Lake. An extensive sheet of salt water, 70 miles long and 30 miles wide, having an average depth of 7 or 8 feet, and nowhere over 20 feet in depth. Its surface is over 4,200 feet above the sea. Nine islands are found in this lake, some of which are 3,250 feet above the level of its surface. No living creature is found in its waters, which constitute one of the purest and most concentrated brines in the world. Receives fresh water from two sources, but has no outlet.

E 8. Yellowstone Park. Is 65 miles long and 55 miles wide; contains from 5,000 to 10,000 springs, and 50 geysers that throw water to a height of from 50 to 200 feet. Was set apart by Congress as a public park in 1872.

E 9. Missouri River. The longest continuous river in the world; springs out in the Rocky Mountains, in Montana, runs north 200 miles, thence east 1,200 miles, thence southeast to the mouth of the Kansas River, thence east to the Mississippi, thence south, in the union with the Mississippi, to the Gulf of Mexico; its entire length being 4,506 miles; 2,540 miles being navigable, in high water, up from the Mississippi

E 10. Dakota. So called from the Dakota Indians; was set apart as a territory in 1861, and admitted into the Union as two states in 1889. Bountiful wheat-growing region.

E 11. St. Paul. Population 1900, 163,065.

E 12. Duluth. Population, 1900, 52,969.

E 13. Lake Superior. Is the largest body of fresh water in the world, being 355 miles long and 160 wide; is 600 feet above the level of the sea; its average depth is 1,000 feet, its bottom thus being 400 feet below the level of the sea.

E 14. Mackinac. An island located at the northern extremity of Michigan, in the Straits of Mackinac; is a national park 3 miles long by 2 miles wide; is much frequented as a summer resort.

E 15. Lake Michigan. The second in size of the great fresh water lakes; lies wholly in the United States, 240 miles long and 88 miles wide in some places.

E 16. Chicago. In the vicinity of Chicago, and to the westward, throughout the Mississippi valley, are the great prairies where the rank growth of vegetation has blossomed and gone to decay, every year for centuries, creating a wondrously fertile soil, adapted to the growth of that important cereal known as corn.

E 17. Lake Huron. One of the five great lakes. Separates the Canadian dominion from the State of Michigan. Area, 20,000 square miles. Depth, 1,000 feet. Its surface is 584 feet above the level of the ocean. Contains 3,000 islands.

E 18. Detroit. Population, 1900, 285,704.

E 19. Lake Erie. Length, 240 miles; breadth, from 30 to 60 miles. Average depth about 120 feet.

E 20. Cleveland. Population, 1900, 381,768.

E 21. Buffalo. Population, 1900, 352,387.

E 22. Lake Ontario. Easternmost of the five great lakes, is 196 miles long and 55 miles wide, being, in some places, 600 feet deep.

E 23. Montreal. The largest city of Canada, 400 miles from New York, 180 miles from Quebec and 2,750 miles from Liverpool, England. Population, 1901, 267,730.

E 24. New York City. Population, 1905, 3,948,191.

E 25. Boston. Population, 1904, 588,482.

E 26. Mt. Washington. One of the highest of the White Mountains, in the State of New Hampshire, is 6,285 feet high; has a carriage road and railway to its summit, on the top of which is a signal service station and a hotel.

E 27. St. Lawrence River. Rises at the lower end of Lake Ontario and empties into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, being 750 miles long. Including the chain of lakes it is 3,200 miles long up to Duluth.

E 28. Quebec. The location where this city is situated was discovered by Jacques Cartier in 1535, and founded by Champlain in 1608. Throughout the Canadian Dominion one of the principal sports of the country is that of tobogganing on the frozen snow, in the long winter season. Capital of the Providence of Quebec. Population, 1901, 68,840.

E 29. Nova Scotia. A small province belonging to the British Possessions 280 miles long and from 50 to 100 miles in width. Contains about 400 lakes and a population of 459,572. Capital city, Halifax.

E 30. Gulf of St. Lawrence. Lies westward of Newfoundland, and is the entrance to the St. Lawrence river.

E 31. Newfoundland. An island and province of the British Possessions at the eastward extreme of the North American continent; is 370 miles in length, 290 in breadth.

F 1. San Francisco. Population, 1900, 342,782.

F 2. Sierra Nevada Mountains. Extending 450 miles in length along the eastern boundary of California.

F 3. San Diego. Seaport city and port of entry, having a superior harbor, in lower California. Modern discovery by Cabrillo in 1542. First settled in 1769. A new town commenced in 1867. Has many attractions both as a summer and winter resort. Will become a large city. Population in 1900, 17,700.

F 4. Salton Lake. A newly formed lake in southern California.

F 5. Colorado River. Rises in southeastern Utah, flows first west and then south 2,000 miles, emptying into the Gulf of California.

F 6. Boundary Line of Mexico. Extending from the Pacific Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico, a distance of about 1,400 miles.

F 7. Rocky Mountains. Extending from Mexico to the Arctic Ocean, a distance of 2,500 miles, being over 1,000 miles wide in the U. S.

F 8. Denver. Population, 1900, 133,859.

F 9. Santa Fe. Capital of New Mexico. An old Spanish-Mexican town, founded in 1605.

F 10. Indian Territory. A region having about 10,000 square miles, originally set apart by the government in 1848 for the use of the Indians.

F 11. Arkansas River. Excepting the Missouri, the largest branch of the Mississippi. Rises in the Rocky Mountains and flows 2,170 miles, southeastward, to the Mississippi, being navigable for eight months of the year for a distance of 800 miles from its mouth.

F 12. Red River. Rises on the east border of New Mexico.

F 13. Mississippi River. The principal river of North America and, including its chief branch, the Missouri, the longest in the world. Rises in the highlands of Minnesota and flows southward 2,616 miles.

F 14. St. Louis. Population, 1900, 575,238.

Notable Localities and Objects in Southern North America

F 15. Ohio River. Formed by the union of the Allegheny and Monongahela at Pittsburgh, Pa.; thence flows southwest to the Mississippi 950 miles. Navigable through its entire length.

F 16. Cincinnati. Population, 1900, 325,902.

F 17. Allegheny Mountains. Extending from Cape Gaspe, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, southwest to Alabama, 1,300 miles. Are the dividing ridge between the Atlantic and the Mississippi valley.

F 18. Charleston. Population, 1900, 55,507. Since the early settlement of the States this has been a region celebrated for the growth of cotton.

F 19. Cape Hatteras. A dangerous point for ships on the sea, at the extreme eastern point of North Carolina.

F 20. Washington. Population, 1900, 278,718.

F 21. Philadelphia. Population, 1900, 1,293,637.

F 22. Bermuda Islands. So named because first discovered by Bermudez, a Spaniard, in 1527. Were colonized in 1609. There are 500 islets, which, in all, contain about 12,000 acres, the whole occupying about 20 miles in length by 6 miles in breadth.

F 23. Atlantic Ocean. That ocean, at the eastward of America, which divides the old world from the new, extending from the Arctic circle on the north to the Antarctic circle on the south; is 5,000 miles wide at the widest and 1,600 miles in width at the narrowest point.

G 1. Pacific Ocean. That great body of water at the westward of America, being about 9,000 miles long by 10,300 miles broad, at its greatest breadth, its area covering about two-fifths of the entire globe.

G 2. Guadeloupe Island. Three hundred miles to the westward of lower California.

G 3. Tropic of Cancer. That line which is supposed to be the northern boundary of the equatorial region.

G 4. Lower California. That portion of California which is principally in Mexican territory; a very dry, rocky and forbidding region having a population numbering about 12,000 persons, the most of whom live near the southern extremity of the peninsula.

G 5. Gulf of California. Divides lower California from the rest of Mexico. Is 700 miles long and from 40 to 100 miles wide.

G 6. Mexico. Occupies the southern part of the North American continent, occupied by a race of beings, about the seventh century called the Toltecs; subsequently, in the twelfth century, by the Aztecs, who remained here until the conquest of the country, by Cortez, in 1519. Present population is little less than 14,000,000.

G 7. Sierra Madre. The name of the southern portion of the Rocky Mountains which are in Mexico.

G 8. Rio Grande River. Has a total length of about 1,800 miles, and for 1,100 miles forms the boundary between Mexico and the United States. Navigable for 450 miles from the sea.

G 9. Monterey, Mexico. The most thriving city of Northern Mexico, having, in 1900, a population of 62,266. Founded in 1596.

G 10. Gulf of Mexico. Basin of the Atlantic Ocean, covering an area of 800,000 square miles.

G 11. Galveston. Population, 1900, 37,780.

G 12. New Orleans. Population, 1900, 287,104.

G 13. Florida. The most southern portion of the United States, 400 miles long; average width, 120 miles. A very general and favorite resort, in the winter season, because of its mild climate.

G 14. St. Augustine. The oldest city in the United States. The region hereabouts first made known to Europeans by Ponce de Leon, who landed near the city in 1512. The city, itself, founded in 1565. A favorite resort for people from the north in the winter season. Widely known because of its magnificent Ponce de Leon hotel.

G 15. Havana. The capital of Cuba and the most important city in the West Indies. Founded by Velasquez in 1511. Population of Havana and its suburbs, 1899, 235,981.

G 16. Cuba. Largest of West India Islands. Length, 750 miles; average width, 50 miles. Population about 1,500,000. The white people of Cuba are of Spanish descent, and among the ladies are types of a very high order of beauty.

G 17. Watling Island. One of the Bahamas, being the island on which, it is supposed, Columbus first landed, October 12, 1492, upon his arrival in the New World, 70 days after leaving Spain.

H 1. Mexico City. Capital of the Mexican Republic. Situated on an elevated plateau; is laid out with great regularity, being about three miles square. Supposed to have been founded by the Aztecs in 1325. Population, 1900, 368,777.

H 2. Volcano Popocatepetl. Largest volcano in Mexico, a mountain about 10 miles southwest of Mexico City. Is 17,200 feet above sea level. Though it emits smoke, no eruption has taken place since 1540.

H 3. Vera Cruz. Leading harbor on the eastern coast of Mexico; built in the Mexican capital; built in semicircle and surrounded by a strong wall. Population about 17,000.

H 4. Yucatan. A Mexican peninsula jutting into the Gulf of Mexico. Discovered by the Spaniards in 1517.

H 5. Guatemala. In Central America. Area, 48,290 square miles; nearly as large as Ohio. Has a population of 1,842,134. Many Northerners have recently come here and engaged in the cultivation of coffee and bananas.

H 6. Honduras. A Republic in Central America about the size of Indiana, having a population of 744,901. Was discovered by Columbus on his fourth voyage, in 1562(?). Is being rapidly opened to settlers from the United States. Area, 42,658 square miles.

H 7. Nicaragua. A Republic of Central America, near the size of the State of New York. Population about 500,000. Has several smoking volcanoes, and a soil that produces, in abundance, all the fruits and vegetables of the tropics. Area, 49,200 square miles.

H 8. Lake Nicaragua. A sheet of water 110 miles long and from 30 to 50 miles wide.

H 9. Caribbean Sea. That part of the Atlantic Ocean, between the coasts of Central and South America and the large islands of the West Indies.

H 10. Jamaica. One of the West India Islands belonging to England, a little less in size than New Jersey. Length, 135 miles; 21 to 49 miles wide. Population, 581,000.

H 11. Hayti. Largest of the West India Islands. Cuba excepted; 400 miles long, 150 miles wide at the widest point. Is near the size of New Hampshire. Population about 1,425,000, nearly all negroes.

I-1. Isthmus of Panama. Narrow neck of land, connecting North and South America, a high range of mountains forming the barrier between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, which, at this point, are about 31 miles apart.

I-1. Panama Canal. The route for this canal was first surveyed in 1527; Panama railroad built in 1850-1855; Panama Canal Company organized by De Lesseps, 1879; work on canal begun 1881; Canal company failed, 1888; De Lesseps and others sentenced to prison for fraud, 1893; new French canal company formed, 1894; De Lesseps died, 1894; canal property offered to the United States, 1902, for \$40,000,000; accepted, 1903; a canal treaty made with Colombia, January, 1903, was rejected by Colombia in August, 1903; Revolution; organized the Republic of Panama in November, 1903; United States treaty with Panama for purchase of territory five miles in width on each side of canal November, 1903.

I-2. Aspinwall. Sometimes called Colon, is built on the coral island of Manzanilla. Was founded by the Panama Railway Company, in 1850, and derives its name from W. H. Aspinwall, one of the principal railway shareholders.

I-3. United States of Colombia. The name for several confederated States, in this portion of South America, the area of which is 502,000 square miles; about seven times as large as the six New England States.

I-4. Venezuela. A portion of Northern South America. Includes nineteen separate States and Territories, and contains a population of 2,198,225. Republican government.

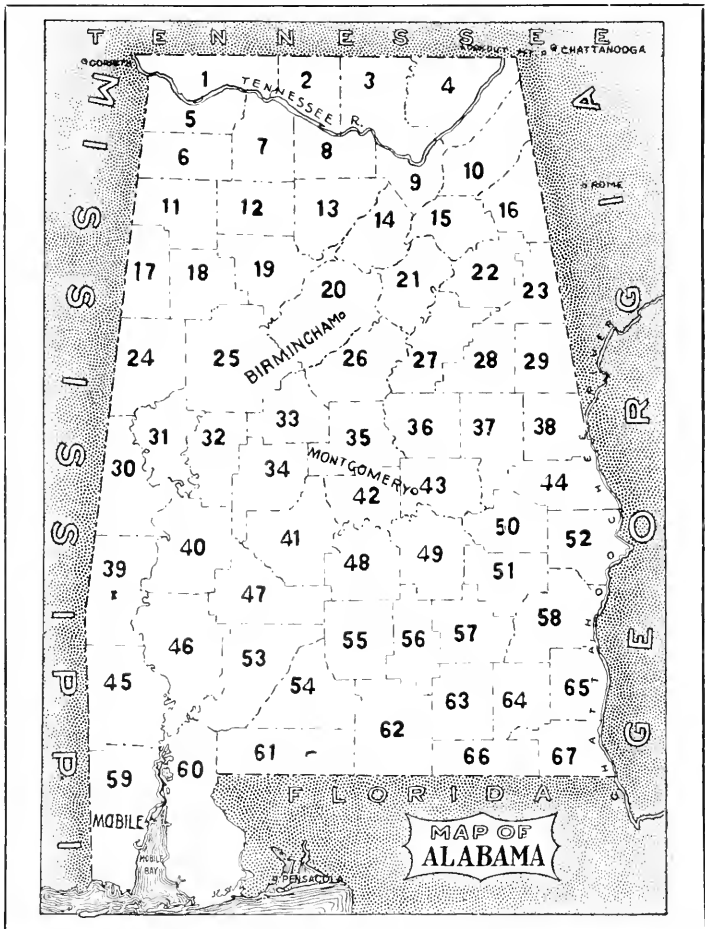
I-5. Equator. The imaginary partition line midway between the North and South Poles, divides the northern from the southern hemisphere, and crosses those regions which, being directly under the sun's vertical rays, are the warmest parts of the earth.

STATE AND THE 67 COUNTIES OF ALABAMA

With Their Boundaries

Location and Population of ALABAMA COUNTIES

Loca- tion	COUNTIES	Pop. 1910
1	Lauderdale	30,936
2	Lincolnton	26,880
3	Madison	47,041
4	Jackson	32,918
5	Colbert	24,802
6	Franklin	19,369
7	Lawrence	21,984
8	Morgan	33,781
9	Marshall	28,553
10	DeKalb	28,261
11	Marion	17,495
12	Winston	12,855
13	Cullman	28,331
14	Blount	21,456
15	Etowah	39,109
16	Cherokee	20,226
17	Lamar	17,487
18	Fayette	16,248
19	Walker	37,013
20	Jefferson	226,476
21	Saint Clair	20,715
22	Calhoun	39,115
23	Cleburne	13,385
24	Pickens	25,055
25	Tuscaloosa	47,559
26	Shelby	26,949
27	Talladega	37,921
28	Clay	21,006
29	Randolph	24,659
30	Sumter	28,699
31	Greene	22,717
32	Hale	39,115
33	Bibb	22,797
34	Perry	31,222
35	Chilton	23,187
36	Coosa	16,621
37	Tallapoosa	31,034
38	Chambers	36,056
39	Choctaw	18,183
40	Marengo	39,923
41	Dallas	58,401
42	Autauga	20,038
43	Elmore	28,245
44	Lee	22,867
45	Washington	14,451
46	Clarke	30,987
47	Wilcox	33,810
48	Lowndes	31,894
49	Montgomery	82,178
50	Macon	26,049
51	Bullock	30,196
52	Russell	25,937
53	Monroe	27,155
54	Concord	24,433
55	Butler	29,030
56	Crenshaw	23,313
57	Pike	30,815
58	Barbour	32,148
59	Mobile	80,851
60	Baldwin	18,178
61	Escambia	18,889
62	Covington	32,124
63	Coffee	26,119
64	Dale	21,873
65	Henry	20,913
66	Geneva	26,230
67	Houston	32,441
Total		2,138,093



ALABAMA TOWNS WITH 1910 POPULATION

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
Abbeville	65	1,144	Ashville	21	278	Benton	48	614
Aberprombie	33	350	Athens	2	1,715	Berry	18	372
Abernant	25	300	Atmore	61	1,060	Bessemer	20	10,861
Acton	26	1,500	Attalla	15	2,513	Baxat	11	384
Adamsville	20	619	Aubrey	20	318	Billingsley	42	256
Adgar	20	1,271	Auburn	14	1,408	Birmingham	20	132,685
Alabama City	15	4,313	Austinvill	8	671	Black	66	485
Alameda	46	218	Autaugaville	12	313	Bladen Springs	39	425
Albertville	9	1,544	Avondale	20	4,015	Blocton	33	2,500
Aldrich	26	431				Blossburg	20	1,518
Alexander City	37	1,710				Blount Springs	14	371
Aliceville	24	647				Blountsville	14	314
Allenton	47	608				Blowhorn	14	287
Alton	20	200				Bluffton	16	318
Altos	15	1,671				Boaz	9	1,010
Andalusia	62	2,480				Boligee	31	200
Andersonville	1	226				Bolling	35	351
Anniston	22	12,794				Bon Air	27	378
Ariton	64	431				Bon Secour	60	355
Arkadelphia	13	207				Branchehead	33	257
Ashford	67	479				Brantley	56	803
Ashland	28	1,062				Brewton	61	2,185
						Bridgeport	4	2,115

Explanation: Index to Towns. First Column, Names of Towns; Second Column, Number the Same as Number of the County Where Town is Located; Third Column, Population of 1910. Loca. Means Location. Pop. Means Population. Star in Front of Name Indicates County Seat.

Alabama Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
Brierfield	33.	2,081	Equality	36.	200	I			Mount Andrew	58.	397
Brighton	20.	1,502	Eufaula	58.	4,250	Iverness	51.	241	Mount Hope	7.	300
Brempton	21.	251	Eumora	66.	321	Ireland Hill	21.	235	Mount Vernon	59.	800
Brooklyn	54.	358	Eutaw	31.	1,001	Ironaton	27.	98	Mount Whiting	68.	251
Brookside	20.	623	Evergreen	54.	1,582	Irontdale	20.	572	Maula	26.	409
Brookwood	25.	1,550	Ezra	20.	250	Isom	14.	281	Munford	27.	400
Browns	41.	200							Murray	20.	1,000
Brundidge	57.	815	F			J			N		
Buena Vista	53.	208	Fairhope	60.	590	Jackson	46.	1,379	Nanafalia	40.	600
Burnsville	41.	208	Fairview	8.	237	Jacksons Gap	37.	207	Natural Bridge	12.	211
Butler	39.	351	Falkville	48.	325	Jacksonville	22.	2,231	Nauvoo	19.	392
			Faunsdale	40.	352	James	51.	424	Newbern	32.	515
C			Fayette	18.	636	*Jasper	19.	2,509	New Brockton	63.	328
Caddo	25.	300	Finchburg	53.	200	Jefferson	40.	201	Newburg	6.	252
Calhala	41.	214	Fisk	3.	311	Jemison	35.	413	New Decatur	8.	6,118
Calumet	19.	355	Fitzpatrick	51.	398	Jernigan	52.	500	New Hope	3.	301
Camden	47.	648	Flve Points	38.	200	Johns	20.	500	New Market	3.	300
*Camphill	37.	896	Flat Creek	40.	217	Jonesboro	20.	1,979	Newsite	37.	300
Capitol Heights	49.	403	Flomaton	61.	539	Jones Mills	53.	442	Newton	34.	524
Carbon Hill	19.	1,627	Florala	62.	2,439				Newville	65.	352
Cardiff	20.	426	Florence	1.	6,689	K			North Birm.	61.	209
Carrollton	24.	444	Foley	60.	218	Kellyton	36.	315	O		
Cashbury	54.	235	*Forest Home	55.	34	Kennedy	17.	261	Oakhill	47.	341
Catherine	20.	208	*Forest Davis	30.	300	Kimberly	20.	800	Oakman	19.	1,065
Center	16.	256	Fort Deposit	48.	893	Kinsey	67.	310	*Oneonta	14.	609
Centerville	38.	730	Fort Payne	10.	1,317				*Opelika	44.	1,731
Central Mills	41.	208	Fredonia	38.	250	L			Opp	62.	863
*Chambers	49.	250	Fruitdale	45.	278	*Lafayette	38.	1,632	Orville	41.	255
Chatham	45.	218	Fruithurst	23.	257	Lagarde	15.	266	Oscarville	16.	270
Chelsea	26.	413	Fulton	46.	518	Lahusage	19.	250	Oxford	22.	1,090
Chepultepec	14.	212	G			Lamson	47.	250	Oxmoor	20.	501
Choccolocco	22.	250	Gadsden	15.	10,557	Landersville	7.	241	*Ozark	64.	2,229
Chunchula	59.	214	Gainesville	30.	532	Lanett	38.	3,820			
Citronelle	59.	935	Gallion	32.	208	Langdale	38.	584	P		
Clanton	35.	1,123	Gantt	62.	321	Langston	4.	314	Paint Rock	4.	531
Clayton	38.	1,120	Gantt Quarry	27.	314	Lanier	27.	200	Palmetto		
Clio	38.	580	Garden City	13.	200	Lapine	56.	250	Beach	60.	325
Coalburg	20.	381	Garland	55.	250	Larkinsville	4.	216	Pala	20.	384
Coal City	21.	685	Gate City	20.	700	Lawrenceville	65.	200	Palos	15.	284
Coal Creek	20.	381	Gaylesville	16.	204	Leigh	14.	300	Patton	19.	309
Coaling	25.	250	Geneva	66.	969	Leighton	5.	540	*Pell City	21.	530
Coal Valley	19.	410	Georgiana	55.	969	Lectothatchee	48.	341	Perdue Hill	53.	282
Cochrane	24.	209	Glard	52.	4,214	Lilly	30.	213	Petry	56.	214
Coden	59.	250	Glass	38.	200	Lily	35.	300	Phoenix	14.	4,555
Coffee Springs	66.	503	Glen Carbon	15.	200	Lim Rock	4.	241	Pickensville	24.	214
Collinsville	10.	673	Glencoe	15.	200	*Linden	43.	1,900	Piedmont	22.	2,226
Columbia	67.	1,122	Glen Dale	69.	500	Lineville	24.	1,053	Pinckard	61.	541
Columblana	26.	1,079	Glenville	52.	282	*Livingston	39.	877	Pine Apple	47.	627
Comer	58.	200	Glenwood	56.	336	Loachapoka	44.	357	Pine Grove	51.	274
*Cordeva	19.	1,741	Good Water	36.	740	Lockhart	62.	600	Pine Hill	47.	470
Corona	19.	1,571	Gordo	24.	707	Longview	26.	250	Pine Level	49.	250
Cottondale	25.	581	Gordon	67.	293	Louisville	58.	483	Pinkey	21.	350
Cottonwood	65.	578	Goshen	57.	347	Lower Peach Tree	47.	700	Piper	33.	300
Courtland	7.	478	Graces	20.	500	Lundensboro	48.	481	Plateau	59.	209
Covington	20.	515	Graham	29.	284	Luthers Store	41.	250	Pleasant Hill	41.	506
Crawford	52.	218	Granger	67.	216	*Luverne	56.	1,384	Pleasanton	16.	261
Crossville	10.	250	Grassell	29.	1,000	M			Pleasant Ridge	31.	350
Cuba	30.	650	Greenville	29.	428	Maben	20.	200	Pletcher	66.	281
Cullman	13.	2,130	Greely	25.	300	McCallum	19.	200	Pecahontas	19.	300
Curt Station	13.	200	Greely	25.	300	McFall	32.	820	Point Clear	60.	431
Curtistown	15.	200	Green Pond	33.	250	McGhee	16.	350	Poley	62.	317
			*Greensboro	32.	2,048	McKinley	40.	214	Polard	61.	329
D			*Greenhill	55.	3,377	Madison	50.	426	Porter	20.	266
Dadeville	37.	1,193	*Grove Hill	46.	314	Magazine	50.	521	Portersville	10.	218
Daleva	67.	218	Guin	11.	356	Magnolia	40.	521	Powderly	29.	344
Daleville	64.	520	*Guntersville	9.	1,145	Magnolia Sprgs	69.	241	Powers	32.	550
Daphne	66.	312	Gurley	3.	750	Manchester	19.	507	Prati City	29.	3,485
Dayton	40.	382	Gurnee	26.	200	Maplesville	35.	511	*Prattville	42.	2,322
Decatur	8.	1,328				Marbury	42.	617	Prentice	40.	284
Deer Creek	19.	279	H			Margaret	21.	600			
Demopolis	47.	2,417	Hackleburt	11.	286	*Marion	31.	1,831	R		
Dixons Mills	41.	210	Haleyville	12.	1,111	Marvel	33.	421	Ragland	21.	483
Dolomite	20.	1,018	*Hamilton	11.	422	Marvyn	52.	300	Ramer	49.	311
Dora	19.	916	Hanceville	13.	464	Mathews	49.	200	Ramsey	30.	309
Dothan	67.	7,016	Hardaway	50.	300	Maxwell	26.	350	Randolph	33.	452
Double Springs	12.	205	Hargrove	33.	350	*Mayville	8.	218	Red Bay	6.	472
Dozier	26.	288	Hartford	66.	1,159	Mechama	27.	314	Red Level	62.	317
Duncanville	25.	249	Hartsells	8.	1,374	Memphis	24.	200	Reform	24.	550
Dunn	20.	1,018	Hatchechubbee	2.	250	Midland City	61.	539	Repton	54.	331
			*Hayneville	45.	400	Midway	51.	461	Republic	20.	350
E			Headland	33.	1,090	Millport	17.	529	Richmond	41.	282
Eastabogha	27.	298	*Hedlin	23.	839	Minter	59.	318	Riderville	35.	500
E. Birmingham	20.	531	Helena	26.	400	Mitchell Sta.	51.	296	Riley	53.	200
East Lake	20.	4,108	Henryellen	29.	459	*Mobile	59.	51,521	River Falls	62.	760
East Tallassee	37.	2,020	Herbert	74.	300	*Monroeville	53.	616	River Ridge	53.	300
East Thomas	20.	1,500	Highnote	66.	300	Montevalvo	26.	923	Riverside	21.	277
Electric	43.	315	Hillsboro	7.	204	*Montgomery	49.	38,136	River View	38.	261
Edwardsville	23.	393	Hobs Island	3.	212	Morris	25.	311	Rozanne	29.	2,811
Effie	54.	307	Hobson City	22.	344	*Moulton	29.	299	Robertsdale	60.	310
Elmaville	58.	200	Hofes Bluff	15.	312	Moundville	32.	253	*Rockford	36.	600
Elma	43.	317	Hollins	28.	688	Mountain Creek	35.	311	Rock Mills	29.	319
Elvira	26.	251	Hollywood	4.	234				Rock Run	16.	369
Elyton	20.	1,136	Houston	15.	200						
Enon	51.	313	Hull	25.	372						
Ensley	20.	9,155	*Huntsville	3.	7,611						
Enterprise	63.	2,322	Huntsboro	52.	761						
Epes	30.	374									

Alabama Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
Rockwood	6	240	Silver Hill Sta.	60	360	Texas	11	300	Wallace	15	204
Round			Slocumb	66	896	Theodore	59	300	Warrior	20	660
Mountain	16	210	Sloss	20	265	Thomas	20	1,500	Warriorstand	50	400
Rue	25	272	Smith Hill	33	422	Thomaston	40	200	Waterloo	21	435
Russell	59	298	Snodown	49	260	Thomasville	46	1,181	Watkins	21	200
*Russellville	6	2,016	Snow Hill	47	509	Thompson	51	263	Watson	20	1,000
Rutledge	56	230	Somerville	8	265	Thorsby	35	509	Waybeck	61	200
	S		Spring Garden	16	310	Tilden	41	224	Webb	67	256
Saco	57	230	Spring Hill	59	200	Town Creek	7	345	White Plains	22	202
Saginaw	26	214	Springville	21	350	Townly	19	235	Wedowee	29	435
Saint Florian	1	450	Stafford	24	570	Triana	3	200	Weogufka	36	200
Salem	66	309	Stamp	10	260	*Troy	57	4,961	West Blockton	33	892
Samson	66	1,350	Standing Rock	38	381	Trussville	20	742	Westend	20	2,500
Sandusky	20	491	Stanton	35	410	*Tuscaloosa	25	8,407	*Wetumpka	43	1,103
Sandy Ridge	48	281	Stevenson	4	574	*Tuscumbia	5	3,324	Whistler	59	2,000
Sanford	62	742	Stewart	32	255	*Tuskegee	50	2,803	White Oak		
Saraland	59	260	Stocks Mill	16	307				White Springs	58	249
Sayre	20	600	Stockton	60	943				White Plains	32	202
Sayreton	20	641	Stouts						Whitfield	30	219
*Scotsboro	4	1,019	Mountain	13	580				Wilmer	59	560
Scott Station	34	219	Suggsville	46	336				Wilsonville	26	933
Seaboard	16	293	Sulligent	17	619				Winfield	11	419
Seale	52	312	Summerfield	41	383				Woodlawn	20	2,848
Seares	25	781	Sumterville	30	380				Woodstock	33	590
Section	41	250	Sycamore	27	560				Woodville	4	860
*Selma	41	18,649	Sylacauga	27	1,456				Woodward	20	795
Selma	41	18,649							Wylam	20	3,099
Seminole	60	209									
Shady Grove	57	510									
Shelfield	5	1,865									
Shelby	26	753									
Shorter	50	510									

Opportunities in Agriculture and Varied Enterprises.

ALABAMA.

This state, 330 miles in length by 154 miles in width, traversed by numerous large navigable rivers, which readily carry the products of the state to the great thoroughfares of ocean transportation, offers many inducements to people seeking new and desirable location for settlement on land.

The variety of climate resulting from difference of latitude permits the following of that kind of farming which is satisfactory to agriculturalists and horticulturalists who have had certain experience in cultivating the soil, and to those who have had no agricultural experience, the large diversity of opportunity here for getting a living appeal very strongly to the land seeker.

Thus those people who are fond of fruit culture, find climate and soil adapted to their wants in the southern counties bordering on the Gulf of Mexico.

SOIL IN SOUTHERN ALABAMA.

The southern part of the state has an alluvial soil, light, but highly productive and favorable for raising fruits. Cotton and corn are produced, and there are extensive forests of pine in this region.

COTTON AND MINERAL LAND OF ALABAMA.

Further north, towards the middle of the state, is a prairie region admirably adapted to the raising of cotton.

The great mineral section is in the eastern and northeastern part of the state. Here are the iron mines and the coal lands which have contributed so largely to the building up of the iron manufactures in Birmingham and the surrounding country.

It requires but a moment of consideration to realize that a combination of iron ore and prolific coal beds, in close vicinity of each other, combined with the rapid development of the South, in railroad building and manufacturing, all tends to the making of numerous large cities and the giving of large numbers of people employment.

In the western part of the state is a manufacturing district which is well supplied with water power.

LUMBER AND VARIOUS INDUSTRIES.

In the southern part of the state are forests of cypress, yellow pine and magnolia. Also the fig and pomegranate, olive, apricot and orange trees, grasses, the cereals and corn in the valleys. Cotton is raised in the northern parts of the state.

In the southern parts of the state are grown sugar, rice and some indigo. Tobacco is grown to some extent.

ALABAMA NORTH AND SOUTH.

From a circular entitled "North and South" we gather items of interest concerning different parts of the state.

While many people will be attracted to the southern counties of Alabama, to most people the northern part of the state is equally attractive.

"North and South" says, speaking of one of the northernmost counties:

"Lauderdale County, Alabama, must be a good county, or Andrew Jackson, 'Old Hickory,' would not have invested in real estate in Florence, as he did in 1818. 'Old Hickory' had traveled over all this Southern country, and had the reputation of knowing a good thing when he saw it, and one of the first things he did after reaching Lauderdale County, Alabama, was to buy some land. In those days the 'hoom fever' caught the people about as it does now, and Andy was not exempt.

"Lauderdale County is in the great 'Middle Belt' half way between the North and South, avoiding both extremes as to heat and cold, and has many other advantages that make it a desirable place to live. It is seldom a county is found that offers as much as Lauderdale County does, both in agricultural and manufacturing advantages.

AS A FARMING REGION.

"As a farming section, Lauderdale is all that could be desired. They raise a great diversity of crops and the climate conditions are most favorable. Land can be bought from \$10 per acre up, and while a bale of cotton to the acre is always considered a satisfactory yield, and sometimes less, a farmer near Florence, by giving his crop a little extra care, and by the liberal use of fertilizer, produced two bales of cotton to the acre. Cotton culture, however, is of little consequence to the Northern reader, who is as a rule unfamiliar with the methods of cotton growing, but looks to the growing of corn and wheat as his legitimate calling, for he knows more about the business.

A MILDER CLIMATE.

"Lauderdale County offers strong inducements to the man that desires to come to a milder climate,

Alabama Opportunities in Agriculture and Varied Enterprises

even though he does not wish to farm. The many factories, foundries, etc., in Florence offer the workman something he cannot get in some Northern cities; that is, **work every day in the year**, if he wants it. A man can live for less, fuel costs him less, and there are plenty of other advantages offered here that are not to be found in the North.

ONE OF THE BEAUTIFUL CITIES OF THE SOUTH.

"Just above the head of the beautiful and broad Mobile Bay lies the city of Mobile, the second in age of all the cities on the Southern coast, as well as the second in size and importance. From her wharves sail ships to all the ports of the world, loaded with cotton, coal, iron, lumber and naval stores. Mobile was the first capital of the French province, and so remained until 1763, when it became a British dependency. A few years later Spain became her master and only reluctantly gave way in 1813 to American troops sent over from New Orleans. No city in the South has shown greater progress in the past few years. Innumerable large modern buildings have been constructed. No city of like size anywhere in this country has better hotels. The street car system is exceptionally good, while the major portion of this city is well paved with asphalt and brick. Government Street, running from the business center of the city far out into the suburbs, is one of the finest residence streets in the South and has many handsome homes.

CLIMATE ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL ATTRACTIVE- TIONS.

"The climate is one of its principal attractions—never too cold in winter, rarely damp and with an abundance of warm sunny days. Mobile has the distinction of being the originator of the carnival street parades and today vies with New Orleans in the beauty and splendor of the Mardi Gras display.

"Some of the finest deep and shallow water game fishing in the country is to be had in easy reach of Mobile, and the "snapper banks," near the Point, are noted for the immense numbers of finny inhabitants and their delicious flavor, while tarpon, Spanish mackerel, green trout, pompano and the game, fighting redfish are found in limitless quantities, while in the woods, not far distant, wild turkeys and big game abound for the sport of the hunter. The privileges of both the yacht and golf clubs are easily obtained by visiting tourists.

"There are beautiful places to be seen in and about Mobile; no more picturesque drive exists on the gulf coast than the famous shell road, which runs for ten or twelve miles along the crest of the bluffs under a green arbor of odorous magnolias.

A GREAT WINTER RESORT.

"The eastern shore of Mobile Bay has become as famous a winter resort as it was a summer resort in years gone by. With each returning winter a large number of tourists from the North, East and West visit this section and either rent cottages for the season or stay at one of the numerous hotels or boarding houses. Each day furnishes a round of sport and amusement. Fishing and sailing parties are of daily occurrence, while hunting parties go to the interior of Baldwin County after quail and wild turkey. The principal resorts on the eastern shore are Point Clear, Zundels Wharf, Battles Wharf, Montrose, Daphne and Fairhope. All of these points are reached by boat from Mobile. High bluffs follow the coast line nearly the entire length of the eastern shore, giving a magnificent, unobstructed view of the bay.

The shore line along the coast is broken by innumerable bays, rivers and bayous, and down these water courses immense quantities of timber find their way to the mills and to ports from which it is exported to the four quarters of the globe. The shipping is protected by the outlying islands and the peninsula of Florida jutting out as it does into the ocean breaks the severity of the Atlantic storms, and the immense losses sustained along the Atlantic seaboard and in Southern Florida are here unknown.

The recent devastating West Indian hurricane, which wrought such great damage to the orange groves in Florida, caused scarce a ripple on the waters along the Riviera.

THE RIVIERA OF THE GULF COAST.

Extending from Mobile westward along the Gulf Coast to New Orleans are many interesting cities, which will be found described in connection with our description of other states.

"Tall thriving trees confess'd the fruitful mould;
The verdant orange ripens here to gold;
Here the blue fig with luscious juice o'errflows,
With deepest red the full pomegranate glows;
The balmy spirit of the western gale
Eternally breathes on the western gale to fail,
Each drooping bough another fig supplies,
On orange oranges, figs on figs arise;
The same mild season gives the blooms to blow,
The buds to harden, and the fruits to grow."

The fame of Europe's Riviera has been sung in song and poetry for many centuries. When the Londoner tires of the damp fogs and the Parisian finds the winds along his beloved boulevards too keen, they go to Southern France or Spain or along the historic and beautiful shores of fair Italy or Sicily for health, pleasure and repose.

Had the bard who voiced his appreciation of that fair country in the lines quoted at the head of this column been residing in this country he would have found the same inspiration where the waters of Mississippi Sound lovingly embrace the shores of Southern Alabama and Mississippi.

His description of the fair land along the Mediterranean fits this section like a lady's glove. Without the spiteful gleam of Vesuvius' treacherous fires; with no fear of earthquakes; no camorrist or black hand feudists to levy tribute on the honest residents; with all of the charm of the European resort and none of its drawbacks, this surpassingly beautiful Creole Coast can well lay claim to be called the Riviera of America.

This coast has not the rugged mountain background of its Old World rival, but it has a restful and entrancing sweetness and beauty all its own.

Endowed with a superlatively glorious climate; peopled by the descendants of those gracious Southern cavaliers whose names were synonymous with courtly manners and superb hospitality; with a history reaching far back into the romantic centuries of the young republic's birth, across whose stage have stalked majestic Indians, swaggering swash-bucklers, roving adventurers, daring explorers, and even lawless pirates, it is indeed a country worth while.

FOODSTUFFS FOR THE WORLD.

Above its towering pines the colors of many nations waved before our forefathers, with inspired outlook into the future, secured title to this fair land and unfurled the glorious stars and stripes and bade the foreign nations withdraw their governors and leave this coast in trust for the future rulers of the universe—the American farmers—who must furnish the foodstuffs for the world.

For many generations this has been the playground of the South. When the big crops of cotton were finally floated to the market in the antebellum days, the aristocratic planters were wont to foregather here and idle away the winter hours amidst the health-giving pines, fanned by the invigorating salt-laden zephyrs that the grand old ocean tempered by the warmth of the gulf stream and sent to the sun-kissed shores of this delightful land.

Here they would sit beneath gigantic oaks, all garlanded and festooned with wonderful growths of moss that had been gathering for untold ages and listen to the lisping laughter of the rippling wavelets that seemed but as the pulse-beats of the mighty ocean's great tides, gently caressing the pearly sands. The storm-tossed seas were prevented from dashing against the coast by the chain of islands that the Architect of the Deep has so benignly placed in the gulf a dozen miles from shore to form a natural barrier and protection.

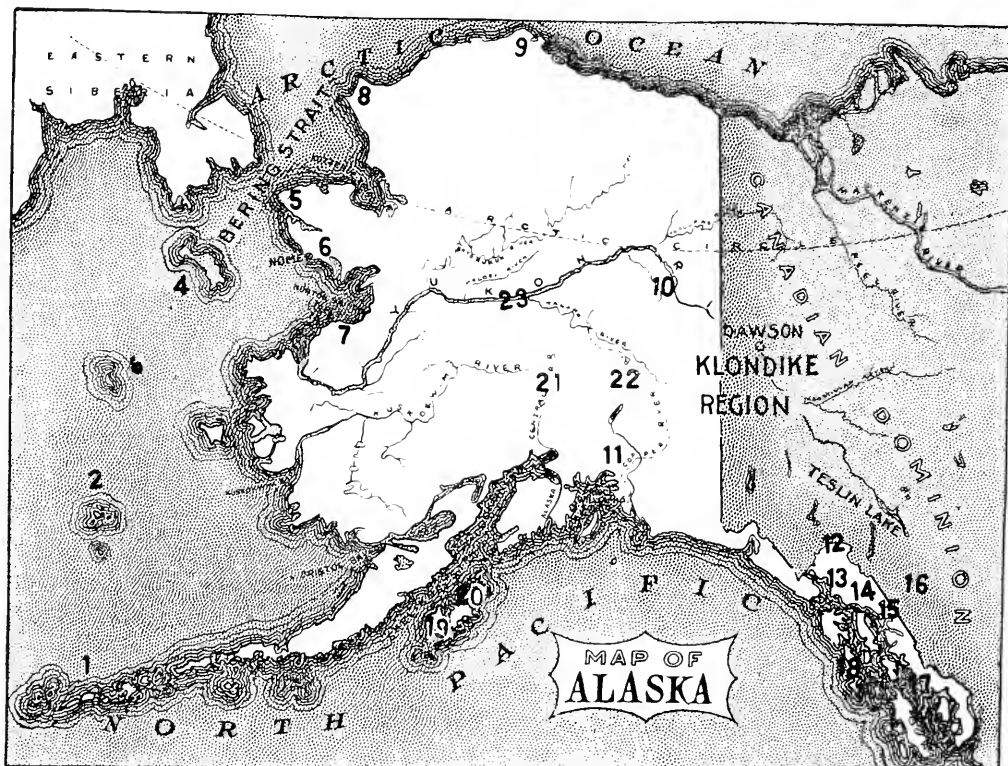
THE BATHING.

These islands also serve to tone down the ocean's waves, and no one who has not enjoyed the pleasure can realize the ecstatic enjoyment to be derived from the sea bathing in the waters along the Gulf Coast. The water is shallow, the beach hard. The water is always of a delightful temperature. There are no big breakers that knock one down and roll them along the beach. No life lines are necessary, undertows are practically unknown and the life savers who are so prominent at the resorts on the Atlantic coast are never seen here.

The Territory of the Great North, a United States Possession

ALASKA

Having the Largest River, the Deepest Frozen Ground, the Longest Sunshine Days, the Highest Mountain—A Region of Unknown Possibilities.



BORDER LAND OF THE ARCTIC SEA.

An Undeveloped Region Rich in Precious Metals. Figures Herewith

Indicate the following: 1 Dutch Harbor; 2 Pribilof Islands; 3 St. Matthew Island; 4 St. Lawrence Island; 5 Cape Prince of Wales; 6 Nome; 7 St. Michael; 8 Coal Mines; 9 Point Barrow; 10 Circle; 11 Valdez; 12 Skagway; 13 Muir Glacier; 14 Juneau; 15 Wrangel; 16 Sitka District; 17 Waterway Seattle-Alaska; 18 Sitka; 19 Karluk; 20 Kodiak; 21 Central Alaska R. R.; 22 Copper River R. R.; 23 Yukon River.

POPULATIONS.

The 1910 Census gives Cape Prince of Wales Settlement, (5), a population of 396; St. Michael, (7), 857; Circle, (10), 230; Eagle, 458; Karluk, (19), 447; Kodiak, (20), 311; Treadwell, (14), 522; Wrangel, (15), 868; besides populations we mention elsewhere.

Alaska, region first visited by Bering in 1741. Bering was a Dane who belonged to the Russian navy. In command of a fleet he was sent out by Peter the Great of Russia, to explore the Arctic Sea and Strait, afterwards named for him.

Alaska Territory was purchased from Russia in 1867 for \$7,200,000, the purchase being negotiated by Wm. H. Seward, then U. S. Secretary of State. Area of the territory, 577,300 square miles, aggregate area of the islands in the territory, 8,194 square miles. Length of territory 1,100 miles, width 800 miles. Length of sea coast estimated at 26,000 miles.

Acres in Alaska surveyed, 7,125; acres unsurveyed, in 1910, are 368,028,975.

Capital of the Territory, formerly Sitka; is now Juneau.

Comparative Size. Alaska is two and a half times as large as Texas. It is eight times as large as all New England. It has the highest mountain, Mt. McKinley, in North America. Mt. McKinley 20,300 feet. It has the greatest seal fisheries, greatest salmon fisheries and largest river—the Yukon. Standing on its bank, 150 miles from its mouth, the opposite bank cannot be seen. It is 20 miles wide 700 miles from its mouth. With its tributaries it

is navigable for 2,500 miles. It discharges one-third more water than the Mississippi.

Number of reindeer in territory, 8,194.

AGRICULTURE AND TILLABLE LAND

Agriculture is yet in its beginning in Alaska. Aided by greenhouses, which will start plants in the spring, it is probable that horticultural products will become a source of large profit adjoining the cities and villages of the country.

The Summer Sun of 90 degrees above, and 18 and 22 hours of sunshine, during the day, so warms the soil as to permit the growth of grasses, berries and the ripening of various kinds of vegetables, during the three months from June 15 to September 15.

TILLABLE LAND IN ALASKA

Tillable land, in southern Alaska, is estimated at from 2,500,000 to 3,200,000 acres. In the Yukon district at 460,000 acres.

Grasses are the most valuable plant products, including timothy. Alaska red top, blue grass and orchard grass. Wild barley and rye flourish.

Berries of fine flavor grow abundantly in the Yukon district.

Alaskan Facts

At Eagle, 110 miles from Dawson, and lying 5 miles in American territory, the gardens produce and mature potatoes, cabbages, cauliflower, lettuce, turnips and radishes. Other vegetables, peas, beans, etc., are also being grown. Barley, oats and flax mature perfectly at Sitka.

The number of growing days there is given at 122. At St. Michaels, killing frosts occur from September 2 to 22, giving 106 growing days. Average annual temperature here is 26 above. Summer temperature reaches 77 above and winter 55 below.

At Eagle, on the Yukon river, ice begins running from May 4 to May 16. The river is clear of ice by May 19 and closes by October 10.

KLONDIKE TOWN—LARGE PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS

Dawson has a permanent resident population of about 7,000, a school house costing \$40,000, public buildings which cost \$250,000, and two daily newspapers.

DISTANCES GOING TO ALASKA

In going to Nome by water, across the Pacific ocean, the route leads from Seattle to Dutch Harbor, one of the Allutian Islands. Distance from Seattle to Dutch Harbor, 2,100 miles; time 8 days. From Dutch Harbor to Nome, 800 miles; time, 3 days. Fast boats may go in less time. From Seattle to Skagway, by water, 1,000 miles; time, 4 days. From Skagway to White Horse, by rail, 112 miles; time, 10 hours. From White Horse to Dawson, by Lewes and Yukon rivers, 450 miles; time, 2 days.

From White Horse to Dawson, in winter, passengers are conveyed by sleighs. Each sleigh will carry nine passengers. Frequent road houses occur on the way. From Dawson to Eagle, 110 miles. From Eagle to U. S. line, 5 miles. From Seattle to St. Michaels, by way of Dawson, 2,988 miles. Nome is 120 miles from Cape Prince of Wales. It is proposed to tunnel under Bering Strait from Cape Prince of Wales to Russian territory, a distance of about 50 miles, the tunnel to an island midway in the strait being about 25 miles in length.

Owing to a strong current always flowing northward the strait is never, or seldom ever, frozen over in the winter. The depth of water here averages from 120 to 180 feet.

Expense of going to Alaska from Seattle to Nome, via Pacific Ocean, is from \$30 to \$125. Freight costs from \$7 to \$22 per ton.

Passenger fare from Seattle to Dawson, by way of Skagway, \$80. Returning from Dawson to Seattle, by way of Skagway, \$100. The journey up the river, from Dawson to White Horse requires more time and is more expensive than in going down. One of the leading transportation companies charges \$250 for passage to Nome via Skagway, White Horse and St. Michaels, returning to Seattle, the place of starting, by boat, via Dutch Harbor.

Gold. The annual output of gold in the territory is from \$6,000,000 to \$7,500,000, two thirds of which has latterly come from Nome.

FACTS ABOUT ALASKA GOLD

Klondike gold varies in size and appearance from particles of Indian meal up to grains of rice. For purpose of transportation it is melted and run into oblong form about the size of ordinary building brick.

Ice. As ice breaks up in Bering Sea about June 15 and close interior Alaskan ports about October 10, it is seen that freight for this point must be received and removed within a period of a little over three months.

DEPTH OF GROUND NOT FROZEN

With summer days, filled with warm sunshine from 18 to 22 hours, each 24 hours, the ground thaws to a depth of about two feet from the surface. From that depth downward, a depth of 95 feet, the earth is frozen solid.

Ice closes navigation on the Yukon river by October 10, and continues usually until May 20, of the next year.

Juneau, named from Joseph Juneau, a mining prospector, the capital of the territory, is the location of the Alaska Land office, and has a varying population of about 2,000. Parties desiring to engage in agriculture, mining or to obtain government land in the territory, will address the Land Commissioner at Juneau. In going into the interior of Alaska by the Skagway route it is well to stop off for a time at Juneau and gather general information about the country.

Mining in Alaska. Up to the present time the most of the gold taken from Alaska has come from the top soil. The Treadwell quartz mine at Juneau is one exception. This mine, which a San Francisco builder named Treadwell, took for a debt of \$150 when it was a mere prospect hole, now employs 1,200 workmen and runs 80 stamps.

Hundreds of millions in gold are supposed to be hidden in the rocks of Alaska, and when exploring enterprise opens this wealth to the world, the great influx of population will begin and the area of Alaska's prosperity will commence.

U. S. MINING REGULATIONS AND BRITISH

While the resident of Alaska must be a citizen, or have declared intention to become a citizen, before he can secure a mining claim, British law in the Klondike will permit the miner to obtain a claim without being naturalized. A certain amount of development work is required, however, or money deposited each year, to hold a claim.

Nome. This town has a resident population in winter of 2,500 and 6,000 additional in the summer. There are in the summer, also, from 12,000 to 15,000 people scattered about on this peninsula where Nome is situated. The inhabitants of this town and vicinity get their supply of outside news from two semi-weekly newspapers published in Nome.

Nome has no harbor, and seagoing vessels cannot go with the exception of the coast. If rough weather prevails, passengers sometimes have to wait several days before they can be taken ashore by lighters, which come out from Nome to take off passengers and freight.

Postal facilities. During the winter period of eight months the mail comes into Nome by dog team from Dawson, and as the mail cannot exceed 400 pounds in weight, no newspapers or magazines from the outside world can be received within that time.

Roads. A determined effort is being made to provide the Yukon district with good roads, the British government assisting in the enterprise. Aided by motor carriages this will greatly assist in opening the country long before the advent of railroads. Hundreds of miles, radiating from Dawson, are to be laid out and improved in the near future.

As the fall of snow is light and what falls lies steadily on the ground, people will soon be traversing the country with motor sleighs.

Routes to Alaska. While Skagway with its population of 1,200 is as yet the best entrance into the Yukon country, it is probable that Valdez and Cordova, located on Prince Williams Sound, will become towns of much importance and two of the main points of entrance to the interior of the country.

Valdez has a population of 1,000 and is the point furthest north, having an excellent harbor which is not closed by ice in the winter. Railroad building has begun from Cordova which is the starting point of the Copper River Line.

To test agricultural possibilities thoroughly, the United States government gives the settler 320 acres of land under homestead conditions.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS

The possibilities of this region in the growing of food stuffs have yet to be more fully tested. Agricultural experiment stations have been established at Kanai, Cooks Inlet and at Sitka, and these, with stations which will be started in the interior of the country on the Yukon, will show what can be grown.

Climate. Dawson and other points in the interior of Alaska. The thermometer shows summer at 90 above, and winter's cold at 60 and 70 below. The air is still and dry at that temperature and is no more uncomfortable than when the thermometer shows 20 and 25 in the States.

The Japanese current modifies the temperature along the southeastern coast up to Cook's Inlet. At Sitka the temperature ranges from 85 above to 4 below. Barley, oats and flax have matured here and at Skagway perfectly.

The rainfall along the southern coast is about 100 inches a year.

Controller Bay. Is in an extensive region of United States government possession, southwest of Valdez, which has large coal deposits. In order to get out this coal the government has been disposed to sell tracts of land where it lies to capitalists who have the means to mine it. The result is a company has started to build the Copper River railroad which leads to the mines, the town of Cordova, at the terminus of the railroad, containing several hundred people has sprung up, and hope has been expressed that the incoming of capital would tend to the development of Alaska. At this period 1911, the government is being criticised for selling its valuable coal beds to a private syndicate, it is alleged, to the detriment of others who would like to take out and ship coal to the various towns on the Pacific Coast. The outcome of the controversy will probably be the renting of the coal lands on such favorable conditions as will induce capital to open the mines and pay a royalty to the government on each ton of coal taken out and shipped away.

ARIZONA COUNTIES

Total.....**204,354**

ARIZONA

Large Territory in Southwest Portion of the United States. Inducements Offered to New Settlers in Arizona

Arizona, including a State of 113,916 square miles, was first visited by Spanish explorers in 1538. The Gulf of California, the Colorado and Gila rivers were discovered in 1542, and two boats ascended the Colorado to the Grand Canyon.

By treaty with Mexico in 1846 all that portion of the present State north of the Gila river was ceded to the United States. At that time the white population included but a few hundred in the vicinity of Tucson, there being no whites in the central and northern parts of the territory.

THE GADSEN PURCHASE.

In 1854 the Hon. James Gadsden, then minister from the United States to Mexico, negotiated the purchase of the territory lying between the Gila river and Sonora, Mexico, for \$10,000,000, that addition to the territory being known as the "Gadsden Purchase." This purchase added to the United States 30,000 square miles of territory, an area about the size of South Carolina. At that time the Southern Pacific railroad was in contemplation and was afterwards built on this territory of the Gadsden purchase.

The face of the country in Arizona consists largely of high broad plains, the elevation of more than half of the territory being above 5,000 feet.

The principal river, the Colorado, noted for its Grand Canyon, is 2,090 miles in length and navigable 400 miles for boats of light draft. The Gila, another large river of the State, is about 500 miles long, four-fifths of this stream being in Arizona. The Salt, Verde, Black and other rivers empty into the Gila river.

Gila Monster. Speaking of Gila reminds us to explain that the "Gila monster," of which we sometimes hear, is simply a large lizard found in the sands of New Mexico, Arizona and Texas, and is harmless so far as human beings are concerned, though its bite, which is poisonous, is said to be fatal to small animals.

The climate is tropical in the southwestern section of the State, temperate in the valley regions and frigid in the mountain districts in the winter season. The air is dry and clear.

Rainfall. The average annual rainfall in the upper portion of the State is 16.1 inches. In the southern part only about 3 inches.

Agriculture here becomes important, therefore, in proportion as artificial waterways are extended. The area of Arizona farming land includes 1,000,000 acres, of which about 200,000 acres are now under cultivation.

With a sufficiency of moisture all the products of the sub-tropics are grown here in abundance. The future of this region in agriculture, depends upon irrigation, which capital and engineering ability will, in time, supply, and is already supplying, as seen in the Salt river project in Maricopa county, which we describe elsewhere.

Much of the general situation in Arizona may be known from the following:

ARIZONA IN OUTLINE.

A Grand Field Rich in Mining and Agricultural Possibilities.

Not only are there thousands of square miles of mineral lands in this State yet unexplored but in no part of the world are there to be found a greater number of natural curiosities than are to be seen in this region.

Entering Arizona from the west, on the Santa Fe railroad, the tourist may change cars at Williams and go north sixty-four miles to the Grand Canyon, and the greatest natural curiosities in the world.

The Colorado river has cut a channel in the soft rock for a distance of over 200 miles, sinking so low in the rock as to make the sides of the chasm rise perpendicularly at some points on either side to a height of over one mile.

The general government has set aside, in the northern part of Mohave county, 2,893 square miles of area as a national park, in a portion of which is the Cataract Canyon, at which point it is wisdom for the tourist to remain for several days, going out sight-seeing from the well-kept hotels which the guest finds on arrival here.

MANY NATURAL CURIOSITIES.

Numerous points of interest claim attention in this region beside the rocky canyon, among them being the San Francisco mountains and the plateau in the midst of a desert, while the varied scenery of plain and mountains, which rise up here twelve and thirteen thousand feet, add sublimity to the scene.

Petrified Forest. To see other very interesting features of the State, the tourist returns to Williams and goes eastward by rail to Holbrook, only a few miles from which station are the great Natural Bridge in Navajo county and the world-famous petrified forest, covering a tract of about 2,000 acres, once heavily timbered, which geologists surmise, in the rise and fall of the earth's crust from volcanic upheavals, may once have been in the bottom of a great inland sea. Again, in another epoch, covering possibly thousands of years, this sea may have receded, an earth may have formed above these monarchs of the forest, to be washed away from this plain by the floods that followed in the subsequent centuries; and here at last these giants of a vast prehistoric age lie glistening in the sunshine, mute evidences of great changes on the earth's surface when the world was young.

The stranger in gazing on this remarkable scene can only wonder what unexplained phase of nature changed these trees into such beautiful precious stones, including chalcedony, topaz, onyx, cornelian, agate and amethyst.

What a remarkable forest it must have been in the olden time to have grown these great trees 150 and 200 feet in height and, at largest parts, 10 feet in diameter.

In this petrified forest are gems enough to supply the world. The wonders of Egypt are as nothing compared with this vast forest turned to stone.

Cliff Dwellings. All over Navajo county are the ruins of prehistoric cities. In Apache county the remains of cliff dwellings are never failing objects of interest to the curiosity hunter and archeologist. Days and weeks can be passed here in a study of cliff dwellings and the remains of aqueducts, constructed for the purpose of irrigation by a people thousands of years ago.

It is impossible to go by rail and visit the interesting points in Arizona without retracing our steps at some points on the journey. Before leaving this region, however, we visit a remnant of a tribe of cliff and cave dwellers who live in a wild retreat known as Cataract Canyon, a class of people found in no other part of the world, a race of human beings who represent the age before history began, primitive man, a living picture of what our ancestors were perhaps 50,000 years ago.

Returning westward, we stop at Flagstaff, a town so named from the fact that a government expedition, many years ago, camped at this point on the Fourth of July, trimmed up a tall pine tree and floated a flag from its top. The name was thus given to the place before a house was erected in the town.

OF GREAT INTEREST TO LUMBERMEN.

Flagstaff is located on the edge of a vast pine forest in which it is estimated there are billions of feet of lumber. Landseekers interested in the lumber business should understand that thousands of acres of superior pine are waiting here for the incoming of enterprising lumbermen.

The journey is continued westward and a stop made at Prescott. This is a central point for the mining interest, but is only one of the important mining centers of the State.

Arizona Opportunities in Agriculture and Varied Enterprises

The Clark Copper Mine, Southward from Prescott, some thirty miles, is the copper mining section of the United Verde District at Jerome. It is here where Senator W. A. Clark has acquired a part of his large fortune. The claim is made that the United Verde mine has yielded for several years, and now gives a profit of \$9,000,000 a year.

As the digging of precious metals out of the earth is a most fascinating work, and as Arizona has many mountains throughout the entire State in which there is vast treasure yet to be explored and developed, the landseeker in search of good opportunity for investment in mining will wish to know something about prospects here. In explanation it may be said that no brief article can do this subject justice.

The air here is full of mining intelligence and news of new discoveries being made every week, but to verify reports and fully understand the subject the inquirer should spend a good deal of time right here on the ground.

PROFITS IN COPPER MINING.

Published reports give the following:

The "Fortuna" mine, 27 miles south of Yuma, has paid \$50,000 profit each month for several years.

The "Peerce" mine, in Cochise county, near Sulphur Springs, has given \$20,000,000 to its owners in the past eight years.

The "Bisbee" mine, in Cochise county, has paid \$20,000,000 in dividends to its stockholders in the past 20 years.

The "Vulture" mine, 60 miles from Phoenix, though hardly opened yet, has already turned out \$10,000,000 in profits.

THE OPENING OF A COPPER MINE.

To people who have never seen the opening and development of a copper mine it will be interesting to visit the Mascot Copper mine, located 16 miles east of Wilcox, Cochise county, in Arizona, on the side of the Dos Cabezas mountains. Prospectors years ago discovered this mine, had specimens of the ore assayed, learned that the ore carried a certain per cent of gold and silver along with copper, sold out the property to a syndicate of capitalists, who incorporated a company capitalized at \$10,000,000, shares being placed at \$10 each.

Knowing that a good copper mine holds out for a lifetime, investors have bought shares fast enough to keep a force of men at work since the beginning, uncovering the ore and doing preparatory work at an expense of several thousand dollars per month, making ready for sending the ore by gravity down to a smelter in the valley below.

Visitors are not only made welcome but they are transported from Wilcox to the mine by automobiles, are given an interesting country ride and an opportunity to investigate copper mining, which is one of the great industries of Arizona. Our map shows the location of the Mascot copper mine.

AGRICULTURAL POSSIBILITIES.

The ultimate source of great wealth in this region will be agricultural production.

Arizona is blessed with a delightful climate. There are numerous elevated plains in the upper part of the State where the weather is cool and frosts prevail in the cold seasons of the year, but in the southern part of the country the climate is such as will produce in perfection oranges, dates, figs, lemons, olives and peaches several weeks earlier than can be given in other regions of the same latitude. The possibilities in fruit culture are shown in the strawberry, which, by attention, can be kept in bearing here for eight months in the year.

As the average rainfall of the entire State is but about 7 inches a year, the universal want of the country is irrigation—more water for growing crops.

ANCIENT IRRIGATION WORKS HERE.

It is clearly evident that the inhabitants of this region, in the remote past, overcame this difficulty by aqueducts. The engineering talent of the present age will, in similar manner, surmount this trouble.

Arizona is so large in area and so diversified in opportunities for the land seeker in lumbering, mining, ostrich raising, dairying, fruit growing or poultry enterprise we know not what to particularly describe.

It should be understood that Arizona has many regions where delightful homes may be made and fortunes acquired.

We will let Mr. E. J. Bennett, of Phoenix, tell about a single section. This is but one. There are many others.

STORY OF AN AUTO RIDE

By E. J. Bennett.

"I wonder if, after all, it will prove a fool's errand?"

Thus Jacob Harris queried himself, seeking, yet expecting no answer, as he seated himself comfortably on a plush cushion and looked out of the car window. Of mature years, spent mainly in the Middle West, he had acquired a modest competence for his family. But the long, cold winters, during which he suffered exposure in the protection of what he was able to acquire in the fruitful summer seasons, were sapping his vitality. He dreaded the inclemencies and chances of crop failure that, any season, might reduce his savings to a minimum. He had seen some literature of the Salt River Valley and had been induced to spend a few dollars in personally investigating the seemingly fairy-tale claims. "I will never be a rich man anyway," he mused, "and perhaps I ought to let well enough alone."

"Phoenix," announced the conductor, and an hour later Jacob Harris was in conversation with a Phoenix real estate dealer to whom he had been recommended. A tour of the valley was arranged to begin the next morning, and the rest of that day was devoted to sizing up the city, visiting the Phoenix Board of Trade, examining the maps of the county and territory, the exhibits of fruits and products, and inquiring of those he met concerning the crop returns of the many products raised in the valley. He had read all this in the literature, but knowing the world pretty well, knew that what the Arizona people wanted was the investment of his money. He did not doubt their honesty, but he knew the vision of the immigration agent is sometimes distorted. He wanted to know what others, who had been enticed to Phoenix before him, had to say about it. And what they said fully verified what he had read. In the afternoon he climbed the court house tower where he secured a panoramic view of the valley. Spread around him lay a modern city of 18,000 inhabitants, and beyond, stretching away over an area of 100,000 acres were green fields, comfortable farm houses and miles of tree-lined country roads, a community that, with Phoenix for its center, numbers approximately 23,000 people, served by the Phoenix postoffice and its 100 miles of rural routes. Northwest some ten or twelve miles, are Glendale and Peoria and surrounding farms, numbering several hundreds of inhabitants. To the east, and across and up Salt River, beyond the line of vision, lay Tempe and Mesa, nine and seventeen miles away, respectively, the commercial centers of another 100,000 acres of land, equally as rich and as well suited for agriculture as that before him.

THE VALLEY A PARALLELOGRAM

Jacob Harris noted that the general form of the valley is a parallelogram, averaging 20 miles wide and 40 miles long, hedged in by mountain ranges that rise abruptly from the valley plain. Entering at the northeast corner, where the Granite Reef Diversion Dam is located, Salt River winds sinuously in a generally direct course to the southwest corner of the valley, and thence onward 100 miles further to its junction with the Colorado. Crossing the valley diagonally, the river leaves Phoenix, Scottsdale, Alhambra, Glendale and Peoria, on what is known locally as the "north side," and Tempe, Mesa, and surrounding lands on the "south side." Looking toward the site of the Granite Reef Dam again, twenty-three miles away, he learned that fifty miles further up the river, through an impassable canyon, is the site of the Roosevelt Storage Dam, now nearly complete, at the junction of Tonto Creek and Salt River. This dam will form a storage basin, making the largest artificial lake in the world.

It would take too long to tell what Mr. Harris saw in the foreground—the city of Phoenix. It is all told in the literature of The Phoenix Board of Trade & County Immigration Commissioner, which is supplied for the asking. The story is of a modern city of brick houses, churches, schools, railroads, parks, the territorial capitol, and all public utilities. Mr. Harris returned to the hotel, tired and hungry, his head already crammed with information that was rolling in on him like a tidal wave. At the hotel that evening he met an engineer of the reclamation service. Before he knew it, he was listening to an outline of the reclamation plan and irrigation system.

Jacob Harris went to bed also, impressed but still doubtful. He wanted to see some of that "desert" land. This was all "town talk" and it seemed too

Arizona Opportunities in Agriculture and Varied Enterprises

good to be true. He yearned to hear an inharmonious chord and even a "knocker" would have been welcomed.

Early next morning he was whirling away in an automobile with the realty agent. They passed the seven fine brick school buildings in Phoenix and the territorial capitol costing \$130,000, without suspicion of a penny of graft, standing in the midst of a beautiful park of green lawns and thousands of varieties of shrubbery. Continuing, they speed through the residence sections of the city, fronted by attractive street parks, and then—to the country. Out Grand Avenue a mile and a half they came to the Territorial Fair Grounds, where three annual exhibitions had been given, equal to the big eastern state fairs. The corporation has a balance in the treasury and the best mile track west of Memphis. They traveled straight west ten miles, passing small ostrich farms, finally arriving at the largest one in the United States, containing about 1,900 acres, where hundreds of these valuable birds are grazing in alfalfa pastures. Mr. Harris learned that the valley has three-fourths of all the ostriches in America and they are money makers.

THE SUGAR-BEET DISTRICT

Seven miles north found them in the Glendale-Peoria country, as rich a sugar-beet and general farming soil as can be had anywhere. Half of it is cultivated; all will be soon. Thence east through the town of Glendale and on to the big mill of the Arizona Sugar Company, that cost approximately a million dollars to build. Straight east, for six miles more, the party traveled through equally as rich a country until Central Avenue was reached, that being a boulevard that runs ten miles due north from Phoenix to the Arizona Canal. Down the avenue with orchards, grain fields and farm homes all around. Three miles from Phoenix they arrived at the government Indian school, a collection of fine buildings that would put many state universities to shame, where are being fed, clothed and educated in grammar courses and manual training, a thousand native children. From this point the auto turned east for seven miles, through farms and orchards to the heart of the orange belt.

Thence the machine was headed for the "south side," crossing the river at Tempe, a beautiful city of 1,500 inhabitants, with the territory's chief normal school and grammar and high schools. Adjacent is the Lily Brand condensed milk factory, affording a fine market for dairymen. Six miles east of Tempe is the town of Mesa, with about the same population, also with fine homes, stores, banks, churches, schools, and high school, creamery, vineyards, orchards, etc. Lying directly south of a line through Tempe and Mesa is an agricultural area ten miles square, all titled land, and as good as any in the valley, but only partly in cultivation, for want of sufficient settlers. Its possibilities are everything agricultural and horticultural and the prices are lower, as it is the latest section of the valley to be settled.

After a ten-mile spin through that region, the machine went lying Phoenixward, the most notable institution passed on the way being the territorial asylum for the insane, three miles from Phoenix. After traveling through seventy miles of orchards of citrus and deciduous fruits, olives, alfalfa pastures, oat, barley and wheat fields, corn, sorghum, cantaloupes, watermelons and other acreage crops, strawberries and truck gardens, by country and city creameries and public institutions, Mr. Harris was set down at his hotel.

He had marveled from the first at all the good things he saw, but the question on his mind was: "What is there for the poor man and where will he find his 'desert' land for homesteading?" Long before his trip was over he learned that there is no "desert" land as the easterner speaks of it, and no possibilities for homesteading within the reservoir district, but that there is plenty of titled land, unimproved, at \$50 an acre. It is not a "cheapland" country, except relatively speaking, but it is a "good-land" country whose produce pays interest and big profits on a high valuation. He was reminded that half the ranches he had passed had from 100 to 300 acres in them, and he needed no telling that twenty

acres is ample for any man to farm who does his own work. The secret of it is that the Government builds reservoirs for settlers, not for speculators. The poor man's opportunity is to buy a farm from the excess holdings of some earlier settler, in an ideal climate and community, with the advantages of the most modern and comfortable surroundings, and take up life not as a pioneer but as a country gentleman, moderately well-to-do and independent.

Jacob Harris is now an enthusiastic Salt River Valley rancher, and can testify that he did not come here on a "fool's errand."

WHAT CAN BE DONE WITH \$2,000

By J. W. Spear.

The man with \$2,000 can do any one of a long list of things which, with ordinary fortune and judgment, will return much more than interest. It is assumed that the question is asked in behalf of those who have no remunerative occupation, and with their capital propose to be independent, thus narrowing it to an agricultural proposition.

Good land costs from \$75 to \$250, including irrigation water. Assume the middle ground of \$100 per acre. Buy fifteen acres. Pay for it \$1,000 cash and mortgage for the rest, placing the other \$1,000 in the bank to draw upon for the first year's support and for necessary equipment. Utilize credit as far as possible with safety and assurance of meeting obligations. Begin in the fall. Build a small, comfortable house until able to build a better one—say a \$400 mansion, unless you are single, then live in a tent. Some credit could be secured on the house. Procure team, wagon, plow, and other needfuls. Establish an account at the grocery store. Plant almost anything you like that will grow in the latitudes between Milwaukee and New Orleans, preferably, for early revenue, truck, etc. Later you may decide that a ten-acre orange orchard is what you want with five acres of truck; but as it takes six or eight years for oranges to make returns of consequence, and in the interim only the space between rows can be utilized, wait for oranges until you have more money.

A LITTLE LAND WELL TILLED

Put five acres into deciduous fruits of various kinds. In the months that follow plant between trees for a year or so, vegetables for family use and market. Later do not use for other things soil vitality that belongs to the trees. Plant an acre of strawberries. There will be some return the first year, a big yield the next. An acre of asparagus will be a money-maker if you know how. James Davis, of Mesa City, made \$60 on one-eighth acre of green peas, marketing them in February. He says he can raise beets the year round, returning \$400 per acre at from 1 cent to 3 cents per pound. He realized \$130 from one-quarter acre Irish potatoes, an exceptional result; but he knows the truck business.

Put in two acres of alfalfa for the horses. You still have about five acres for cantaloupes. Plant in March, harvest during July. Many small patches have returned net, except for owner's labor, \$200 per acre; some more than \$300. Plant sorghum or some other crop to follow cantaloupes. One man handles five acres of cantaloupes; but fifteen acres intensively farmed will require some help. It might be better to try fewer crops and more acreage to each at first; but the small farm must be diversified and worked intensively. The farmer must work hard and live economically until he has paid out. In this climate he can work 365 days annually. Keep chickens. H. B. Lehman, of Glendale, deals in them almost exclusively. Returns last year were \$2,254, less \$890 expenses, net, \$1,364. Five acres would make a splendid chicken ranch. A few hundred dollars would stock it.

Some have started by renting land for the cantaloupe season at \$10 to \$15 per acre. That only requires cost of living while making the crop, but the renter is not building his own home place, though experience may be worth the delay.

It is an ideal country for the apiary, poultry, vegetables, and for small fruits on a \$2,000 basis. With more money there is a much wider field.



STATE AND THE 75 COUNTIES OF ARKANSAS
With Their Boundaries



LOCATION AND POPULATION OF ARKANSAS COUNTIES.

Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.
1	Benton	33,389	21	Pope	21,527	40	Crittenden	22,447	59	Dallas	12,621
2	Carroll	16,829	22	Van Buren	13,509	41	Polk	17,216	60	Cleveland	14,481
3	Boone	14,318	23	Cleburne	11,903	42	Montgomery	12,455	61	Lincoln	15,118
4	Marion	10,203	24	Independence	24,776	43	Garland	27,271	62	Desha	15,274
5	Baxter	10,389	25	Jackson	28,501	44	Saline	16,657	63	Little River	13,597
6	Fulton	12,193	26	Craighead	27,627	45	Pulaski	86,751	64	Hempstead	8,285
7	Randolph	18,987	27	Poinsett	12,791	46	Lonoke	27,923	65	Nevada	19,344
8	Clay	23,690	28	Mississippi	30,168	47	Prairie	13,853	66	Ouachita	21,774
9	Washington	33,389	29	Sebastian	52,278	48	Monroe	19,907	67	Calhoun	9,894
10	Madison	16,956	30	Logan	26,350	49	Lee	24,252	68	Bradley	14,518
11	Newton	10,612	31	Scott	14,802	50	Hot Springs	5,032	69	Drew	21,960
12	Searcy	14,485	32	Yell	36,323	51	Grant	9,425	70	Milles	19,553
13	Stone	8,916	33	Perry	9,402	52	Jefferson	52,734	71	Lafayette	13,171
14	Isard	14,561	34	Conway	22,729	53	Arkansas	16,103	72	Columbia	23,820
15	Sharp	11,688	35	Faulkner	23,708	54	Phillips	33,335	73	Union	30,723
16	Lawrence	20,001	36	White	28,574	55	Sevier	16,616	74	Ashley	25,268
17	Greene	3,852	37	Woodruff	20,049	56	Howard	6,898	75	Chicot	21,987
18	Crawford	23,942	38	Cross	14,012	57	Pike	15,565			
19	Franklin	20,638	39	St. Francis	22,548	58	Clark	23,686			
20	Johnson	19,698							Total	1,574,449	

Arkansas Cities and Villages With 1910 Populations

<i>Towns</i>	<i>Loca.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Towns</i>	<i>Loca.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Towns</i>	<i>Loca.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Towns</i>	<i>Loca.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
A											
Abbott	31	300	Alma	18	565	Alston	52	350	Antoine	57	324
Alco	13	200	Almond	23	308	Altus	19	659	Apex	29	200
Alix	19	500	Almyra	53	252	Aly	32	215	Appleton	21	319
			Alpena Pass	3	314	Amity	58	813	Arden	63	424

Arkansas Cities and Villages With 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	
Argenta	45	11,138	Coal Hill	20	1,229	*Hampton	67	353	Mandeville	70	200	
*Arkadelphia	58	2,745	Columbus	64	216	Hardy	53	329	Manilla	28	562	
Arkana	5	217	Combs	10	200	Harrell	67	300	Mansfield	29	816	
*Arkansas City	52	1,485	*Conway	35	2,794	*Harrisburg	27	942	*Marianna	49	1,810	
Armada	18	316	Cornerstone	52	250	*Harrison	3	1,602	Marion	40	256	
Armored	28	397	*Corning	8	1,439	Hartford	29	1,780	Marked Tree	27	2,026	
*Askdown	63	1,247	Cotter	5	894	Hartman	20	540	Marmaduke	17	780	
Ashton	75	261	Cotton Plant	37	1,081	Hatfield	11	300	*Marshall	12	558	
Atkins	21	1,258	Cove	41	400	Havana	32	621	Marvell	54	556	
*Augusta	37	1,520	Cricket	3	524	Haynes	49	350	Maynard	7	295	
B			Crossett	74	2,038	Hazen	17	687	Maysville	1	314	
Balboa	15	200	Cummings	61	500	*Heber Springs	23	1,518	*Melbourne	14	282	
Bank Knob	36	617	Cushman	24	244	*Helen	51	8,772	*Mena	41	3,953	
Banks	68	208	D			Hemphrey	51	500	Midland	29	639	
Bardtown	28	210	Dabney	22	241	Heritage	68	247	Millard	30	208	
Barren Fork	14	350	Dalark	59	231	Hickory Plains	47	250	Millville	66	1,014	
Barton	54	218	Damascus	35	309	Higden	23	336	Mineral Springs	56	132	
Bates	31	272	Danville	32	803	Hindsville	10	281	Minturn	16	251	
*Batesville	24	3,399	*Dardanelle	32	1,757	Holland	35	200	Monette	26	555	
Bauxite	44	309	Ratto	8	244	Holly	57	850	*Monticello	69	2,274	
Baxter	69	224	Decatur	1	246	Holly Grove	48	536	Montrose	74	250	
Bay	26	500	Deer	11	250	Homan	70	250	Morell	74	508	
Bearden	66	439	Delight	37	750	Hepe	64	3,639	*Morrilton	34	2,424	
Beaver	2	250	Denning	19	757	Horatio	55	605	*Mountain Home	5	446	
Bebe	36	873	Denning Yard	19	584	*Hot Springs	43	11,434	Mount View	13	272	
Beirne	58	450	*De Queen	55	2,018	Houston	33	250	Mount Vernon	35	250	
Bellefonte	3	296	Dermott	75	1,662	Hoxie	16	915	Mulberry	18	722	
Belleview	32	335	*Des Arc	47	1,061	Humphrey	53	380	Murfreesboro	57	516	
Ben Lomond	55	431	Revall Bluff	47	924	Hunter	37	508	N			
*Benton	44	1,708	*De Witt	53	831	Huntington	29	1,700	*Nashville	56	2,374	
*Bentonville	1	1,956	Dierks	56	272	*Huntsville	10	540	Neal Springs	55	216	
*Berryville	2	785	Dodd City	4	250	Huttig	73	1,240	Nettleton	26	1,080	
Bertig	17	304	Douglas	26	298	I			Newark	24	595	
Biene	58	450	Dover	21	385	Imboden	16	600	New Edinburg	60	435	
Big Creek	49	218	Drakes Creek	10	208	Iuka	14	217	*Newport	25	557	
Bigelow	33	350	Draughton	69	304	J			Norfork	5	221	
Biggers	7	435	Dumas	62	519	Jacksonport	25	373	O			
Biglake	28	254	Dyer	18	433	Jacksonville	45	250	Ogama	66	211	
Biscoe	47	253	E			*Jasper	11	242	Ogden	63	397	
Black Rock	16	1,078	Eagle Mills	66	1,200	Jeanette	40	262	Okolona	58	399	
Black Springs	42	254	Earl	40	1,542	Jenny Lind	29	500	Ola	51	516	
Blevins	64	212	Edgemont	23	342	Jericho	40	200	Omaha	3	508	
Blissville	69	296	*El Dorado	73	4,202	Joiner	28	281	*Osceola	28	1,769	
Blue Mountain	30	204	Elizabeth	6	211	*Jonesboro	26	7,123	*Ozark	19	1,146	
Blytheville	28	3,819	Elmore	50	200	Judsonia	36	746	P			
Bodcaw	65	216	El Paso	36	217	Junction City	73	1,065	*Paragould	17	5,248	
Bonanza	29	811	Emerson	72	600	K			*Paris	30	1,497	
Bono	26	222	Emmet	65	270	Kearney	52	350	Parkdale	74	383	
*Booneville	30	1,631	England	46	1,407	Kensett	36	243	Peach Orchard	8	344	
Boydsville	8	214	Eudora	75	606	Kco	46	250	Pearcy	43	216	
Boynton	28	350	*Eureka Springs	2	3,228	Kerrs	46	381	Pea Ridge	1	208	
Bradford	36	382	*Evening Shade	15	289	Kingsland	60	445	Pecan Point	28	219	
Branch	19	271	F			Knob	8	250	Pennington	25	250	
Brasfield	47	200	*Fayetteville	9	4,471	Knobel	8	362	Perla	53	250	
Brighton	17	350	Felsenthal	73	273	Knowlton	62	250	Perry	33	314	
Brinkley	48	1,749	Ford	59	2,794	Knoxville	20	316	*Perryville	33	355	
Brookland	26	516	Foreman	63	1,041	L			Pettigrew	10	450	
Brownstown	55	227	*Forest City	39	2,484	Ladd	52	200	*Piggott	8	1,150	
Buckner	71	249	*Fort Smith	29	23,975	La Grange	49	310	Pike	57	335	
Buffalo	4	224	Fouke	70	314	*Lake City	26	448	Pindall	12	277	
Burdette	28	707	Fulton	64	647	Lake Dick	52	509	*Pine Bluff	52	15,102	
Butler	28	250	Galla	21	205	Lakefarm	52	281	Plainview	32	853	
C			Garland	70	277	*Lake Village	75	1,074	Plumerville	34	195	
Cabin Creek	20	520	Garretson	52	200	Lamar	20	520	*Pocahontas	7	1,547	
Cabool	60	250	Gentry	1	668	Laurel	21	251	Portia	16	367	
Cabot	16	441	Gethsemane	52	500	lavaca	29	350	Portland	71	823	
Cache	47	219	Giffard	50	200	Lead Hill	3	711	Pottsville	21	205	
Caddo Gap	42	212	Gillett	53	256	Leland	75	207	Poughkeepsie	15	281	
Calico Rock	14	401	Gilham	29	390	Leslie	51	398	Prairie Grove	9	771	
*Camden	66	3,995	Gilmore	40	250	*Lewisville	71	1,261	Prairie View	30	200	
Canchill	9	421	Glenwood	57	850	Lincoln	9	292	*Prescott	65	2,705	
Carlisle	46	516	Great Lake	75	252	Little Rock	(captol)			Provo	55	248
Corrilton	2	310	Grannis	41	350	Locksburg	55	45,941	Q			
Carthage	59	386	Gravevine	51	284	London	21	303	Quitman	23	471	
Casa	33	310	Graysonia	58	771	*Lonoke	16	1,517	R			
Cauthorn	31	318	Greenbrier	35	250	Luxora	28	677	Ravana	70	261	
Cave City	15	278	Greenfield	27	316	M			Ravenden	16	350	
Center Point	56	328	Green Forest	2	635	McCrary	37	637	Readland	75	214	
Centerville	32	250	Greenway	29	590	McGehee	62	1,157	Rector	8	1,859	
Cerrogordo	63	253	*Greenwood	29	1,129	McGrew	52	250	Redfield	52	278	
*Charleston	19	576	Griffithville	36	202	McNab	64	271	Remmel	25	381	
Cherokee City	1	350	Guion	44	296	McNeil	72	182	Reyno	7	290	
Cherry Valley	38	300	Gurdon	58	1,284	Madison	39	472	Richmond	63	309	
Chickalah	32	244	Guy	35	350	Magazine	30	968	*Rison	60	725	
Chickasawba	28	250	H			Magness	21	216	Rogers	1	2,820	
Chidester	66	344	Hackett	29	363	*Magnolia	72	2,045	Roshoro	57	516	
Chula	32	309	Halley	62	257	*Malvern	50	2,778	Rosston	65	200	
*Clarendon	48	2,037	*Hamburg	74	1,787	Mammoth Spr	6	817	Rover	32	218	
Clarkdale	40	250							Russellville	21	12,936	
*Clarksville	20	1,456										
*Clinton	22	297										
Clio	60	450										
Coaldale	31	350										

Explanation: Index to Towns. First Column, Names of Towns; Second Column, Number the Same as Number of the County Where Town is Located; Third Column, Population of 1910. Loca. Means Location. Pop. Means Population. Star in Front of Name Indicates County Seat.

Arkansas Cities and Villages With 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
	S						V				
Saginaw	50	254	Strong	53	165	Valley Springs	3	208	Weiner	27	232
Saint Francis	8	459	Stuttgart	73	2,749	Van Buren	18	3,878	Weldon	25	250
Saint James	13	314	Success	8	379	Vandervoort	31	599	Wesson	73	694
Saint Paul	10	130	Sugar Grove	39	284	Vandevale	38	571	West Fork	9	264
Saint Vincent	34	500	Sulphur Rock	24	252	*Varner	61	920	West Hartford	29	280
*Salem	6	865	Sulphur Springs	1	543	Vick	68	250	Wheatley	39	330
Sandy Ridge	28	700	Sunnyside	75	500	Victor	50	218	Whelan Springs	58	292
Saratoga	56	400	Swan Lake	52	250	Vincent	40	229	Whipple	74	284
*Searcy	36	331	Swifton	25	290	Vineyard	19	250	Wickes	41	286
Settlement	22	250				Viola	6	275	Wideman	14	276
Sevppel	40	250	T						Wideners	39	245
*Sheridan	51	481	*Texarkana	70	5,655				Wilmar	69	929
Sherrill	52	350	Thorney	10	292	W			Wilmot	74	622
Shiloh	23	351	Thornton	67	611	Wabbaseka	52	251	Wilson	28	521
Silica	41	281	Traskwood	44	238	Waldo	72	597	Wilton	63	294
Siloam Springs	1	2,405	Trumann	27	300	*Waldron	31	984	Winchester	69	300
Smithville	16	308	Tucker	22	264	Walkers	18	372	Winslow	9	289
Spadra	20	610	Tuckerman	25	583	Walnut Hill	71	300	Winthrop	63	600
Springdale	9	1,755	Tupelo	25	205	Walnut Ridge	16	1,998	Womble	42	552
Springfield	34	316	Turrell	40	200	Walnut Tree	32	244	Woodsman	44	342
Stamps	71	2,316	Tyromza	27	250	Wareage	4	262	Wrightsville	45	318
Staple	61	274				*Warren	68	2,057	Wyandoka	40	500
Star City	61	396	U			Warsaw	45	284	*Wynne	38	2,353
Stevens	66	572	Union	6	284	*Washington	64	399		Y	
Sterling	75	618	Uniontown	18	246	*Webb City	19	291	*Yellville	4	463

General Description of Arkansas

Future of the State

A Portion of the United States Just Awakening to Its Natural Advantages.

This State belongs to the great basin of the Mississippi Valley. Parts of the Eastern portion, bordering on the Mississippi, are low, swampy and are annually overflowed, but westward the country gradually attains a higher elevation, passing off into the hills which lead up to the Ozark Mountains.

While subject to sudden changes, the climate, as a whole, is exceedingly delightful. Examination of any map showing water courses will reveal hundreds of streams in the State, the majority of which can supply power for manufacturing.

The Arkansans, Red, White, and Black Rivers, each hundreds of miles in length, all aid in giving the State more interior water navigation than any State in the Union, besides over 4,000 miles of railroads. And yet, with these natural advantages, the State has been slow in development largely because this is a heavily timbered State and also because the old settlers, having little ambition, have been willing to let things jog along in the same old rut.

Their desires have been few and they have had all they wanted. With soil and climate good to them, it has been easy to get enough and they have rested content. They have **heard no call to new life** and have not waked up to new conditions.

Three-fifths of the State still has its forest covering, and nearly all this is commercial timber, for which there is an increasing demand at a good price, there being some **sixty varieties** of trees within the boundaries of the State.

Back from the Mississippi for a distance of 25 and 60 miles is a belt of hardwood. In the southern part of the State spreads a broad area of pine.

GREAT WEALTH IN TIMBER.

With lumber increasing in value every year it is impossible to estimate the great wealth of Arkansas in timber. In one of the late years more than \$25,000,000 worth of lumber was shipped out of the State, much of it going to furniture and wagon works in the central states.

It is estimated that of standing **pine** in the State, there are 50,000,000,000 feet, and of **hard-woods** sufficient to supply all the furniture, wagon, automobile and piano factories in the United States for the **next twenty years**.

With limited transportation service in the State, until recently, it was natural that the timber should remain untouched, and here it is now in readiness for export at a good price. But, better yet, to be cut and used in local factories, giving employment to tens of thousands of workmen who may become residents of the State.

Today Arkansas is an ideal State for enterprising lumbermen and for all kinds of factories, the products of which are made from hardwoods.

NATURAL COTTON FIELD.

But not alone in timber is the State blessed. One-half of the tillable land in the State is especially adapted to the growing of cotton, and one-tenth of America's cotton is already produced in this State.

The adaptability of this soil to cotton growing is shown in the fact that the average yield per acre of seed cotton, upon the uplands here, is 500 and 800 pounds, and from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds on the bottom lands.

Of the more than 1,000,000 bales produced in this State yearly, only a small fraction, up to the present time, is manufactured into goods in this State. This cotton, at large expense, is shipped to New England, to Europe, and to all cotton markets of the world, and this too, while the rapid running looms of the Kansas are full of burs which would convert this cotton into the manufactured product at great profit.

Enterprising cotton manufacturers are invited to investigate the advantages offered by this State in the production of cotton goods.

But Cotton and Wool-growing and the Dairy are not the only raw materials waiting for factories. This is a glorious country for sheep.

A large share of the State seems especially made for sheep growers. No hot summers to exhaust the vitality of the flock, and no cold winters to destroy the animals. No blizzards at lambing time to prevent the increase, and no drouths to cut off feed in the summer time.

Being the natural field for the wool-grower, this should be a center for the woolen industry, and what is said here of sheep may be said of the Angora goat. With a sunshine climate, with a highly fertile soil, with exemption from drouth, through 53 inches of rainfall every year, causing an abundance of pasturage, goats, sheep, and all kinds of stock become a source of large profit to stockmen.

No better region can be found than this for the dairy business. With an abundance of pure running water, luxuriant grasses, a mild climate, here are all the essentials for the successful dairyman.

FOUNDATION FOR GREAT WEALTH

Overlooking Best Opportunities. That the foundation for great wealth is here is shown in the fact that of 28,000,000 acres of arable area in the State, only about 5,000,000 acres are under cultivation.

The truth is that land-seekers, overlooking the rich opportunities that lie in this State, have floated by to other regions where land speculators were holding out brilliant inducements to new settlers. During all this rush for the West, these fertile Ar-

Arkansas Opportunities in Agriculture and Varied Enterprises

Arkansas lands have remained **right here** biding their time, the forests improving in the meantime, the acres in the mineral lands advancing in value, and the State as a whole, getting ready to join the grand march in the great industrial advance now beginning to sweep over the Southwest.

The land-seeker, becoming interested, will naturally ask the price of land, a question not easily answered to the satisfaction of the enquirer.

Price usually depends upon the production and rental value of a property. Thus, land at \$150 an acre, in some localities may be cheaper than land at \$1.50 an acre at other points.

What can be produced on the land? Where can the produce be sold? What price, and what profit can be realized? What are the prospects for future growth in values? All these are determining factors.

We can only give a general outline of the advantages of a region and suggest that the land-seeker investigate for himself.

In the search for good opportunities to engage in agriculture, fruit growing, stock raising, mining or manufacturing, the land-seeker will find the advantages offered by **this region** are superior, and that Arkansas lands are cheap, very cheap, because there is more land here than people.

VALUE OF LANDS.

By reference to our map and table of counties, the position of every region and county in the State, herewith described, can be readily understood.

Thus, in Crawford County, the soil of which is adapted to the growth of the peach and the grape, seventy-five per cent of the acreage is yet covered with timber; while the southern part of this county is underlaid with coal. Prices: Wild land, \$3 to \$6 per acre; improved farms, \$30 to \$150 per acre.

It should be understood the wild lands are usually covered with forest, the timber on which will pay, and frequently much more than pay, for clearing the land.

Washington County, an upland region, elevated 1,500 feet, is the land of the **big red apple**. An Italian Colony came in here a few years ago, absolutely almost penniless, and in six years they owned 2,300 acres of land, were out of debt and have their land under a high state of cultivation. Wild land is yet low in price in this County.

Benton County, the center of the Ozark apple region, reaps an annual income of \$1,000,000 from 3,000,000 of apple trees in the county.

The county is in a very high state of cultivation, fruit raising and general farming being the rule. Improved land here is worth from \$40 to \$200 per acre. Unimproved land is worth from \$6 to \$12 per acre.

Madison County, Ozark Mountain region. Resources: Fruit, iron, lead, zinc, asphaltum and fine quarries of marble. Fine orchard lands **low in price** here.

Carroll County. Resources: Fruit, lumber, famous medicinal springs, summer and winter resort, Eureka Springs, becoming an excellent market for fruit and vegetable production.

Great demand here for canneries, sawmills and woodworking institutions. Parties seeking new locations for business are invited to come to Eureka Springs.

Fulton County. Resources: Fruit, cotton. County nearly all covered with heavy forests. Land, \$4 per acre. Timber will pay for clearing. Mammoth Springs in this County, gives rise to a full-fledged river, an active, beautiful great stream, adjoining which is a flour mill and a cotton mill, the United States fish hatchery and a pleasure resort, with large and commodious hotels, etc.

Sharp County. A very picturesque region. Resources: Fruit, timber and iron. Soil rich and very cheap. Stately growths of timber, numerous running streams.

WILD LAND \$3 AND \$6 AN ACRE.

Craighead County. Much dense forest here yet, but rapidly being cleared away. Jonesboro becoming

a large manufacturing center. County well supplied with railroads. Wild land \$3 and \$6 an acre.

Little River County. Resources: Great abundance of timber, level land, **hardwood** on river bottoms, pine on uplands, well supplied with railroads, soil and climate adapted to fruit and truck raising. Lands from \$3 to \$8 wild; from \$8 to \$20 per acre improved.

Hempstead County. One of the oldest in the State, a peach and tomato country. Yet unimproved farms here can be had for **\$4 per acre**. Timber is being removed and the county rapidly settling.

Lafayette County, in the great pine belt, highly fertile soil underlaid with clay subsoil. County well watered and drainage perfect. Wild land worth from \$2.50 to \$4 per acre. Climate delightful.

Columbia County. This is the poor man's county. With \$500 the man can be well established on a 40-acre farm and making money. A cotton, fruit and grape country. The quick, fertile soil here gives a family a living the first year.

Hot Springs is not only the most widely known city in Arkansas, but it has an international reputation. Its visitors come from all countries and all conditions of life. The United States government has proven its faith in the curative powers of its waters by its ownership and control of the springs. The hotels are equal to those of Chicago and New York.

The water from the springs, with a daily flow of over 800,000 gallons, is not only used for baths, but it is delicious to drink. A large number of complaints have yielded to its power.

Hot Springs has a hotel capacity of 20,000, and there is never a season that it is not filled. With its twenty-three bath houses and its ninety-five doctors, it is pre-eminently a Sanatorium. Nevertheless, out of its fifty thousand annual visitors, a large proportion consists of people who have come solely on account of the climate, and the opportunities to have a good time. The death rate is low—4.11 per thousand for residents and for visitors 1.32. Total 7.43. Minus the decimals, New York stands at 25, Boston 21, Philadelphia 17, Chicago 19, Los Angeles 10.

Hot Springs has two banks, two daily papers, nineteen churches, fifteen schools, twelve livery stables, water works, electric and gas light, electric street railway, fire department, local and long distance telephone system, New York, Chicago and New Orleans market reports by direct wire, police system, an athletic arena and baseball park, and one of the finest mile racing tracks in America.

If a business trip to Arkansas, for a personal investigation of opportunities herein set forth, is being planned, Hot Springs should by all means be included in the itinerary.

With the vast concourse of capitalists who make this their yearly playground, from which prospecting expeditions are made, there is perhaps **no point in Arkansas** which affords a better opening for a real estate business, covering a list of properties embracing every section of the state.

Area of State. Length, north and south, 240 miles; average breadth, 228 miles. Length of State on Mississippi River, from 300 to 360 miles.

Climate. Temperate and healthful. Average temperature throughout the year, 62.2 degrees. January average 40 above, July average 81 above. Warmest on record 106; Coldest 12 below. Extremes of temperature are rare. It is a land of delightful sunshine for nine months in the year, and the other three months are not unpleasant. Rainfall 53.6 inches a year.

HISTORY.

Arkansas. Visited by the Spaniards, under De Soto, 1541. Settled by the French, in 1685. Was a part of the French Colony of Louisiana, which was purchased by the U. S. in 1803.

Continued a part of Louisiana territory until 1812. Including Indian Territory, was organized as a Territory in 1819. Admitted as a State, June 15, 1836.

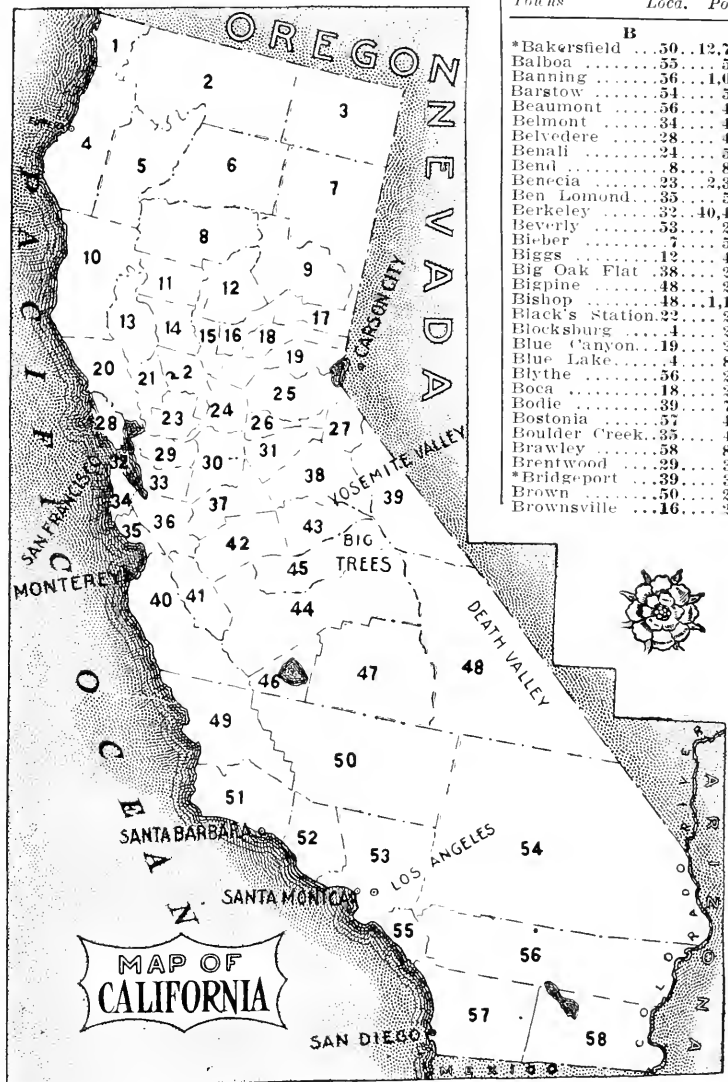


STATE AND THE 58 COUNTIES OF CALIFORNIA

With Their Boundaries

Location and Population
of
CALIFORNIA COUNTIESLoca-
tion
COUNTIES Pop.
1910

1.....	Del Norte..	2,417
2.....	Siskiyou..	18,801
3.....	Modoc..	6,191
4.....	Humboldt..	33,857
5.....	Trinity..	3,301
6.....	Shasta..	18,920
7.....	Lassen..	4,802
8.....	Tehama..	11,401
9.....	Plumas..	5,259
10....	Mendocino..	23,929
11.....	Glen..	7,172
12.....	Butte..	27,301
13.....	Lake..	5,528
14.....	Colusa..	7,732
15.....	Sutter..	6,328
16.....	Yuba..	10,042
17.....	Sierra..	4,098
18.....	Nevada..	14,955
19.....	Placer..	18,237
20.....	Sonoma..	48,394
21.....	Napa..	19,800
22.....	Yolo..	13,926
23.....	Solano..	27,559
24....	Sacramento..	67,806
25.....	Eldorado..	7,402
26.....	Amador..	9,086
27.....	Alpine..	309
28.....	Marin..	25,114
29....	Contra Costa..	31,674
30....	San Joaquin..	50,731
31.....	Calaveras..	9,171
32....	San Francisco..	416,912
33.....	Alameda..	216,131
34.....	San Mateo..	26,585
35.....	Santa Cruz..	26,149
36....	Santa Clara..	27,738
37....	Stanislaus..	22,522
38.....	Tuolumne..	9,979
39.....	Mono..	2,042
40.....	Monterey..	24,116
41.....	San Benito..	8,041
42.....	Merced..	15,148
43.....	Mariposa..	3,956
44.....	Fresno..	75,657
45.....	Madera..	8,368
46.....	Kings..	16,233
47.....	Tulare..	35,440
48.....	Inyo..	6,971
49....	San Luis Obispo..	19,383
50.....	Kern..	37,715
51....	Santa Barbara..	27,738
52.....	Ventura..	18,347
53.....	Los Angeles..	504,131
54....	San Bernardino..	56,706
55.....	Orange..	34,436
56.....	Riverside..	34,696
57.....	San Diego..	61,665
58.....	Imperial..	13,591
Total.....		2,377,549



CALIFORNIA TOWNS WITH 1910 POPULATIONS.

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
A								
Acampo	30.....	200	Anderson	6.....	837	Buena Park.....	55.....	200
Adin	3.....	500	Angel Island	28.....	285	Bulwinkle	4.....	200
Alameda	33.....	23,883	Angels Camp	31.....	3,000	Eurbank	53.....	400
Albion	10.....	500	Antioch	29.....	1,124	Burlingame	31.....	1,565
Alhambra	53.....	5,021	Aptos	35.....	278	Burnett	53.....	500
Allegheny	17.....	200	Arbuckle	14.....	742	Butte City	11.....	279
Alma	36.....	300	Arcadia	53.....	696	Byron	29.....	350
Alpaugh	47.....	250	Arcata	4.....	1,121	C		
Altaville	31.....	300	Aromas	41.....	300	Calxico	58.....	797
Alton	4.....	200	Arrowhead	54.....	200	Calistoga	21.....	751
Alturas	3.....	916	Arroyo Grande	42.....	300	Cambria	49.....	288
Alvarado	23.....	612	Artesia	53.....	500	Campbell	36.....	700
Alviso	26.....	402	*Auburn	19.....	2,376	Campo	31.....	200
Amador City	26.....	854	Avalon	53.....	1,000	Camptonville	16.....	387
Anaheim	55.....	2,628	Agua	53.....	1,477	Capay	22.....	304

Towns Loca. Pop.

B

*Bakersfield	50.....	12,737
Balboa	55.....	500
Banning	56.....	1,000
Barstow	54.....	500
Beaumont	56.....	407
Belmont	34.....	450
Belvedere	28.....	431
Benali	24.....	532
Bend	8.....	862
Benecia	23.....	2,360
Ben Lomond	35.....	500
Berkeley	32.....	40,434
Beverly	53.....	250
Bieber	5.....	513
Biggs	12.....	403
Big Oak Flat	38.....	263
Bigpine	48.....	250
Bishop	48.....	1,150
Black's Station	22.....	292
Blocksburg	4.....	266
Blue Canyon	19.....	200
Blue Lake	4.....	800
Blythe	56.....	200
Boca	18.....	214
Bodie	39.....	750
Bostonia	57.....	400
Boulder Creek	35.....	411
Brawley	29.....	881
Brentwood	29.....	325
*Bridgeport	39.....	300
Brown	50.....	200
Brownsville	16.....	274



California Cities and Villages, with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
Carmel	40	500	Fellow	50	500						
Carpenteria	51	309	Felton	35	439						
Casper	10	285	Fernando (San)	53	1,100	L					
Castroville	40	800	Ferndale	4	905	La Canada	53	250	Oakdale	37	1,035
Cayucas	49	316	Florence	44	100	La Crescenta	53	310	*Oakland	33	150,171
Cedarville	3	500	Flourish	53	751	La Grange	57	285	Oakley	29	251
Centerville	33	561	Florin	54	385	La Habra	55	225	Oakland	20	213
Ceres	37	200	Folsom	24	1,500	La Jolla	57	511	Ocean Park	19	250
Charter Oak	53	200	Forest	12	222	*Lakeport	13	870	Oceanside	53	3,119
Chico	12	216	Forest	17	342	La Mesa	57	507	Olema	28	673
Chino	12	3,750	Foresthill	19	658	La Miranda	53	213	Ontario	54	4,371
Claremont	53	1,444	Fort Bidwell	3	362	Lathrop	30	261	Orange	55	2,905
Clayton	29	268	Fort Bragg	12	2,408	Latrobe	44	410	Orland	11	836
Clearwater	53	250	Fort Jones	12	1,616	Laverne	35	313	Orms	44	261
Clements	30	317	Fortuna	4	883	Lawrence	36	205	Orogrande	54	216
Cloverdale	20	823	Fosteria	31	400	Leeland	48	250	Oraville	12	2,855
Clovis	44	1,200	Fowler	44	675	Le Grand	42	258	Oxnard	52	2,585
Coachella	56	1,500	Fredalba	54	213	Lemoore	46	1,017			
Colalinga	44	4,199	French Camp	30	233	Lincoln	19	1,404	P		
Colton	55	200	French Corral	18	250	Lindsay	47	1,814	Pacheco	29	251
College City	19	615	*Fresno	44	21,892	Little Lake	48	210	Pacific Grove	40	3,384
Collinsville	23	300	Fullerton	55	1,725	Little Shasta	2	511	Paige	47	412
Colton	34	393	Fulton	20	400	Livermore	33	2,030	Palo Alto	36	1,486
Colton	54	3,080				Lockeford	30	2,697	Parkfield	40	207
Colusa	14	1,582	G			Lompoc	30	1,483	Parlier	44	505
Compton	53	922	Galt	24	985	Lonepine	48	251	Pasadena	53	30,291
Concord	29	703	Garberville	4	284	Longbeach	53	17,809	Paso Robles	49	1,441
Copperopolis	31	412	Garden Grove	55	401	Long Valley	7	205	Penryn	19	253
Coram	6	666	Georgetown	25	421	Loomis	19	307	Perris	34	254
Cordelia	28	281	Germantown	11	235	Lordsburg	53	954	Petaluma	34	984
Corning	8	972	Geyerville	20	411	Lorengo	33	350	Petaluma	20	5,880
Corona	56	3,540	Gibsonville	17	203	Los Alamitos	55	310	Piedmont	38	256
Coronado	37	1,477	Gilroy	36	2,427	Los Alamos	51	607	Pike	17	210
Corte Madera	37	360	Glendale	53	2,746	*Los Angeles	53	319,198	Pinchot	53	250
Cottonwood	6	450	Glendora	53	1,500	Los Banos	42	745	Pinole	29	798
Coulterville	43	350	Glen Ellen	20	1,020	Los Gatos	38	2,292	Piru	52	210
County Farm	53	225	Gleneta	51	711	Los Olivos	51	203	Pitt	6	305
Covelo	10	300	Gonzales	40	612	Lower Lake	13	393	*Placerville	25	1,918
Covina	53	1,652	Graniteville	18	216	Loyalton	17	983	Placanton	33	1,254
Coyote	36	225	Grass Valley	18	4,520				Pleasant Valley	25	231
Coyotes	50	200	Greenville	9	417				Point Arena	26	508
Crescent City	1	1,111	Greenwood	15	307	M			Point Reyes	28	497
Crescent Mills	9	300	Gridley	12	987	McKittrick	50	212	Pomona	53	10,207
Creston	49	200	Grizzly Flats	15	250	*Madera	45	2,404	Pope Valley	21	266
Crockett	29	1,800	Guadalupe	51	524	Mammoth	6	650	Port Costa	29	1,221
			Guadalupe	10	215	Magalia	12	243	Porterville	47	2,696
			Guerneville	20	633	*Mariposa	43	431	Porter Canyon	4	207
						*Markleeville	27	150	Potter Valley	10	276
						*Martinez	29	2,115	Prattville	19	239
						*Marysville	16	5,430	Princeton	14	309
						Maxwell	14	350	Puente	53	250
						Mayfield	36	1,041			
						Melitta	20	220			
						Mendocino	10	1,289			
						Mendo Park	34	813			
						*Merced	42	3,102	Q		
						Michigan Bar	21	511	Quartz	38	210
						Michigan Bluff	19	479	*Quincy	19	319
						Middletown					
						Lake	13	710	R		
						Midland			Ramona	57	210
						(Fellero)	50	510	Ranenburg	50	1,021
						Millbrae	34	343	Raymond	45	510
						Mill Valley	28	2,551	*Red Bluff	8	3,530
						Milpitas	36	405	*Redding	6	3,572
						Mission	31	402	Redlands	54	10,449
						Mission	32	559	Redondo Beach	53	2,935
						*Modesta	37	4,034	*Redwood City	34	2,112
						Mojave	50	281	Redwood	41	1,800
						Mokelumne Hill	31	1,061	Requa	1	108
						Monrovia	53	3,576	Richmond	29	6,802
						Montague	2	271	Rio Dell	4	313
						Monte	53	350	Rio Vista	23	821
						Montecito	51	821	Riverdale	41	281
						Monticello	40	1,923	Riverside	56	15,212
						Monticello	21	233	Rocklin	19	1,026
						Morgan Hill	36	605	Rohnerville	1	610
						Murphy	31	748	Roseville	19	2,608
									Ross	28	556
									Round Valley	48	213
									Rust	29	517
									Rutherford	4	211
						</					

California Cities and Villages, with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca. Pop.	Towns	Loca. Pop.	Towns	Loca. Pop.	Towns	Loca. Pop.
San Leandro...33...	3,471	Sheepbranch...31...	239	Tehachapi...50...	385	Vista Grande...34...	2,124
San Lorenzo...33...	350	Sheridan...19...	218	Tehama...8...	221	Volcano...26...	433
San Lucas...40...	349	Sierra City...17...	512	Temecula...56...	230	W	
*San Luis		Sierra Madre...53...	1,305	Templeton...49...	308		
Obispo...49...	5,157	Sierraville...17...	350	Thermal...56...	721	Walnut Creek...26...	447
San Luis Rey...57...	315	Silver Lake...54...	214	Thomasson...23...	315	Washington...18...	359
San Martin...36...	408	Simons...53...	312	Tiburon...28...	207	Washington	
San Mateo...34...	4,334	Sisson...2...	636	Tipton...47...	366	(Broderick)...22...	815
San Miguel...49...	611	Soldiers Home...53...	2,300	Tobin...34...	250	Watsonville...35...	1,416
San Pablo...29...	487	Soledad...40...	568	Tomes...44...	424	Watts...53...	1,922
San Pedro...53...	3,500	Somerset...2...	219	Tracy...30...	382	*Weaverville...5...	1,100
*San Rafael...55...	8,429	Sonoma...20...	957	Toukeee...18...	1,235	Westport...10...	593
Santa Clara...35...	4,348	*Sonora...38...	2,029	Tulare...47...	2,758	Whiteland...16...	481
*Santa Barbara...51...	11,659	Soquel...35...	426	Turlock...37...	1,573	Whitehouse...6...	300
*Santa Cruz...35...	11,116	Soulsbyville...38...	250	Tustin...55...	810	Whittier...53...	4,550
Santa Maria...31...	2,260	So. Pasadena...53...	4,649	U		Williams...14...	630
*Santa Ana...55...	8,429	South San Francisco...34...	1,989			Willets...10...	1,154
Santa Monica...53...	7,847	Sanford Univ...36...	700	*Ukiah...10...	2,136	*Willows...11...	1,139
Santa Paula...52...	2,216	Steg...29...	510	Upland...54...	2,384	Wilmington...53...	206
*Santa Rosa...20...	7,817	*Stockton...30...	23,253	Upper Lake...13...	205	Windsor...20...	483
Santa Ynez...51...	250	Stonyford...14...	315	Urban...25...	315	Winters...22...	910
Saratoga...36...	1,500	Suisun...23...	641	V		*Woodbridge...30...	203
Saticay...52...	400	Summerland...51...	250			*Woodland...22...	3,187
Sausalito...28...	2,383	Sunoligen...33...	328	Vacaville...23...	1,177	Woodsdale...34...	205
Sawtelle...53...	2,143	*Susanville...7...	688	Vallejo...33...	11,340	Wrights...36...	289
Scales...17...	217	Sutter...15...	410	Valley Springs...31...	298	Y	
Scott...4...	513	Sutter Creek...26...	2,015	Vallicita...31...	318		
Scott Bar...20...	1,233	Sycamore...14...	204	*Ventura...52...	2,955	Yolo...22...	284
Sebastopol...44...	1,750	T		Vina...8...	218	Yountville...21...	307
Selma...6...	634			Vineburg...20...	215	*Yreka...2...	1,134
Shasta...2...	617	Taylorsville...19...	245	*Visalia...47...	4,559	*Yuba City...15...	1,160

Opportunities in Agriculture and Varied Enterprises

Diversity of industries. The state of California, 770 miles long and 375 miles wide, is a region especially interesting to the land seeker. It is a land of opportunity. The adventurer here may engage in a variety of enterprises, with prospects of success.

Mining for gold and silver has been and yet is a most profitable business. Mining has been and yet is in operation in San Bernardino, Inyo, Mono and other counties, while the vast mountain ranges, extending throughout the length of the state, contain great quantities of mineral yet to be discovered.

FRUIT GROWING AND GENERAL FARMING.

Wheat raising employs large numbers of workmen. Fruit growing is rapidly developing. The refining of petroleum and its conversion into fine oils will be an immense enterprise in future years.

The climate of California is favorable for grape growing and the manufacture of a favorite wine of world wide reputation. The installation of great irrigation works will call for the service of multitudes of men. The development of power for manufacturing, transportation, heating and lighting from the immense water-power now going to waste will come forward soon. The utilization of the vast asphaltum beds for road making is close at hand.

The fisheries, sugar making, poultry growing, dairying, lumbering, seed growing, furniture making and other industries are all just on the verge of unlimited development.

NEWCOMER MAY TAKE HIS CHOICE.

Here is the raw material in wonderful abundance. It is only for the newcomer to make his selection of what he will do. The Panama canal in a few years will be open. It will then be simply a matter of loading the vessel at a Pacific seaport, and in a few weeks the California product will be landed at any Atlantic city, at any European market or at any city in the Asiatics.

The land seeker may come, if most convenient, on either the Santa Fe or Southern Pacific railways into California and begin investigation at San Diego, in San Diego, County.

STATE YET THINLY POPULATED.

In this immense state, three times as large as New York, there are not as many people as in the single city of Chicago.

It takes but a little time to become impressed with the vast possibilities of California. Thirty million acres here are in forest. Much of this being covered by the famous red woods of such immense size as to give a million feet of lumber to the acre. So abundant is this timber and so prolific in great trees as to cause the government to put ten million

acres of this timber area into national parks, leaving yet enough for manufacturing and export for generations to come.

It only wants a very brief time in consideration to note the future probabilities of California. Here is a state with an area sufficiently large to permit the residence of fifty millions of people within its borders; here is soil for growth of grain, vegetables and fruits; here are mountain streams for irrigation and power for manufacturing; here are mild temperature and sunshine; here are metals, marbles, oils and all the essentials for production of food, building, raiment and furnishings.

TO BE A GREAT MANUFACTURING CENTER.

Here is enough of raw material to put many million at work and the transportation facilities to carry the products of these many millions to all parts of the world.

The average rainfall ranges from ten to twenty inches in northern California and is less in the southern part of the state, but artesian wells and irrigation are expected to give a sufficiency of moisture for crop raising.

The mild weather of the winters in southern California is attracting a larger and a larger number of residents to Los Angeles, San Diego and other southern California cities every year, the consequence being a steady advance in real estate values, particularly in the suburbs of these cities.

AGRICULTURISTS AND HORTICULTURISTS.

To land seekers wishing to engage in agriculture or horticulture it will be interesting to know that in 1907 there were over 30,000,000 acres of government land in California yet open for homestead settlement.

To investigate farming or to engage in fruit raising it is well to go out to Bakersfield in Kern county and follow down the San Joaquin valley northward to San Francisco, stopping from time to time at the various towns on the way while passing through Tulare, Kings, Fresno, Mercer and other counties in the San Joaquin valley.

This valley contains upward of 30,000 square miles, being nearly four times the size of Massachusetts. There are a dozen counties in this valley, but if the seeker for land can go no farther he should go into Kern, Tulare, Kings and Fresno counties at least.

Three thousand oil wells are in Kern county and in this county can be seen the operation of one of the California irrigation systems.

The great fruit orchards will interest the visitor in Tulare county.

California Opportunities in Agriculture and Varied Enterprises

COST OF PLANTING FRUIT ORCHARDS.

Fruit land here costs from \$50 to \$75 per acre. The cost of preparation of the land and planting trees (apples, peaches or prunes) amounts to \$25 per acre of seventy-five trees. They come into bearing on the average on the fifth year. Four years care will cost about \$24 an acre for this period. Counting interest on the investment and incidentals, by the time the fruit orchard comes into bearing the cost in this locality is \$160 per acre.

The crop of prunes, at three cents a pound, will yield \$150 per acre. Deducting \$15 per acre for drying, \$10 per acre for interest and \$12 per acre for care and the net return is \$112 per acre.

Thus, suppose a person were to buy and put in ten acres of prunes, the profits per year, after the crop came into bearing, would be \$1,120 per year.

The returns would be the same for peaches or apples. Various fruit and land companies in Tulare county who capitalized their lands at \$200 an acre have paid profits of from 27½ to 38½ per cent.

There are 7,500 acres under cultivation in citrus fruits in Tulare county, with an output of 30,000,000 pounds a year, more than half of which are dried.

PICKING AND PACKING FRUIT.

The picking, packing, drying and canning of the crop calls for the services of some 4,000 people, mostly boys and women. Everybody in the county works while the rush is on. Girls in the packing houses and canneries make from \$1 to \$1.75 per day and boys, by whom most of the picking is done, make from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day.

Orange land may be had at \$25 to \$100 per acre, the price depending upon whether the land is ready for use or must be developed by the purchaser. An orchard four years old begins to bear. The profits run from \$125 to \$200 per acre when in full bearing.

Raisins are also an important product of Tulare county. When in full bearing, at six and seven years, the yield is from a ton to a ton and a half per acre, and the returns, when the market is normal, average around \$100 per acre. Raisin land in this district may be had at from \$30 to \$50 per acre.

PRODUCTS OF FRESNO COUNTY.

Fresno is a fine county containing 5,600 square miles, being larger than the state of Connecticut, and has a population of only about 41,000, of which nearly half live in Fresno city.

The rainfall here is about ten inches a year.

Fresno county produces annually two or three million bushels of wheat, besides other grains, ten or fifteen million pounds of wool, a million dollars' worth of deciduous fruit, four or five million pounds of figs, hundreds of car loads of raisins and a million dollars' worth of wine. One creamery in Fresno (and there are six) produces 6,000 pounds of butter a day. These are but a fraction of the total product.

Good raisin land may be had in Fresno county for \$35 an acre and upward. The returns are estimated at \$80 and \$100 per acre. Figs pay \$250 to \$275 per acre.

UNLIMITED POSSIBILITIES.

The entire state of California is a land of boundless possibilities. The southern counties, including San Diego, Los Angeles, Riverside, Orange and San Bernardino counties, send 30,000 cars of oranges to eastern markets every season and the growers make a profit of \$250 to \$400 an acre.

There are broad ranges of land yet in southern California devoted to dry ranching, where thousands of acres are plowed with steam plows and wheat is harvested with great combination headers and threshers. This land, it is expected, will later, as the county settles up, come into fruit raising with greater profit.

CONDENSED FACTS RELATING TO THE STATE.

Altitude. Highest points, feet: Mt. Whitney, Tulare county, 14,887; Mt. Shasta, Siskiyou county, 14,442; Mt. Tyndall, Tulare county, 14,386; Mt. Karveah, Tulare Co., 14,000; Mt. Lyell, Mono county, 13,217; Mt. St. Bernardino, Bernardino county, 8,370; Mt. Hamilton, Santa Clara county, 4,450; Mt. Lowe, Los Angeles county, 4,000; Mt. Diablo, Alameda county, 3,876.

Climate. Average temperature: At Sacramento, Sacramento county, January 46, July 72. Highest 110, lowest 19 above zero. Rainfall 50.9 inches.

At San Diego, San Diego county, January 54, July 67, highest 101, lowest 32. Rainfall 10.5 inches.

History. Explored by Spanish 1542. San Diego

founded by Spanish missionaries 1769, who established in all twenty-one missions in California extending north from San Diego to San Francisco. Territory became part of Mexico 1822. Pioneers from United States entered 1826. Fremont's expedition 1844-5; gold found in Coloma, Eldorado county, 1848. Ceded by Mexico to United States, 1848.

Notable places. Cliff House and Seal Rocks in San Francisco.

Leland Stanford University at Palo Alto, Santa Clara county, thirty-four miles from the city.

Lick Observatory on Mt. Hamilton, Santa Clara county, 26 miles from San Jose, the latter place being 51 miles from San Francisco.

The Yosemite valley, Mariposa county, containing six square miles shut in by sheer walls from 3,000 to 5,000 feet high.

Near this valley are the big redwood trees in Calaveras and Mariposa counties. The Yosemite lies eastward of San Francisco some over one hundred miles.

The guide books mention many other very interesting places to visit in California.

Petrified Forest, Cal. About 80 miles from San Francisco, in the Napa Valley, in the vicinity of Calistoga, is situated the Petrified Forest, one of the most remarkable of wonders in California. Within a tract of 3 or 4 square miles, the tourist finds portions of nearly 100 trees turned to stone. Some project from the sides of the mountains, while others are found upon the surface. Their condition is attributed to the action of silica held in solution in the hot alkaline water discharged by the neighboring Mount St. Helena.

California Big Trees. Forty-seven miles from Milton Station, on the Stockton and Copperopolis (Cal.) Railway, the tourist comes upon the Calaveras Big Trees, the highest of which tapers upward a distance of 435 feet, and has a circumference, near the ground, of 110 feet, while another, forty miles from Visalia, on King's River, measures 44 feet in diameter. This is the largest in California. The Mariposa group of forest giants comprises 600 trees, 125 of which are each over 13 feet thick, while several are from 30 to 33 feet in diameter. One, remarkable for its grand dimensions, rises to a height of 90 feet and there throws out a limb having a thickness of six feet. The route to the Yosemite Valley passes near these monsters.

Calistoga, Cal. Encircled by wooded hills and mountains, in a small valley, is situated this Pacific Coast resort, which is principally distinguished for its twenty hot springs, with conveniences for enjoying chemical, steam, vapor, or cold and hot water baths, and cottages and hotels for visitors. Among other attractions is the public warm plunge and swimming bath, occupying a space of forty feet square. The waters of the springs are freely impregnated with magnesium, sulphur and iron. The surrounding scenery embraces mountains, lawns, fields of grain, bowers, cosy dwellings, etc.

The Yosemite Valley. Reached by four stage routes. Situated on the Merced River, Mariposa county, Cal., 220 miles (by road) from San Francisco. The Valley contains a level plateau about 6 miles long and from ½ to 1 mile wide, and is surrounded by granite cliffs, rising almost perpendicularly to a height varying from 3,000 to 6,000 feet. From the tops of these cliffs spring magnificent and beautiful cataracts. All through the valley flowers abound, relieved with plants and shrubs, and their varied hues and odors are delightful to the senses. The valley has been known since 1851, and is the property of the State, set apart for a public resort. The name Yosemite, given to it by the Indians, means "Large Grizzly Bear." "El Capitan" is a solitary stone pillar, with a perpendicular elevation of 3,300 feet. The "Bridal Veil," a cataract of great beauty, falls over a cliff 900 feet high. Opposite to it is "The Virgin's Tears Creek," with a fall of 1,000 feet. "Cathedral Rock" is a granite pile, 2,660 feet high. "The Spires" are two graceful columns. "The Three Brothers" is a triplet group of rocks, the highest peak of which rises 3,830 feet. "Sentinel Rock" is 3,043 feet high. "The Yosemite Falls" is a grand piece of scenery, broken into cascades, the first having a fall of 1,500 feet; then shorter ones to a depth of 626 feet, and finally a plunge of 400 feet into the valley. East of the Falls is a bold peak, rising 3,030 feet above the valley. The "Half Dome," in the vicinity, is a granite crest rising nearly 5,000 feet above the valley. "North Dome" is 3,568 feet high. "Vernal Fall" descends about 400 feet. The "Cap of Liberty," a huge mass of rock, is 2,000 feet high. "Nevada Fall" is nearly 600 feet high. The views from the various points of the valley reached by travelers are among the sublimest in the world.

STATE AND THE 61 COUNTIES OF COLORADO

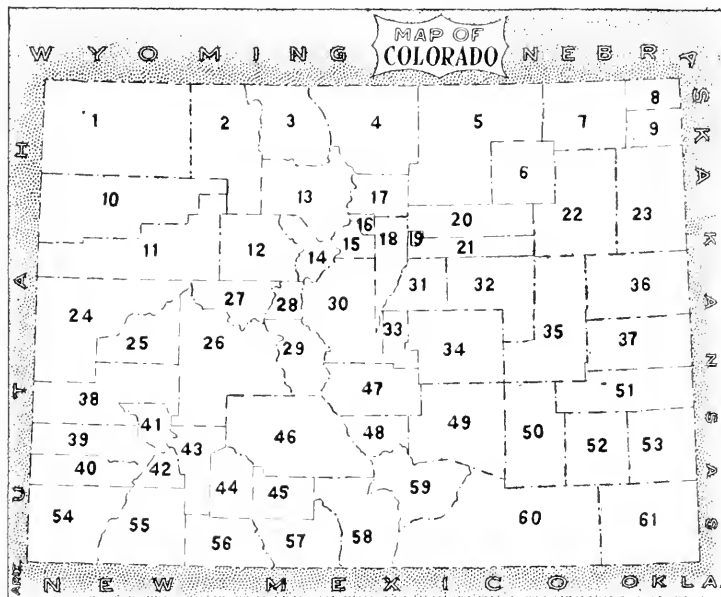
With Their Boundaries

Location and Population
of
COLORADO COUNTIESLo-
ca-
tion

COUNTIES

Pop
1910

1.....	Moffat..	
2.....	Routt..	7,561
3.....	Jackson..	1,013
4.....	Larimer..	25,270
5.....	Weld..	39,177
6.....	Morgan..	9,577
7.....	Logan..	9,549
8.....	Sedgwick..	3,061
9.....	Phillips..	3,179
10.....	Rio Blanco..	2,332
11.....	Garfield..	10,144
12.....	Eagle..	2,985
13.....	Grand..	1,862
14.....	Summit..	2,003
15.....	Clear Creek..	5,001
16.....	Gilpin..	4,131
17.....	Boulder..	30,330
18.....	Jefferson..	14,231
19.....	Denver..	213,381
20.....	Adams..	38,872
21.....	Arapahoe..	10,263
22.....	Washington..	6,002
23.....	Yuma..	8,499
24.....	Mesa..	22,197
25.....	Delta..	13,688
26.....	Gunnison..	5,897
27.....	Pitkin..	1,556
28.....	Lake..	10,600
29.....	Chaffee..	7,622
30.....	Park..	2,492
31.....	Douglas..	3,192
32.....	Elbert..	5,331
33.....	Teller..	14,351
34.....	El Paso..	43,321
35.....	Lincoln..	5,917
36.....	Kit Carson..	7,483
37.....	Cheyenne..	3,687
38.....	Montrose..	10,291
39.....	San Miguel..	4,700
40.....	Dolores..	642
41.....	Ouray..	3,511
42.....	San Juan..	3,063
43.....	Hinsdale..	646
44.....	Mineral..	1,293
45.....	Rio Grande..	6,563
46.....	Saguache..	4,160
47.....	Tremont..	18,181
48.....	Custer..	1,947
49.....	Pueblo..	52,223
50.....	Otero..	20,201
51.....	Kiowa..	2,899
52.....	Bent..	5,053
53.....	Prowers..	9,520
54.....	Montezuma..	5,029
55.....	La Plata..	10,812
56.....	Archuleta..	3,392
57.....	Conejos..	11,285
58.....	Costilla..	5,498
59.....	Huerfano..	13,320
60.....	Las Animas..	33,643
61.....	Baca..	2,516
Total.....		799,024



COLORADO TOWNS WITH 1910 POPULATIONS.

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
A			D			F		
Aguilar	60.....	858	Cedaredge	25.....	295	*Fair Play.....	30.....	265
*Akron	22.....	647	Center	16.....	385	Florence	17.....	2,712
Alamosa	57.....	3,013	*Central City	16.....	1,782	Florissant	33.....	268
Alma	30.....	301	*Cheyenne	37.....	272	*Fort Collins	4.....	8,212
Amity	53.....	251	Coal Creek	17.....	676	Fort Garland	58.....	201
Animas	55.....	201	Cokedale	60.....	502	Fort Logan	21.....	2,501
Antonito	57.....	681	Colorado City	34.....	4,333	*Fort Lupton	5.....	614
Argo	19.....	201	*Colorado	34.....	29,078	*Fort Morgan	6.....	2,802
Arriba	51.....	202	Spring	34.....	411	Foundation	34.....	431
Aspen	18.....	841	Come	39.....	301	Fowler	50.....	925
*Aspen	17.....	1,834	*Conejos	57.....	301	Frederick	5.....	266
Atwood	27.....	251	*Cortez	51.....	565	Fruita	21.....	881
Ault	5.....	569	Coventry	38.....	401	G		
Aurora	20.....	679	*Craig	1.....	392	Galatea	51.....	201
Avondale	49.....	251	Crawford	25.....	201	Gary	6.....	202
B			Creede	14.....	741	*Georgetown	15.....	952
Bald Mountain..	16.....	801	Crested Butte	26.....	901	Gilman	12.....	351
Basalt	12.....	235	Crestone	46.....	231	*Glenwood	11.....	2,019
Bayfield	55.....	227	*Cripple Creek	33.....	6,206	*Golden	18.....	2,177
Beacon	60.....	350	Cucharas	59.....	351	Goldfield	33.....	1,112
Berthoud	4.....	758	Curtis	34.....	502	Gorham	17.....	352
Berwind	60.....	602	E			*Grand Junction	24.....	7,754
Blackhawk	16.....	668	Delagua	60.....	958	Granite	29.....	251
Blanca	58.....	351	*Del Norte	45.....	843	Gray Creek	60.....	576
*Boulder	17.....	9,539	*Delta	25.....	2,388	*Greeley	5.....	8,179
*Breckenridge ..	11.....	834	Denver	2.....	213,381	Groommet	55.....	400
*Brighton	20.....	851	Dolores	54.....	821	Guffey	30.....	302
Broadhead	60.....	352	*Durango	55.....	1,680	Gulch	27.....	401
Brookside	47.....	201	E			*Gunnison	26.....	1,026
Brush	6.....	997	Eaton	5.....	1,157	Gypsum	12.....	301
*Buena Vista ..	29.....	1,041	Edgewater	18.....	712	H		
*Burlington	36.....	368	Edith	56.....	293	Hastings	60.....	693
C			Elkton	33.....	301	Haxtum	9.....	341
Calsite	47.....	202	El Moro	60.....	351	Hayden	2.....	314
*Canon City	47.....	5,162	Engle	60.....	801	Henderson	20.....	302
Capulin	57.....	609	Englewood	21.....	2,983	Hesperus	55.....	201
Carbondale	11.....	281	Erie	5.....	506	High Park	33.....	251
*Carnero	46.....	251	Espinosa	57.....	401	Holly	53.....	724
*Castle Rock ..	31.....	365	Estes Park	4.....	301	*Holyoke	9.....	659
			Evans	5.....	602			

Explanation: Index to Towns. First Column, Names of Towns; Second Column, Number the Same as Number of the County Where Town is Located; Third Column, Population of 1910. Loca. Means Location. Pop. Means Population. Star in Front of Name Indicates County Seat.

Colorado Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations—Continued

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
Hotchkiss	25	602	Manassa	57	788	Paonia	25	1,011	*Silverton	42	2,153
Howardsville	42	301	Mancos	54	567	Perigo	16	201	Sneffels	41	751
*Hugo	35	343	Manitou	34	1,359	Pierce	5	352	Somerset	26	421
I			Manzanola	50	428	Pitkin	26	253	Sopris	60	302
Idaho Springs	15	2,154	Marble	26	782	Platteville	5	432	South Canon	47	1,321
Ideal	59	252	*Meeker	10	807	Portland	47	601	South Canon	11	203
Independence	33	801	Minturn	12	241	Primero	60	2,011	Starkville	60	1,002
J			Montclair	19	415	*Pueblo	49	44,395	Steamboat		
Jasper	45	301	Monte Vista	45	2,544	R			Springs	2	1,227
*Julesburg	8	962	*Montrose	38	3,251	Radiant	47	201	*Sterling	7	3,044
K			Morrison	18	251	Ramah	34	201	Sugar City	50	808
Kersey	5	304	Mountain View	18	391	*Redcliff	12	383	Superior	17	349
Kline	35	501	Mt. Morrison	18	351	*Rico	40	368	Swink	50	310
L			N			Ridgway	41	376	T		
Lafayette	17	1,892	Nederland	17	446	Rile	11	698	*Telluride	39	1,756
La Jara	57	448	Nevadaville	16	367	Rock Creek	12	351	Teroro	60	501
*La Junta	50	4,154	New Castle	11	493	Rocky Ford	50	3,231	Thomasville	27	202
*Lake City	33	405	New Windsor	5	1,503	Romeo	57	201	Tioga	59	253
*Lamar	53	2,977	*North Creede	44	1,101	Rosemont	33	501	*Trinidad	60	10,204
*Las Animas	52	2,011	North Longmont	17	262	Roswell	34	351	V		
La Veta	59	691	Norwood	39	212	Roubideau	25	202	Valde	19	665
*Leadville	28	7,508	O			Rouse	59	551	Victor	33	3,162
Limon	35	534	Oak Creek	2	222	Rugby	60	252	W		
*Littleton	21	1,373	Olathe	38	458	Russell Gulch	16	702	*Walsenburg	59	2,423
Loma	24	801	Ordway	50	705	Rye	49	252	Wellington	4	459
Longmont	17	4,256	Ortiz	57	501	S			Westcliffe	48	232
Louisville	17	1,706	*Ouray	41	1,644	Salida	29	4,425	Weston	60	601
Loveland	4	3,651	Overland	19	255	San Rafael	57	261	Whitehorn	47	502
Lujane	38	202	Oxford	35	501	Sanford	57	564	Williamsburg	47	556
Lupton	5	501	P			*San Luis	58	903	Windsor	5	935
Lyons	17	632	*Pagosa Springs	56	669	Sedgwick	8	201	*Wray	23	1,001
M			Paisaje	57	201	Segundo	60	602	Y		
McKissick	5	201	Palisades	24	903	Sheridan	21	498	Yampa	2	332
Maitland	59	351				*Silver Cliff	48	252	Yuma	23	333
						Silver Plume	15	462			

COLORADO

A YOUNG STATE—A MOST INTERESTING STATE OF GREAT POSSIBILITIES IN MINING, AGRICULTURE, PLEASURE AND HEALTH RESORTS.

For wild picturesque scenery in a State more than three times the size of New York, where mountain elevations are more than 14,000 feet high, where 500 lakes and 6,000 miles of trout streams afford opportunity for fishing, where panthers, grizzly bears, wild cats, wolves, foxes, badgers, beavers, antelope, ducks, geese, rabbits, squirrels, doves, and mountain quail make opportunity for hunting, where 340 sunny days in the year make an atmosphere so clear that objects can be seen one hundred miles away, where on the broad mesas and elevated plateaus the life-giving air is so full of ozone as to make the whole region one grand sanitarium; where there are 12,000 miles of irrigating ditches which water

4,000,000 acres, 2,000,000 of which are under cultivation; where there are yet over 26,000,000 acres of government land ready for homestead settlement—wanting to investigate all this, and a good deal more, the land seeker may look up a railroad guide and learn that a two thousand mile ride from the Atlantic cities, and a thousand-mile journey from the central cities of the United States will take him into the center of this State, and to the capital of Colorado, where the rocks, the mines, the cascades, the tunnels and the singular freaks of nature will be found to have surpassed any description we can give of the State.

A LONG, DREARY RIDE.

Going westward from the Central States it may seem a dreary ride across the prairie and desert regions before reaching the destination, but all at once he will be surprised by entry into one of the most beautiful cities in the world, and the surprise is all the greater when it is known that the State has been settled but fifty years and came into the Union only about thirty years ago.

The Capital City of this young State is Denver, named from Gen. James W. Denver, a former governor of Kansas Territory, of which Colorado was then a part.

FACTS ABOUT DENVER.

Here are some facts about Denver. It has a population of 214,000; is located 5,200 feet above sea level; has 155 miles of street car lines; 155 churches; 73 public school buildings; 11 colleges and academies; a public library containing 75,000 volumes; 4 daily papers; 23 clubs; 23 hospitals and asylums; 5 national banks; 11 parks, one of them covering 330 acres; 7 theaters; 2 summer gardens, and many fine hotels.

An excellent way to see Denver is by "Seeing Denver" cars and automobiles, which make the circuit of the city several times each day during the summer season.

These cars leave from central points and take one

not only through the city itself but through the suburbs.

CANNOT DO JUSTICE TO THIS SUBJECT.

It is impossible in our sketch to enumerate the many interesting places to visit in Colorado, and it is equally difficult to describe the general appearance of the region. One writer says:

"The Rocky Mountains, in their majestic sweep through the North American continent, culminate midway in their course, and within the limits of the State of Colorado. Here is the 'crest of the continent'—its supremest uplift—where from a vast central plateau, itself 6,000 feet above the sea, rise hundreds of granite peaks into the regions of perpetual snow. Here the waters of a continent are divided and great rivers flowing to either ocean have their source. Here are canons and gorges, awe-inspiring and stupendous, which testify to the hoary age of the mountains they cut asunder; and a score of peak-encircled parks; any one of which might constitute a principality.

"Here are the continent's treasure vaults, where veins of gold and silver seam the granite mountains.

"Here are medicinal springs for healing and refreshment; and here, under skies of deep blue, lies a sun-bathed land with a climate whose delights and perfections the lowland dweller may not know."

Colorado Opportunities in Agriculture and Varied Enterprises

UNABLE TO DESCRIBE ALL.

But omitting descriptions of many interesting places we note two points: Colorado Springs and Manitou. The first with a population of 25,000 people, the last with half that number in the tourist season.

Colorado Springs is a resting spot for people who enjoy climate and scenery. It has broad streets and many beautiful homes. It is the quiet meeting place for the successful miner who comes down from the mountains to greet his friends from the East. It is the delightful rendezvous of the wealthy cattle raiser, the rich tourist, and the invalid who has been instructed to go somewhere into sunshine and take up residence in pure invigorating air.

But a short distance away is Manitou, the "Saratoga of the West."

Nestling right here at the foot of Pike's Peak, in a charming valley through which runs a rapid stream at all seasons is this town, filled with tourists throughout the summer season.

There are fourteen springs in all, no two of them alike, and one of them the largest known soda spring in the world.

Five large hotels, several smaller ones, and many boarding-houses, here are filled to their utmost capacity during the summer.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR PERMANENT SETTLERS.

But leaving the watering places and pleasure resorts for the enjoyment of those who are temporarily in the State, we will examine the inducements that offer new settlers in Colorado.

Wherever there are mountains there are valleys between, and many of these in Colorado include broad plateaus, and nowhere in the United States is there better opportunity for the study of irrigation and its effects on crops than in this State.

To the American farmer irrigation is almost a new thing. There has never been any necessity for him to consider it in the wonderful growth of this republic. He has in his achievements, up to the present time, been independent of all things artificial in his work upon the virgin soil he plowed, and has been content with the timely rains that fell upon it.

But with the rapid spread of population much arid soil is found which can only be made habitable by artificial water supply.

ORIGINATORS OF IRRIGATION IN THIS REGION.

The Mormons were the first to intelligently apply irrigation in the territory now occupied by the United States. They had come far away from civilization at the East and settled in a region so hopelessly arid that it was a certainty no one could ever molest them there. But in order to live they must have moisture for their fields. They brought it from the mountain streams then running to waste, and the fertile fields of Utah testify to the worth of irrigation.

The next experiment, on a considerable scale, was at Greeley, Colorado. There the farmers, through much costly experience, have finally triumphed over sand and sage, rock and alkali, reclaimed the waste land, and made a model fruit and farm land, which has taught important lessons to others in the reclamation of arid land in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and California. We explain this elsewhere.

Like the annual overflow of the river Nile which enriches the Egyptian valleys, so the life-giving elements in irrigating water is of itself an important means of fertilization.

A striking illustration of the effect of irrigation is shown in the valley of the Arkansas river in Prowers, Bent, and Otero counties, a region where formerly there was only alkali, sage brush and sand. To witness this go southward from Colorado Springs forty miles to Pueblo, thence east about 100 miles. Somebody turned the waters of the Arkansas into the river valley in the vicinity of Rockyford, Otero County, and, behold, that barren valley became a garden spot where land yields 60 bushels of wheat to the acre, 6 tons of alfalfa to the acre, 25 tons of sugar beets, and 300 bushels of sweet potatoes to the acre.

ORIGIN OF THE ROCKYFORD MELON.

Here adjoining the Arkansas river, is the thriving young city of Rockyford, a town of 2,500 people, and here is the home of the original Rockyford cantaloupe, which has an established reputation in all the markets of the country.

It is here where orders are received for the Rockyford cantaloupe seed, the rich irrigated land here turning out in some cases 400 pounds of seed per acre.

The merit of this melon is that it always grows

a uniform size, such that 45 melons can be packed in a standard crate 12x12x24, permitting dealers to make quotations on Rockyfords, knowing the quality of the melon and the exact number in a crate.

From this seed sent out it is estimated that there are now over 40,000 acres of Rockyford cantaloupes being cultivated and that there are 7,000 carloads consumed every six months.

MELONS AND SUGAR BEETS.

But what can be said of the irrigated land in the Arkansas river valley in relation to melons may be said of sugar beets, cabbages, tomatoes, cucumbers, asparagus, parsnips, carrots, apples, plums, cherries, peaches and all the small fruits.

In the purchase of farm property the land seeker will remember that price is measured generally by the capacity of land to yield money return. Thus, land at \$250 and \$500 per acre may be cheap, depending on improvements and profit to be obtained, while land at \$5 per acre may be dear.

Thus irrigated land in the vicinity of Rocky Ford is worth from \$200 to \$500 per acre, but equally as good land in this region may be bought at a price varying from \$30 per acre upwards.

Before leaving Colorado, the land seeker should return by way of Pueblo to Gunnison and thence to Montrose, in Montrose County.

The United States Government is at work in Montrose and Delta counties, for the purpose of utilizing rivers in these counties which will irrigate 120,000 acres of land. Irrigation projects by the government are also in contemplation in the vicinity of Green Junction, Mesa County, and along the White and Yampa Rivers in Routt and Rio Blanco Counties. See our mention of these elsewhere.

The Montrose and Delta project is expected to cost about \$3,500,000.

People who are attracted by Colorado climate and wish to buy fertile land in this State will do well to go to Montrose and there study the prospects for new settlers in the Uncompagite valley.

Altitude.—Highest points, Feet: Sierra Blanca 14,483. Pike's Peak, 14,271 and over forty mountains over 14,000 feet high.

Climate.—Average annual temperature at Denver: January, 27 degrees above; July, 72; highest, 105; lowest, 29 below; rainfall, yearly 14½ inches.

Dimensions.—Extreme breadth, east to west, 375 miles. Extreme length north to south, 270 miles.

History.—Colorado was partially explored by Lieut. Pike in 1806, and in 1819 by Col. Long, from whom Long's Peak is named. The American Fur Company followed in 1832 and Fremont in 1842-4. In 1854 colonists founded Conejos in the Rio Grande valley. Gold discovered in the northern part of the State in 1858. In 1859 thrifty intelligent settlers came in. The Rocky Mountain News was published.

In 1861 the Territory of Colorado was established with 9 counties. Admitted to the Union in 1876 as "The Centennial State."

Notable Places.—Denver, Manitou Springs, and over twenty points described in the guide books where there are famous mountain resorts, fine parks, hot springs, mineral and other springs.

SPECIAL COLORADO FEATURES OF INTEREST.

John Sebastian, in behalf of the Rock Island, has lately issued a work on Colorado, from which we copy the following:

COLORADO: WHY IT ATTRACTS. THE IDEAL VACATION-LAND.

To any one who has not been to Colorado the fact that so many thousands of people do go each summer for a period of rest or recreation must certainly suggest that there are strong reasons for it.

One is at a loss to know where to begin in setting forth these reasons, for they are many and of equal importance.

First of all, Colorado is a state so completely unlike the one in which you live that you must see it if you are to fully realize what a wonderful country this is of the Stars and Stripes.

Colorado is a wide, free land of mountain heights and canon depths, of grassy plain and high plateau. It is a land of clear pure air and golden sunshine. It is a land of sparkling mountain streams and glassy-surfaced lakes. It is a land of many kinds of fish and fowl—wild animals roam the more inaccessible portions of the mountain country, emerging even to the remote lower levels.

Colorado, a Most Interesting Region for Tourist and Traveler

Should you seek health, or rest, or sport, or any of the various forms of pleasure, ranging from restful enjoyment to venturesome quest, Colorado will provide the one and the all, and of such a kind as to captivate and to bring you back another season to taste again the joys of the Rocky Mountain region.

Colorado is pre-eminently the place to do things, and to enjoy immensely the doing. There is not a dull moment in the program of the Colorado visitor. If one seeks the pleasure of gay company he may have it in abundance. If one seeks a quiet solitude in which to forget the whirl of business or of social life, and to get near to Nature in a mountain camp, then Colorado offers the very best place to enjoy each form of pastime.

If one is not ready to relinquish the comforts and conveniences of city life,—lo! Colorado's countless resorts offer up-to-date hotels, or less pretentious stopping places, where every wish is gratified, withal at reasonable cost.

A very important factor in Colorado's popularity is its central location and ready accessibility from any section of the country.

There are one-night trains from Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, while the service from a score of other large cities in the middle west is equally good. And it is but a two-nights' trip from the Atlantic seaboard to the Rocky Mountains.

With the double purpose of making it easy of reach for those of moderate purse and of making it the Mecca of the many, the custom is to grant throughout the summer very low rates for the round-trip to Colorado from all quarters. Frequently special excursions are arranged which bring the cost of the trip to a minimum.

To him who would try Colorado for this season's outing, the word is: watch the newspapers and the magazines for announcement of this season's rates. It will pay to do so. Very favorable arrangements will be made to give you an opportunity to taste the "high life" in Colorado.

Denver, Colorado Springs, Manitou and Glenwood are the best known and most popular of Colorado's resorts. It may seem odd to include Denver, a city of 185,000, in this category, but it belongs there. Denver is a summer resort, as well as a rich and beautiful city. Its hotels are maintained very largely for the accommodation of summer visitors. It is a place where one could spend a month to excellent advantage. It is the best starting point for a large number of attractive one-day trips to and through the mountains. It has scores of good restaurants, hundreds of boarding houses, parks, summer gardens, and a street railway system that has few equals. The mountains are only thirty miles away—they look much closer, but they are really quite a long way off.

Colorado Springs is the aristocrat of Colorado cities, the home of several thousand unusually well-to-do and exceptionally cultivated people from all parts of the country. It has fewer hotels than Denver and their variety, especially in the matter of price, is not as great. But for the man or woman who wants to get away from the noise and racket of a big city, and yet feels the need of having right at hand the conveniences and comforts of metropolitan life, Colorado Springs is ideal.

A MOST DELIGHTFUL PLEASURE RESORT.

Manitou has been called the "Saratoga of the West," and worthily does it bear the title. Very much smaller than Colorado Springs, it, nevertheless, in the course of a summer, entertains more people. It is a pleasure resort, first, last and all the time. In this respect it differs from Colorado Springs, which is essentially a city of homes. Manitou has half a dozen large hotels and perhaps twice as many smaller ones, to say nothing of innumerable boarding houses. The springs and the hotel ballrooms are Manitou's centers of activity. In the season, any time from July 1 to the middle of September, Manitou is as gay as anyone would want.

Glenwood lies in the very heart of the Rockies, about 300 miles west of Colorado Springs. Its location is magnificent, in a valley through which flows one of the largest of Colorado's rivers. It is referred to at length elsewhere in this publication. Meanwhile, it may be said that mention is here made of it—and this is true also of Denver, Colorado Springs and Manitou—simply in order that the reader may know, before he arrives in Colorado, what are the dominant characteristics of its four leading resorts. Superficial as the comment has

been, it is, nevertheless, sufficient to give him a key to all four places.

However, it is only fair, not only to Colorado, but to the prospective visitor as well, to say that two of the four leading resorts of Colorado have little or nothing about them that is distinctively Coloradan. This is not intended as a reflection on either place. It means that with the exception of the always glorious climate, Manitou and Denver might be reproduced in any one of half a dozen other states without being out of harmony with their surroundings.

DIFFERENT FROM MOST RESORTS.

Colorado is fortunate in possessing a number of resorts that are "different" from the general run of summering places. Their names? Estes Park is such a place. So, in a way, are the pretty lodges in Platte Canon. So are any number of the smaller towns and resort places in the interior. They are located on the sides of mountains, on the banks of streams where famous fishing is to be had, or near springs whose waters come bubbling to the earth's surface—queer of taste, hot to the touch, but "wonderfully good for you."

These are the places that are truly and typically Coloradan. These are the places where one gets in touch with good old Mother Earth; where, for the first time in years, perhaps, one really realizes how beautiful is the blue sky and how fine is a lungful of air, fresh from snowy peaks.

It is to these out-of-the-way corners that your true lover of Nature hies. Not for him the great hotel, with its army of servants and crowded hallways. Not for him the gay promenade of beauty and fashion. He would woo the sweetest of all mistresses, Dame Nature herself. And so, for a period, his letters bear queer superscriptions: "Such-and-such a place, Routt County, by stage from Eagle, via Bogg's Ferry."

The really best way to see Colorado is to go first to Denver or Colorado Springs. There one can get one's bearings. They are the tourist's headquarters, the railroad and business centers of the State, the places from which all roads lead into the interior. North of Denver is a rich, irrigated region; east, the rolling plains, sloping gently towards the Missouri; west, a veritable sea of mountains; south lie those gems of cities, Colorado Springs and Manitou, and beyond is Pueblo—the "Pittsburg of the West."

One more paragraph and this rambling chapter is finished.

You will wish to know what sort of clothes to wear in Colorado. That depends largely on what you intend doing there. If you expect to spend most, if not all, of your time in the cities, rather than to "rough it," you should take with you clothing of the weight and texture you would wear at home at that time of the year. A light overcoat, or a wrap, should be included, as should an umbrella or a raincoat. You will, of course, have with you clothing for all the social occasions that are likely to arise. A pair of stout shoes, a soft hat and an old suit—these for mountain climbing, etc.—are also desirable.

COLORADO'S SCENERY AND CLIMATE ARE COMPARED WITH SWITZERLAND.

Just why the Alps should be so often referred to when the Rockies are mentioned is inexplicable to those knowing both.

While the Alps have isolated peaks such as Mont Blanc (15,781 feet), and the Matterhorn (14,836 feet), the mean elevation of the highest Alpine chain is only from 8,000 to 9,000 feet. Colorado possesses more than 120 peaks of over 13,500 feet, of which no fewer than thirty-five are higher than 14,000 feet.

The highest village in Europe is Avers Platz in Switzerland (7,500 feet). The highest inhabited point in Europe is the Hospice of St. Bernard in Switzerland (8,200 feet). In Colorado the mining town of Leadville, with 15,000 inhabitants, is over 10,000 feet above sea level. Other mining camps are still higher and some gold and silver mines are worked at an elevation of over 15,000 feet.

In Switzerland the cog-railroad from Vitznau to the summit of the Rigi Kulm (5,900 feet) has a length of four and a half miles, in which the ascent is 4,072 feet. In Colorado the cog-railroad from Manitou to the summit of Pike's Peak (14,147) has a length of eight and three-quarters miles, in which the ascent is 8,100 feet or an average of 846 feet per mile, the maximum grade being 1:320 feet.

STATE AND THE 8 COUNTIES OF CONNECTICUT

With Their Boundaries

Location and Population
of
CONNECTICUT
COUNTIES

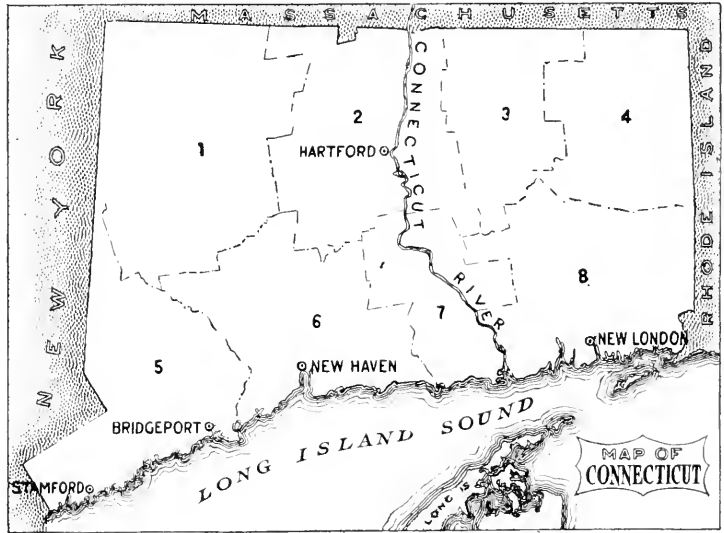
Loca- tion	COUNTIES	Pop. 1910
1.....	Litchfield.	70,260
2.....	Hartford.	250,182
3.....	Tolland.	26,459
4.....	Windham.	48,361
5.....	Fairfield.	245,322
6.....	New Haven.	337,282
7.....	Middlesex.	45,637
8.....	New London.	91,253
Total.....		1,114,756

Cities and Villages
of
CONNECTICUT

Towns	Loca.	Pop.
A		
Abington.....	4.....	300
Adams.....	5.....	200
Addison.....	2.....	300
Albiontown.....	6.....	300
Andover.....	3.....	384
Ansonia.....	6.....	15,152
Ashford.....	4.....	700
Avon.....	2.....	1,077

B		
Bakersville.....	1.....	600
Ballouville.....	4.....	250
Baltic.....	8.....	500
Bantam.....	1.....	500
Beacon Falls.....	6.....	623
Bean Hill.....	8.....	450
Berlin.....	2.....	950
Bethany.....	6.....	517
Bethel.....	5.....	3,327
Bethlehem.....	1.....	576
Black Hall.....	8.....	250
Bloomfield.....	2.....	1,513
Boardman.....	1.....	300
Bolton.....	3.....	450
Bottsford.....	5.....	700
Bozrah Street.....	8.....	399
Bozrahville.....	8.....	200
Branchville.....	5.....	230
Branford.....	6.....	5,706
*Bridgeport.....	5.....	102,954
Bridgewater.....	1.....	600
Bristol.....	2.....	6,268
Broad Brook.....	2.....	1,300
Brookfield.....	5.....	600
Brookfield Center.....	5.....	400
Brooklyn.....	4.....	2,358
Buckland.....	2.....	400
Burlington.....	2.....	1,218
Burnside.....	2.....	1,256

C		
Canaan.....	1.....	1,803
Cannon Station.....	5.....	203
Canterbury.....	4.....	300
Canton Center.....	2.....	300
Centerbrook.....	7.....	300
Center Groton.....	8.....	750
Central Village.....	4.....	1,021
Chaplinville.....	1.....	335
Chaplin.....	4.....	529
Cheshire.....	6.....	1,389
Cheshire Sta.....	6.....	400



TOWNS OF CONNECTICUT WITH 1910 POPULATION.

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
Chester.....	7.....	1,328	East Port			Hamden.....	6.....	4,662
Chesterfield.....	8.....	266	Chester.....	5.....	2,000	Hampton.....	4.....	479
Clarks Falls.....	8.....	300	East River.....	6.....	330	Hanover.....	8.....	400
Clinton.....	7.....	1,384	East Thompson.....	4.....	275	Hartford.....		
Clintonville.....	6.....	200	East Windsor.....	2.....	233	(capital).....	2.....	98,915
Cobalt.....	7.....	321	Hill.....	2.....	425	Harwinton.....	1.....	1,213
Colechester.....	8.....	1,990	East Woodstock.....	4.....	350	Hawleyville.....	5.....	600
Colebrook.....	1.....	684	Ellington.....	3.....	1,829	Hazardville.....	2.....	1,200
Colebrook River.....	1.....	684	Elliot.....	4.....	200	Hazardville Sta.....	2.....	534
Collinsville.....	2.....	2,100	Elmwood.....	2.....	300	Hebron.....	3.....	416
Columbia.....	3.....	540	Enfield.....	2.....	850	Higganum.....	7.....	1,000
Comstocks.....			Essex.....	7.....	2,800	Highland Park.....	2.....	250
Cornbridge.....	8.....	200	F			Highridge.....	5.....	535
Coscob.....	5.....	500	Fairfield.....	5.....	1,539	Highwood.....	6.....	250
Cranbury.....	5.....	500	Falls Village.....	1.....	600	Hockanum.....	2.....	500
Cromwell.....	7.....	2,031	Farmington.....	2.....	1,333	Hopewell.....	2.....	500
D			Forestville.....	2.....	3,207	Hotchkissville.....	1.....	400
*Danbury.....	5.....	20,234	G			Huntington.....	5.....	1,000
Danielson.....	4.....	5,335	Gaylordsville.....	1.....	400	I		
Darien.....	5.....	2,016	Georgetown.....	5.....	500	Ivoryton.....	7.....	650
Dayville.....	4.....	400	Gildersleeve.....	7.....	1,456	J		
Deep River.....	7.....	1,484	Gilead.....	3.....	350	Jewett City.....	8.....	2,224
Derby.....	6.....	8,991	Glasco.....	8.....	800	K		
Durham.....	7.....	500	Glastonbury.....	2.....	1,700	Kensington.....	2.....	1,668
Durham Center.....	7.....	381	Glenbrook.....	5.....	320	Kent.....	1.....	100
E			Glenville.....	5.....	800	Kibbe.....	3.....	200
Eagleville.....	3.....	300	Goshen.....	1.....	520	Killingworth.....	7.....	651
East Berlin.....	2.....	780	Granby.....	2.....	571	L		
East Canaan.....	1.....	500	Greenfield Hill.....	5.....	1,000	Lakeville.....	1.....	1,075
Eastford.....	6.....	250	Greenwich.....	5.....	5,072	Lanabon.....	8.....	1,221
Eastford.....	4.....	300	Griswold.....	8.....	466	Ledyard.....	8.....	936
East Glastbury.....	2.....	350	Grosvenor Dale.....	4.....	900	Liberty Hill.....	8.....	200
East Granby.....	2.....	684	Groton.....	8.....	5,326	Lime Rock.....	1.....	750
East Haddam.....	7.....	900	Guilford.....	6.....	2,762	*Litchfield.....	1.....	3,300
East Hampton.....	7.....	1,400	Gurleyville.....	3.....	227	Long Hill.....	5.....	400
East Hartford.....	7.....	3,000	H			Longridge.....	5.....	430
East Hartland.....	2.....	297	Haddam.....	7.....	400	M		
East Haven.....	6.....	1,167	Hadlyme.....	8.....	200	Madison.....	6.....	918
East Killingly.....	4.....	700	Hallville.....	8.....	400	Manchester.....	2.....	3,626
East Lyme.....	8.....	836	Hamburg.....	8.....	265			
East Norwalk.....	5.....	3,500						
Easton.....	5.....	300						

Explanation: Index to Towns. First Column, Names of Towns; Second Column, Number the Same as Number of the County Where Town is Located; Third Column, Population of 1910. Loca. Means Location. Pop. Means Population. Star in Front of Name Indicates County Seat.

Connecticut Cities and Villages With 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
Manchester			Norwalk	5	6,951	Sandy Hook	5	1,176			
Green	2	325	Norwich	8	20,367	Sanford	5	340		V	
Mansfield	3	200	Norwichtown	8	1,209	Saugatuck	5	947	Vernon	3	446
Mansfield Center	3	350				Scitico	2	534	Voluntown	8	847
Mansfield Depot	3	250	O			Scotland	4	471			
Marble Dale	1	220				Seymour	6	3,550			
Marion	2	279	Oakdale	8	325	Sharon	1	1,482		W	
Marlboro	2	257	Oakville	1	600	Sharon Valley	1	300			
Mechanicsville	4	700	Occum	8	300	Shelton	5	4,572	Wallingford	6	9,001
Meriden	6	27,265	Old Lyme	8	730	Sherman	5	658	Wapping	2	781
Mianus	5	500	Old Mystic	8	400	Silver Lane	2	500	Warehouse		
Middlebury	6	736	Old Saybrook	7	1,431	Silvermine	5	400	Point	2	1,250
Middlefield	7	645	Oneco	4	409	Simsbury	2	884	Warren	1	432
Middle Haddam	7	550	Orange Hill	6	1,298	Somers	3	500	Wartenville	1	200
Middletown	7	11,851	Oronoque	5	251	Somerville	3	900	Washington	1	500
Milford	6	3,683	Oxford	6	952	Sound Beach	5	800	Washington		
Milldale	2	350	P			South Britain	6	528	Depot	1	457
Mill Plain	2	400				Southbury	6	460	*Waterbury	6	73,141
Millstone	2	200	Packerville	4	200	South Cheshire	6	200	Waterford	8	2,500
Milltown	8	500	Palmerton	8	1,010	South Coventry	3	952	Watertown	1	3,100
Monroe	5	300	Peabuck	1	350	South Glastonbury	2	960	Waterville	6	1,800
Montwese	1	550	Pine Meadow	1	518	Southington	2	3,411	Wauregan	4	400
Montville	8	1,010	Pineorchard	6	500	South Lyme	8	200	Weatogue	2	320
Montville Sta.	8	667	Plainfield	4	1,200	So. Manchester	2	6,000	Westbrook	7	884
Moodus	7	1,200	Plainville	2	2,189	South Meriden	6	700	West Cheshire	6	400
Moosup	4	2,000	Plantsville	5	310	South Norwalk	5	8,968	Westchester	8	250
Morris	1	400	Pleasant Valley	1	300	Southport	5	1,250	Westchester Sta.	8	250
Mount Carmel	6	650	Plymouth	1	738	So. Wethersfield	2	250	West Cornwall	1	350
Mystic	8	3,000	Pomfret	4	500	So. Willington	3	250	Westford	4	232
N			Pomfret Center	4	531	South Wilton	5	207	West Goshen	1	315
Naugatuck	6	8,041	Poquetanuck	8	500	South Windham	4	400	West Granby	2	313
Nepaug	1	445	Poquonock	2	900	South Windsor	2	650	West Hartford	2	2,186
New Britain	2	43,916	Poquonock			So. Woodstock	4	350	West Haven	6	5,274
New Canaan	5	2,968	Bridge	8	350	Springdale	5	535	Westminster	4	200
New Fairfield	5	584	Portland	7	3,586	Square Pond	3	200	West Norwalk	5	500
New Hartford	1	2,241	Portland	8	1,507	Stafford	3	900	Weston	5	790
New Haven	6	133,603	*Putnam	4	6,637	Stafford Springs	3	2,490	Westport	5	2,900
Newington	2	647	Q			Staffordville	3	450	Westport Sta.	5	947
Newington Jet.	2	347				Stamford	5	25,138	West Simsbury	2	320
*New London	8	19,659	Quaker Hill	8	200	Stanwich	5	503	West Stafford	3	237
*New Milford	1	5,000	Quinebaub	4	300	Stepney	5	303	West Suffield	2	820
New Preston	1	475				Stepney Depot	5	250	West Thompson	4	250
Newtown			R			Sterling	4	450	West Torrington	1	453
Niantic	8	1,000	Rainbow	2	312	Stonington	8	2,278	West		
Nichols	5	300	Redding	5	400	Stony Creek	6	1,100	Woodstock	4	350
Noank	8	1,750	Redding Ridge	5	240	Storrs	3	200	Wethersfield	2	2,387
Norfolk	1	1,614	Reynolds Bridge	1	300	Stratford	5	3,000	Whitneyville	6	400
Noroton	5	600	Ridgebury	5	250	Suffield	2	2,641	*Willimantic	4	11,230
Noroton Heights	5	500	Ridgefield	5	2,626	T			Willington	2	352
North Ashford	4	200	Riverbank	5	300	Taftville	8	4,300	Wilton	4	220
North Branford	6	362	Riverside	5	240	Talcottville	3	550	Winchester	5	417
North Canton	2	200	Riverton	1	200	Tariffville	2	570	Center	1	959
Northfield	1	600	Rockfall	7	200	Terryville	1	2,500	Windham	1	600
Northford	6	367	Rockville	3	7,977	Terryville Sta.	1	350	Windsor	2	2,000
North Granby	8	546	Rockyville	2	1,026	Thomaston	1	3,300	Windsor Locks	2	2,997
North Grosvenor	2	415	Roundhill	5	1,000	Thompson	4	750	Windsorville	2	250
Dale	4	2,900	Rowayton	5	1,116	Thompsonville	2	4,000	Winnipauk	5	1,000
North Guilford	6	500	Roxbury	1	400	*Tolland	3	1,036	*Winsted	1	6,804
North Haven	6	2,164	Roxbury Falls	1	200	Topstone	5	340	Wolcott	6	581
North Stamford	5	852	Roxbury Station	1	400	Torrington	1	11,000	Woodbridge	6	852
No. Stonington	8	500	S			Trumbull	5	887	Woodbury	1	852
Northville	1	400	Salem	8	468	Uncasville	8	667	Woodstock	4	350
North West-			Salisbury	1	880	Union City	6	2,500	Valley	4	345
chester	8	250				Unionville	2	1,998	Y		
North Wilton	5	389							Yalesville	6	1,500
North Windham	4	200							Yantic	8	600
North Woodbury	1	700									
No. Woodstock	4	350									

CONNECTICUT

Advantages Offered in this State for New Settlers

It is not always that the land-seeker is in search of land. If he has a family or children pent up in the city, his ambition is to get away from the congested metropolis and secure a home, either in the suburbs of a city or in a state, where there is ample opportunity for abundant and regular employment, and where his family may have the advantage of good society and educational facilities.

HOW TO GET A LIVING.

The first consideration with the land-seeker, after providing the family with a comfortable home, is the means of obtaining revenue by which there can be support for the household. Even in new states, and upon government lands, the family is no sooner settled than the head of the household, who has been

trained possibly to some trade, or special vocation, often goes in search of a position in the line of employment to which he is accustomed.

The facilities for obtaining employment when he leaves his present place of abode is a subject that occupies the attention of every emigrant from one country to another, or when he leaves the city for life in the country.

WORK FOR ALL THE FAMILY.

In fact, it is usually more important to know that the family, in going to a new locality, can have constant employment and sufficient revenue to support the household than it is to immediately come into the possession of land.

It is because of the necessity for immediate rev-

Connecticut Opportunities in Agriculture and Varied Enterprises

enne that causes the city resident to go no further away from the city than the suburbs. He has made the change from cramped, unhealthy quarters, in the metropolis, out to the land where the children can have clean play grounds, sunshine and pure air. And yet he retains his position in the city and his income continues.

And so great numbers of land-seekers content themselves by going into the outer edge of the city, taking up what land they require for the home, while the head of the house, and perhaps several members of the family, continue employment in the metropolis.

LEAVING THE CITY FOR THE COUNTRY.

In breaking away from the city and taking up abode in a new regime, the ever serious question is, what can the emigrant do after he gets to his destination. Great numbers of people, who go from cities in the East to new and cheap lands in the West, are clearly determined to engage in agriculture, and horticulture, buy their land with reference to following that line of employment, and act accordingly.

But all people are not predisposed to getting a living from land. Noble as that vocation is, they are not adapted to that work and prefer mechanical, clerical, mercantile, professional or other employment.

In breaking up a city home, therefore, and going into a new regime without previous definite engagement as to what shall be done after settlement in a new state, it is a matter of most serious import to consider what are the various opportunities for obtaining a livelihood in the new state.

PRIVILEGES IN CONNECTICUT.

This brings us to an examination of the advantages offered in Connecticut. This is a representative New England State, which has long been settled, the land in farms being valued on the average at \$25.75 per acre. The size of the average farm is 107 acres, and of these there are on the average improved 42 acres.

MANY MANUFACTURIES IN CONNECTICUT.

Connecticut is one of the most densely populated states in the Union. The state is so crowded with manufactures as to permit a dense population to find employment outside of agriculture. Hence the land-seeker can go into this state and feel that it will not be absolutely necessary to cultivate the soil in order to get income. Here are abundant opportunities to find employment in great numbers of industries.

Though a small state, a late census shows that there are over 7,000 industrial establishments, the claim being that within the limits of the state there is manufactured everything needed in civilization.

That this is a manufacturing center is shown in the fact that there are over sixty villages and cities in the state having a population of over 2,000 people.

The various industries are favored by the numerous streams and the intelligence and inventiveness of its workmen. It is also fortunate through having, in great abundance, the raw material right here upon the ground for much of that which is to be made into the manufactured product.

THE DIFFERENT WOODS OF CONNECTICUT.

The forests supply pitch and white pine, red cedar, tamarack, aspen, beech, basswood, cherry, seven species of oak, two of ash, four of maple, four of birch, three of elm, hickory, pignut, black walnut, butternut, holly, hackberry, pepperridge, wild plum, sassafras, sycamore, tulip tree, poplar, dogwood, and willow.

THE RAW MATERIAL FOR MANUFACTURING.

The largest amount of feldspar used in the glazing of chinaware, quarried in the United States, comes from Glastenbury and Middletown. Portland, on the Connecticut River, is noted for its brown stone for building purposes. Marble, limestone, flagging stone, tiling, slate, fire-clay, and other stone are unlimited in amount. Iron ore has been mined here over 125 years.

EXPORTS OF CONNECTICUT.

Of course, large quantities of raw material come in from other parts of the world, the result is a great output of rubber goods, hardware, clocks, firearms, paper, carriages, cotton goods, silk, and woolen fabrics, machinery, hosiery, furniture, sewing machines, saddlery, pianos, tools, buttons and pins.

In the long list of industries, in which young and old can engage, examination will reveal that there is no better region into which the land-seeker can go, with the expectation of finding employment for every member of the family of suitable age, than Connecticut.

CONDENSED FACTS RELATING TO CONNECTICUT

Altitude. Bear Mountain, at Salisbury, Litchfield Co., 2,354 feet. Talcott Mountain, in the Holyoke Range, 985 feet.

Climate. The climate of the state, while changeable, is very healthful—the mortality being below the average of the other states. The short spring season opens directly into summer about May, and cold weather begins in November. The winters are severe, but dryness of the air is the compensation. Average annual temperature, 48 F. At New Haven, January average, 27; July 72. Extremes: highest, 100; lowest, 14 below. Average annual precipitation, rain and melted snow, 50.3 inches.

Dimensions: Length, north and south, 75 miles. Breadth, east and west, 90 miles.

History. England granted charter to Plymouth company in 1606. The Dutch opened a trading post at Hartford, 1623. First general court at Hartford, 1637. New Haven settled by Puritan colony, 1637. King Charles II in 1662 granted charter giving free government. In 1687 a new governor appointed by the king demanded of the general assembly that the charter be given up. It was brought forth, laid upon the desk, when suddenly the lights were extinguished, and unknown persons capturing the paper hid the document in an oak tree which became celebrated as the "Charter Oak." That charter continued as the Constitution of the province and state until the adoption of the present state constitution in 1818.

Public Institutions, Locations of. State Prison, Wetherfield, Hartford County; Reform School for Boys at Meriden, New Haven County; Industrial School for Girls at Middletown; a School for Imbeciles at Lakeville, Litchfield County; Asylum for the Insane at Hartford and Middletown; State Arsenal, Hartford; State Armory at New London; Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Noroton, Fairfield County; Normal School, New Britain, Hartford County; State Agricultural School, Mansfield, Tolland County.

PRICES OF VARIOUS FARMS IN CONNECTICUT.

That the reader may know the opportunities for buying real estate in Connecticut we clip from a real estate bulletin the following advertisements. Write to the Secretary of State and he will bring you in connection with land dealers.

CONNECTICUT LANDS FOR SALE

To Give Readers Idea of Value of Lands

128 acres

\$3,000

Located only two miles from the railroad station and smart village, where there is store, school, blacksmith shop, creamery, etc.; land suitably divided into pasture, wood and meadow land; soil of a dark loam, land mostly level, fields smooth and free from rocks; plenty of apples, pears, peaches, plums, grapes, berries, etc.; old-fashioned two-story house of eight rooms, painted; three fireplaces; supplied by running water; very pleasantly

located, well shaded, bordering twelve to fourteen rods on a large trout brook; two large barns, henery, ice house, weed shed, milk cooler; three-quarters of a mile to a very beautiful river. A bargain that must be seen to be appreciated. Bridgewater, Conn.

6 acres

\$2,000

This is a good paying country hotel that is growing more popular each year. The house is 2-story and contains twenty rooms. Fine dance hall. Six

Connecticut Lands for Sale

acres of rich land, where all garden truck and vegetables can be raised. Located only 5 miles from the city of Willimantic. Two and a half miles from depot and a few steps to postoffice, stores, churches, etc. In a very pleasant location, shaded by elm and maple trees. There is a good stable 30x40; five horses are kept busy most of the time. Price, only \$2,000; \$1,200 down. Andover, Conn.

103 acres \$1,600

Located two miles from depot, near neighbors, one mile to store and school; mail delivered. Forty acres in fields, forty in pasture and twenty-three in wood; milk sold at the door; two hundred fruit trees; five hundred barrels of apples in season. Nine-room house, painted and blinded; barn 40x50; tie-up for twenty head; cellar under barn; wood house and shop; good shade trees. Buildings insured for \$1,400. Owner has other business and must dispose of this property. He will include horse, wagons, farming tools, hay, two cows, twenty hens and small tools and utensils. Must be seen to be appreciated. Price, only \$1,600. Andover, Conn.

35 acres \$2,500

Where can you find a prettier home, bordering on a beautiful river than this one of thirty-five acres? Nice old-fashioned two-story house of twelve rooms, in good repair, three fireplaces, painted; beautiful shade trees, excellent view, among the best of neighbors, one mile from the depot, on the main road; mail delivered; dark loamy soil; plenty of apples, pears, peaches, quinces, grapes, etc. Running water to both the house and barn from a never-failing spring on the farm; good size barn and henhouse. An ideal country home and a splendid farm for a little money. Bridgewater, Conn.

150 acres \$1,800

This is the old-style Colonial house, with twelve large rooms that you have been looking for. Has piazza, open fireplaces, is painted and blinded, and supplied with good water. Surrounded with maple shade; good view; near neighbors, store, schools and churches, and only three and a half miles to station; barn 36x48, with tie-up for twelve head; cutting thirteen tons of hay; spring-watered pasture for fifteen head; 300 cords of wood; timber and fruit for home use. This farm has a south slope, and while well adapted for general purposes, would make a fine place for chickens or turkeys. One-half cash; balance at 5 per cent interest. Danielson, Conn.

200 acres \$1,400

Four hundred cords of wood, 50,000 feet of pine and oak timber, with a good market near. Fruit for home use. Spring-watered pasture for nine head; cutting ten tons of hay from level fields; good strong black soil. Only one-half mile from village, store and postoffice, with neighbors near, and but four miles to depot; eight-room house, painted and

supplied with the very best of water; clapboarded barn, 40x50; tie-up for thirty head; cellar. Never-failing water in barn. These buildings alone are valued at \$2,000. Large chicken house, wagon house and ice house; good shade; fine view, with best trout brook in town crossing farm. This is in a good neighborhood, and for the price is considered the best trade in this section. It is not often that at this price such buildings can be secured. Bridgewater, Conn.

135 acres \$2,100

Fine old-fashioned one and one-half-story house of six rooms, with gable roof. Less than ten minutes' walk from the prettiest village you ever saw, which has store, school, churches, etc. About three minutes' walk across lots back of the house is a large trout brook, which runs through the place for one-half mile; mail is delivered; butcher and grocer call at the door; one hundred and thirty-five acres of fields, wood and pasture land; plenty of timber and wood; two large barns, tie-up sixteen head of cattle, besides horse barn with three stalls; large tool sheds, chicken house and pig house. This is a very productive farm and an ideal home. It is worth double the price asked. Present owner is nearly one hundred years old and cannot work it, which is the only reason the price is so ridiculously low. Litchfield, Conn.

50 acres \$1,700

Fifty-acre farm, plenty of wood, pasture and grass; twelve-room house, in good repair, situated in a picturesque nook two and one-half miles from one of the prettiest New England villages in the state; store, school, churches, etc. Mail delivered; plenty of maples about the house; apples, crab apples, grapes currants for home use; fine well of water at the door; cuts fifteen tons of hay; barn 32x40, tie-up seven head of cattle. There is also a horse barn, wagon house, chicken house, pig pen, etc. Hen house will accommodate about two hundred fowls. Make a good chicken farm, as there is a fine local market for chickens, either dressed or alive. Ready to move right in and is dirt cheap, because death has removed the former owner and it has come into the hands of those who cannot use it. This is a leader and will soon be sold. Come and see it. Litchfield, Conn.

19 acres \$1,300

One and one-quarter miles out of one of the most beautiful villages in the State of Connecticut, where there are stores, school, creamery, post-office, high school, two large summer hotels, churches, etc. Soil of the best; wood for home use; quite a quantity of fruit; beautiful shade trees; in a good neighborhood; nice old-fashioned one and one-half story house, with a nice well of water at the door, pleasantly located. There is a good-sized barn, henhouse and hog house. Must be sold at once to settle an estate. \$500 can remain on mortgage. Bridgewater, Conn.

MANY SMALL FARMS ARE OFFERED IN CONNECTICUT.

At Prices Less than it Would Cost to Erect the Buildings. To be directed to agents of these properties, write to the Secretary of State at the Capital of the State.

100 acres \$2,400

40 acres in fields, 40 in pasture and 20 in wood. 2 miles from depot; near neighbors; ½ mile to school; cuts 30 tons of hay; milk sold at door; pasture for 15 head; 200 cords of wood; 50 apple and pear trees; 100 bbls. of apples in season. Currants, cherries, blackberries, huckleberries. 7-room house, painted; pure well water; barn 30x40; tie-up for 20 head; horse barn, cattle shed, wagon house, wood house, and 100 feet of hen houses. Nice maple shade. Magnificent view from house. Borders the water for ½ mile. Owner, on account of old age, is anxious to dispose of this property, and as an inducement for a quick sale will include with the place 5 cows, 1 horse, 100 fowls, hay, grain, corn, 5 plows, 3 wagons, 2 sleds, 1 sleigh, chains, forks, 2 cultivators, 2 harrows, weeder, mowing machine, horse rake, grindstone, small tools, 10 cords of wood cut for stoves. It's one of our best bargains, and worth looking at. Price only \$2,400. Andover, Conn.

50 acres \$1,500

20 acres in fields, 20 in pasture and 10 in wood. 20 rods from school and neighbors; 3 miles from depot; mail delivered. Only 8 miles from city of Willimantic.

tic. Cuts 20 tons of hay. Sweet hill pasture for 9 head of cattle. 25 apple trees. 2-story house of 9 rooms, with fireplaces; barn 30x40, tie-up for 10 head, supplied with running water; wood house and shop and wagon house. Fine maple shade. Good view from the house. This farm is in an extra good location, and borders the water for ½ mile. The present owner cannot take care of the place and must sacrifice for \$1,500. It's one of our leaders for the year. Andover, Conn.

1-2 acre \$700

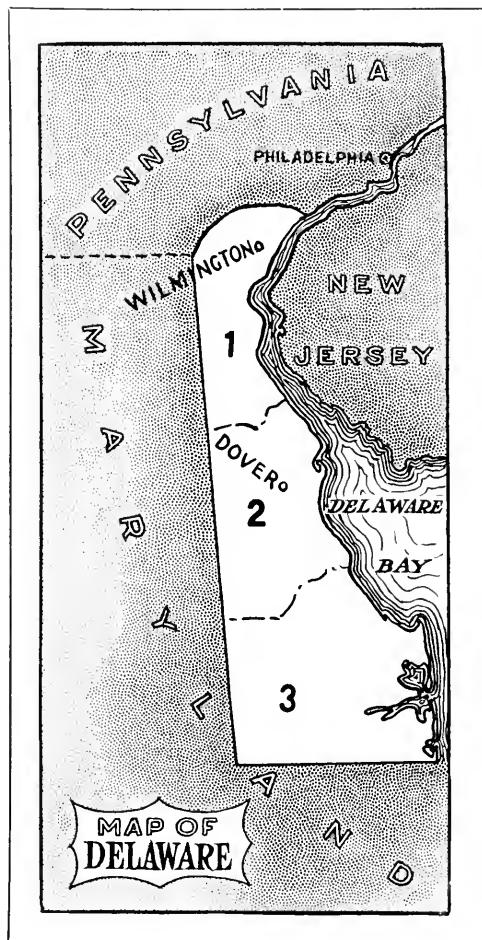
A beautiful summer home. Located in a country village at an altitude of over 1,200 feet. Good house, well painted and blinded, and containing 9 rooms and 2 halls; church, store, postoffice, and school close at hand. 2 stages daily between village and station, thus making it very easy of access. Good barn with 3 stables; plenty of pasture to be had near by for a cow; a fine apple orchard with the place. This is an ideal spot for a summer home as the village is situated on an elevated plateau with fine level drives in all directions. The laurels here are worth a journey to see in the beautiful month of June. Best of all the price is only \$700. Plainville, Conn.

STATE AND THE 3 COUNTIES OF DELAWARE

With Their Boundaries

CITIES AND VILLAGES OF DELAWARE.

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
B			L		
Beaver Valley...	1	287	Laurel	3	216
Bellevue	1	250	LeWes	3	2,158
Bethel	3	370	Lincoln	3	347
Blades	3	500	Little Creek...	2	235
Bowers	2	212	M		
Bridgeville...	3	937	Magnolia	2	210
C			Marshallton ..	1	424
Camden	2	553	Middletown ...	1	1,399
Centerville ..	1	200	Millford	2	2,603
Cheswold	2	223	Millsboro	3	451
Christiana	1	400	Milton	3	1,038
Clayton	2	761	N		
Concord	3	300	Newark	1	1,913
Cypress	3	500	Newcastle	1	3,351
D			Newport	1	722
Delaware City...	1	1,132	O		
Delmar	3	530	Ocean View....	3	392
*Dover (Capi- tal)	2	3,270	Odessa	1	585
E			P		
Edgemoor	1	497	Port Penn.....	1	299
Ellendale	3	216	R		
F			Rehoboth	3	327
Farmington	2	255	Rising sun	2	257
Farnhurst	1	328	Rockland	1	392
Faulkland	1	244	S		
Felton	2	451	St. George.....	1	264
Frankford	3	395	Seaford	3	2,108
Frederica	2	659	Selbyville	3	342
G			Smyrna	2	1,843
*Georgetown ...	3	1,609	Stanton	1	291
Greenwood	3	362	T		
H			Taylors Bridge..	1	243
Harrington	2	1,500	Townsend	1	491
Henry Clay	1	851	W		
Hickman	2	300	Wilmington ...	1	87,411
Hockessip	1	406	Winterthur	1	206
Hollyoak	1	219	Woodland	3	201
K			Woodside	2	300
Kenton	2	209	Wyoming	2	517
			Y		
			Yorklyn	1	328



DELAWARE COUNTIES.

Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.
1.....	Newcastle	723,188	3.....	Sussex	46,413
2.....	Kent	32,721	Total		
			202,322		

ACTIVITIES OF THE SWEDES AND DUTCH.

In 1631-2 the Dutch planted a small colony near Cape Henlopen, but the Indians drove them out three years later. In 1638 a colony of Swedes and Finlanders bought land and built a fort on Christina Creek, New Castle county, near present city of Wilmington, named the country New Sweden, and a little later put up a fort on the island of Tinicum, a few miles south of Philadelphia. This was considered by the Dutch of New Amsterdam an invasion of their territory and they set up Fort Casimer, near the site of the present New Castle, in New Castle county, only five miles from the Swedish fort. A settlement on the Delaware River, made in 1641, by a colony from New Haven, Connecticut, was broken

DELAWARE

Delaware seems to be a small state, and in comparison with the area of the others it is, but when it is placed by the side of Rhode Island it is seen to be almost twice the size of little Rody. To illustrate, each state is 35 miles wide, but when we come to measure length we find that Delaware is 110 miles long, while Rhode Island is only 50 miles.

ORIGIN OF THIS LITTLE STATE.

How this little state, with three counties, comes to nestle down between Delaware Bay and Maryland is understood when history gives the explanation.

Henry Hudson entered and sailed up the bay in 1609. On the following year, 1610, Lord De la Ware, an early colonial governor of Virginia, made a voyage up the bay. From his exploration the bay was named Delaware Bay and this became the name of the small tract of land on the west side of this body of water.

At that period the Indians, who occupied the northern part of the land, were known as the Pinquas, while those on the south were the Nanticoles.

Explanation: Index to Towns. First Column, Names of Towns; Second Column, Number the Same as Number of the County Where Town is Located; Third Column, Population of 1910. Loca. Means Location. Pop. Means Population. Star in Front of Name Indicates County Seat.

Delaware Opportunities in Agriculture and Varied Enterprises

up by them, causing great financial disaster. The Swedes took Fort Casimir in 1654, but the next year the Dutch seized the whole country and sent to England all the colonists who refused allegiance to Holland.

WHEN THE ENGLISH GOT CONTROL.

When New York came under the English government, in 1664, the Delaware settlements were claimed for the Duke of York, and also by Lord Baltimore for Maryland, but William Penn, soon after he settled Pennsylvania, purchased the Duke's right, and effected a compromise with Baltimore so as to add the Delaware settlements to Pennsylvania, and for 20 years they were governed as a part of Pennsylvania, under the name of the "territories" or three counties on the Delaware, each county sending six representatives to the general assembly.

In 1703 Delaware set up for herself, so far as to establish a separate legislature, but the rule of the Pennsylvania governor was conceded on the ground of proprietary rights, until the period of the revolution, when the state became independent.

VERY LITTLE TROUBLE WITH THE INDIANS.

With the exception of some slight contests, first with the Indians in 1632, and subsequently, disagreements among the Swedes, Dutch and English, the settlers on this tract of land, comprising the three counties, have always been singularly free from warfare with the Indians and others.

While the men of Delaware enlisted with the English in the French war, the little state of Delaware gave 3,763 troops to Washington in the war of the revolution, and 13,670 soldiers to aid in putting down the rebellion in 1866.

THE AVERAGE SIZE OF FARMS.

The land seeker, in going into Delaware, will find the average size of the farms to be about 113 acres, and farm land generally valued at about \$36 per acre.

Sussex county has the reputation of raising the greatest number of strawberries of any county in the world.

With an average temperature of 33 for January, July 73, with 93 the highest, with the thermometer never showing below zero, with an average rainfall of 33 inches, and a very fertile soil, these counties are giving a large annual output of corn, oats, peaches, apples, berries and small fruits raised for the Philadelphia markets. Grapes, melons, corn and amber wheat with oats, sorghum and dairy products complete the list of Delaware's chief agricultural supplies.

In Kent county great quantities of tomatoes are grown for canning. In this county lie some 180,000

acres of rich alluvial land. For a distance of ten miles from the bay the soil is very fertile and the well-kept estates with their vineyards and orchards present a fine picture of prosperous peace.

GO OUT TO DELAWARE AND LOOK.

It will be well for people who seek country life and wish to engage in fruit raising to investigate the State of Delaware, in which they will find 55,000 acres devoted alone to peach growing.

But it will not be fruit growing only that the land-seeker will have to occupy his attention after going into this state. The fisheries here employ over 2,000 persons. There are more than 3,000 acres of oyster beds, the products from which give an annual yield of over \$1,000,000.

Clays and kaolins abound and are worked up at Wilmington into terracotta bricks and crockery. In this industry near 1,000 men are continually employed.

MATERIAL FOR MAKING ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

Near Wilmington is quarried the fine spar employed in the manufacture of artificial teeth.

The iron and steel works of Wilmington employ thousands of men, the output yielding many millions of dollars annually.

Other industries at Wilmington are the manufacture of cotton goods, pulps, paper and leather goods. The great Edge Moor Bridge Works are also near Wilmington on the Delaware River. At Dover, fruit canning is an important industry.

There are no mountains in the state, but in the extreme north it is hilly, and from the Christiana River a low wooded ridge extends southward near the west boundary; elsewhere the surface is uniformly level and generally sandy.

CONDENSED FACTS RELATING TO DELAWARE.

Altitude. This state has only a few elevations, some few hills in the northern part of the state in New Castle county, reaching to a height of 282 feet.

Climate. Average temperature, January 33; July 73; highest 93; lowest 1 above; rainfall 32.6. Average temperature throughout the year at Delaware City, New Castle county, is 54.69.

Dimensions. Length of state 110 miles. Breadth 35 miles.

History. Delaware Bay and Delaware River explored by Lord De la Ware in 1610. The bay had been entered the year before by Henry Hudson. First settlement made by Swedes near Cape Henlopen. See general description of Delaware elsewhere in this chapter.

FARMS IN SOUTHERN DELAWARE OFFERED FOR SALE.

To give the reader information as to what small farms are offered for in Delaware, we clip these items from an advertising circular.

25 acres \$1,509

Farm in a high state of cultivation, and a very attractive set of buildings, located only 3 miles from large village and railroad station; 1 mile from stores, school, etc.; land is all in smooth, level fields cutting 2 tons of hay to the acre, with the exception of a large strawberry patch and an orchard of peach and pear trees. Several acres more should be set to strawberries and the balance of the farm devoted to raising vegetables. The house is 2-story, with 8 rooms, built 3 years ago at a cost of \$1,100. The barn is also new; poultry house and carriage house. Price only \$1,500. Bridgeville, Delaware.

140 acres \$2,500

Located only 3 miles from one of the largest fruit shipping centres in the State. There are 90 acres in fields, and the balance in pasture and wood; estimated to be 2,500 cords, and a large amount of pine timber. There are 50 apple trees, and some pears, peaches and plums. 1 mile from stores; ½ mile from school; near neighbors; good 2-story house, 9 rooms, supplied with water by wells; barn 24x28; stable 20x24; also poultry houses, carriage house and smoke house. The present occupant has made a specialty of raising melons and garden truck. The local markets are exceptionally good. Price only \$2,500; ½ down. Bridgeville, Delaware.

180 acres \$2,000

Half of this farm is in fields of light loam soil, and the remainder is in wood and timber. It is estimated that there are 150,000 feet of pine and 150,000 feet of oak; 350 peach trees just coming in bearing; 50 large apple trees. The peach trees should

yield 500 baskets a year the coming year, and the apple trees fully 200. 2-story houses, 6 rooms, 2 piazzas; barn 20x60; water supplied from driven well; large maple trees furnish shade, and the surroundings are very attractive. Owner has other business and must sell. To any man who will go and examine this farm we will prove that he can pay for it in 2 years by growing small fruit and vegetables.

130 acres \$3,000

The tillage land on this farm is cutting 2 tons of hay per acre. There is a nicely watered pasture for 20 cows; 30 acres are in wood, of which there is estimated to be 1,000 cords; fine orchard; 1,000 peach, apple and pear trees, 10 years old; 2-story house, 6 rooms; barns to accommodate stock and store corn, hay, etc.; maple shade about buildings; in a good neighborhood; near school; mail delivered; ½ mile from village and depot. This whole farm should be set out to fruit. Only \$3,000; ½ cash. Bridgeville, Delaware.

86 acres \$4,300

Five acres of this farm are set to thrifty strawberry plants; 2 acres in blackberries; 500 Kieffer pears, four years old, and 250 apple trees; also abundance of peaches. The fruit is already bringing in a good yearly income and within a few years should amount to \$2,000 or \$3,000. Located within 1 mile from village; near neighbors; mail delivered; 2-story house, 8 rooms; supplied with water from driven well; barn 20x35; small house for help; poultry house and smoke house; maple trees shade the lawn and the land borders on stream. Price only \$4,300, one-third cash, balance on mortgage. Bridgeville, Delaware.

Distances from 5 Principal Cities to Other Important Cities

From Baltimore, Md., to Miles	From Boston, Mass., to Miles	From Chicago, Ill., to Miles	From Cincinnati, Ohio, to Miles	From Denver, Col., to Miles
Albany, N. Y., 337	Albany, N. Y., 183	Albany, N. Y., 837	Akron, O., 246	Abilene, Kan., 476
Alexandria, Va., 49	Amherst, Mass., 81	Albuquerque, N. M., 1,391	Albany, N. Y., 737	Albany, N. Y., 1,930
Atlanta, Ga., 867	Andover, Mass., 22	Jefferson City, Mo., 489	Alliance, O., 270	Alton, Ill., 1,023
Augusta, Ga., 695	Annapolis, Md., 151	Annapolis, Md., 333	Altoma, Pa., 428	Arapahoe, Col., 186
Augusta, Me., 558	Baltimore, Md., 395	Atchison, Kan., 536	Annapolis, Md., 548	Augusta, Me., 2,302
Bangor, Me., 653	Barnstable, Mass., 73	Atlanta, Ga., 795	Athens, O., 159	Baltimore, Md., 1,965
Bloomington, Ill., 781	Bangor, Me., 244	Aurora, Ill., 38	Baltimore, Md., 569	Bierstadt, Col., 78
Boston, Mass., 335	Braintree, Mass., 11	Austin, Tex., 987	Bellefontaine, O., 116	Boston, Mass., 2,033
Buffalo, N. Y., 421	Buffalo, N. Y., 478	Baltimore, Md., 853	Bloomington, Ill., 307	Buffalo, N. Y., 1,655
Burlington, Ia., 1,060	Brighton, Mass., 4	Bangor, Me., 1,263	Bloomington, Ind., 163	Burlington, Iowa, 900
Cairo, Ill., 937	Burlington, Ia., 1,225	Boston, Mass., 1,020	Boston, Mass., 961	Burlington, Vt., 2,295
Charleston, S. C., 586	Cairo, Ill., 1,385	Buffalo, N. Y., 542	Buffalo, N. Y., 441	Cairo, Ill., 1,200
Chester, Pa., 81	Charleston, S. C., 1,109	Burlington, Vt., 1,182	Burlington, Ia., 447	Canon City, Col., 161
Cheyenne, Wyo., 1,869	Chatham, Mass., 177	Cairo, Ill., 365	Cairo, Ill., 399	Cameron, Col., 48
Chicago, Ill., 853	Chicago, Ill., 1,020	Charleston, S. C., 1,103	Charleston, S. C., 918	Cape May, N. J., 2,017
Cincinnati, O., 560	Cincinnati, O., 991	Cheyenne, Wyo., 1,077	Circleville, O., 194	Castle Rock, Kan., 33
Cleveland, O., 512	Cleveland, O., 663	Cincinnati, O., 299	Chillicothe, O., 399	Cheyanne, Kan., 106
Columbus, O., 512	Columbia, S. C., 971	Cleveland, O., 357	Cincinnati, O., 258	Chicago, Ill., 1,113
Cumberland, Md., 191	Columbus, O., 821	Columbia, S. C., 837	Columbia, S. C., 635	Cincinnati, O., 1,255
Davenport, Ia., 1,023	Concord, N. H., 75	Columbus, O., 314	Columbus, Ind., 90	Cleveland, O., 1,469
Denver, Colo., 1,985	Denver, Colo., 2,033	Concord, N. H., 1,083	Columbus, O., 130	Colorado Springs, Colo., 91
Des Moines, Ia., 1,209	Des Moines, Ia., 1,377	Denver, Colo., 1,113	Concord, N. H., 1,018	Concord, N. H., 2,196
Detroit, Mich., 568	Detroit, Mich., 736	Des Moines, Ia., 357	Crestline, O., 183	Detroit, Mich., 1,397
Duluth, Minn., 1,199	Dover, Del., 399	Decatur, Ill., 173	Dayton, O., 66	Eagle Park, Col., 294
Elmira, N. Y., 255	Dover, N. H., 69	Detroit, Mich., 280	Denver, Col., 1,255	Erie, Pa., 1,565
Erie, Pa., 401	Duluth, Minn., 1,666	Dubuque, Ia., 188	Des Moines, Ia., 629	Fort Harker, Kan., 420
Fargo, N. D., 1,598	Erie, Pa., 566	Duluth, Minn., 565	Detroit, Mich., 267	Fort Riley, Kan., 503
Frederick, Md., 718	Fall River, Mass., 49	Elgin, Ill., 36	Dover, Del., 706	Fort Wayne, Ind., 1,261
Green Bay, Wis., 1,095	Fargo, N. D., 1,765	El Paso, Tex., 1,430	Dunkirk, N. Y., 401	Greeley, Col., 52
Harper's Ferry, Va., 95	Fitchburg, Mass., 49	Fargo, S. D., 745	Elgin, Ill., 329	Hamilton, Can., 1,585
Harrisburg, Pa., 81	Helena, Mont., 3,025	Ft. Worth, Tex., 1,023	Erie, Pa., 353	Harrisburg, Pa., 1,829
Hartford, Conn., 298	Indianapolis, Ind., 1,059	Galva, Ill., 140	Evansville, Ind., 305	Hartford, Conn., 2,124
Huntsville, Ala., 760	Jackson Mich., 810	Galveston, Tex., 1,150	Evansville, Ind., 243	Jackson, Mich., 1,321
Indianapolis, Ind., 700	Jackson, Miss., 1,551	Geneva Lake, Wis., 85	Fargo, N. D., 1,038	Kansas City, Mo., 638
Iowa City, Ia., 1,090	Kinderhook, N. Y., 184	Gettysburg, Pa., 771	Ft. Wayne, Ind., 180	Lansing, Mich., 1,600
Jackson, Mich., 645	La Crosse, Wis., 1,298	Green Bay, Wis., 242	Frankfort, Ky., 118	Lansing, Mich., 1,600
Janesville, Wis., 944	Lansing, Mich., 775	Hannibal, Mo., 329	Freemont, O., 175	Leadville, Colo., 278
Kansas City, Mo., 1,342	Leadville, Colo., 3,305	Harrisburg, Pa., 716	Galion, O., 177	Long Branch, N. J., 2,014
Keokuk, Ia., 1,103	Lincoln, Neb., 1,572	Hartford, Conn., 1,011	Hamilton, O., 20	Longmont, Colo., 33
La Crosse, Wis., 1,103	Louisville, Ky., 1,119	Helena, Mont., 2,007	Harrisburg, Pa., 561	Louisville, Ky., 1,302
Leadville, Colo., 2,138	Lowell, Mass., 26	Hot Springs, Ark., 693	Helena, Ark., 574	Louisville, Wis., 1,418
Leavenworth, Kan., 1,339	Madison, Wis., 1,158	Houston, Tex., 1,099	Indianapolis, Ind., 711	Memphis, Tenn., 1,150
Lincoln, Neb., 1,405	Mansfield, Mass., 21	Indianapolis, Ind., 193	Iowa City, Iowa, 237	Mitchell, Colo., 23
Los Angeles, Cal., 3,781	Mattapan, Mass., 7	Iowa City, Iowa, 237	Jackson, Miss., 708	Montgomery, Ala., 1,898
Louisville, Ky., 697	Milwaukee, Wis., 1,009	Jacksonville, Fla., 1,248	Jacksonville, Fla., 1,248	Montreal, Can., 1,899
Lynchburg, Va., 217	Minn., 1,438	Janesville, Wis., 91	Kankakee, Ill., 136	New Haven, Conn., 2,028
Lyons, Ia., 990	Mobile, Ala., 1,606	Kansas City, Mo., 489	Kenton, O., 142	New Orleans, La., 1,638
Madison, Wis., 990	Montpelier, Vt., 202	La Crosse, Wis., 202	Keokuk, Iowa, 510	New York, N. Y., 1,980
Mansfield, O., 556	Muscatine, Ia., 1,038	Lansing, Mich., 245	Lafayette, Ind., 179	Niagara Falls, N. Y., 1,624
Milwaukee, Wis., 958	Nashville, Tenn., 1,251	Leadville, Colo., 1,284	Lansing, Mich., 318	Ogden, Utah, 1,599
Milledgeville, Ga., 769	New Bedford, Mass., 55	Leavenworth, Kan., 589	Leemont, Kan., 800	Oil City, Pa., 1,713
Montgomery, Ala., 998	Newburyport, Mass., 35	Madison, Wis., 138	Little Rock, Ark., 667	Omaha, Neb., 569
Montpelier, Vt., 625	New Haven, Conn., 160	Marquette, Mich., 390	Logansport, Ind., 177	Ottawa, Can., 1,899
Nashville, Tenn., 829	New Orleans, La., 1,735	Milwaukee, Wis., 85	Long Branch, N. J., 777	Pensacola, Fla., 2,085
New Orleans, La., 1,316	Newport, R. I., 68	Minneapolis, Minn., 420	Louisville, Ky., 137	Philadelphia, Pa., 1,936
New York, N. Y., 188	New York, N. Y., 207	Mobile, Ala., 845	Madison, Wis., 431	Pittsburgh, Pa., 1,581
Niagara Falls, N. Y., 431	Niagara Falls, N. Y., 506	Montreal, Can., 84	Mansfield, O., 181	Portland, Me., 2,241
Ogden, Utah, 2,382	Ogden, Utah, 2,541	New Haven, Conn., 915	Memphis, Tenn., 481	Pueblo, Colo., 125
Omaha, Neb., 1,350	Omaha, Neb., 1,517	New Orleans, La., 915	Milledgeville, Ga., 764	Quebec, Can., 2,229
Penn Yan, N. Y., 200	Pittsfield, Mass., 150	Nome, Alaska, 5,126	Montgomery, Ala., 756	Raleigh, N. C., 2,317
Philadelphia, Pa., 96	Plymouth, Mass., 48	New York, N. Y., 912	Montpelier, Vt., 937	Red Cliff, Colo., 300
Pittsburgh, Pa., 340	Portland, Me., 107	Niagara Falls, N. Y., 513	Muscatine, Iowa, 513	Richmond, Va., 2,008
Portland, Ore., 3,906	Portland, Ore., 1,073	Oil City, Pa., 600	Nashville, Tenn., 291	Rochester, N. Y., 1,663
Portland, Me., 495	Providence, R. I., 44	Omaha, Neb., 497	New Albany, Ind., 110	Rock Island, Ill., 930
Quebec, Can., 759	Quincy, Mass., 8	Panama, C., 2,811	Newark, O., 153	St. Louis, Mo., 1,000
Quincy, Ill., 1,350	Racine, Wis., 1,080	Philadelphia, Pa., 823	New Orleans, La., 874	Salt Lake City, Utah, 655
Racine, Wis., 915	Raleigh, N. C., 775	Philadelphia, Pa., 823	New York, N. Y., 714	Sandusky, O., 1,531
Richmond, Va., 170	Richmond, Va., 591	Portland, Me., 1,128	Ogden, Utah, 1,832	San Francisco, Cal., 1,499
Rochester, N. Y., 354	Rochester, N. Y., 429	Quebec, Can., 1,116	Omaha, Neb., 790	Savannah, Ga., 2,245
Sacramento, Cal., 3,067	Saco, Me., 93	Racine, Wis., 62	Penn. Ind., 176	Sidney, Conn., 58
St. Paul, Minn., 1,263	St. Louis, Mo., 1,320	Richmond, Va., 933	Philadelphia, Pa., 667	South Fork, Cal., 297
Salt Lake City, Utah, 2,419	St. Paul, Minn., 1,430	Seattle, Wash., 2,226	Pittsburgh, Pa., 313	Syracuse, N. Y., 1,895
San Francisco, Cal., 3,206	Salem, Mass., 15	Skagway, Alaska, 3,226	Portland, Me., 981	Toledo, O., 1,356
Savannah, Ga., 690	San Francisco, Cal., 3,430	Salt Lake City, Utah, 1,566	Portland, Ore., 2,099	Topeka, Kan., 571
Sitka, Alaska, 4,739	Sarnia, Ont., 819	San Francisco, Cal., 2,411	Raleigh, N. C., 1,250	Toronto, Can., 1,628
Springfield, Mass., 326	Springfield, Ill., 1,270	St. Paul, Minn., 410	Richmond, Va., 638	Washington, D. C., 1,926
Tallahassee, Fla., 1,060	Springfield, Ill., 1,270	Tallahassee, Fla., 1,339	Rock Island, Ill., 374	West Point, N. Y., 2,024
Toledo, O., 610	Taunton, Mass., 35	Toronto, Can., 517	Salt Lake City, Utah, 1,810	Wheeling, W. Va., 1,590
Topeka, Kan., 1,269	Toledo, O., 775	Utica, N. Y., 745	San Francisco, Cal., 2,655	Wilmingon, Del., 600
Troy, N. Y., 231	Washington, D. C., 432	Vicksburg, Miss., 753	Sandusky, O., 215	Wooster, O., 220
Washington, D. C., 39	Wheeling, W. Va., 771	Washington, D. C., 813	Savannah, Ga., 874	
Wheeling, W. Va., 398	Wilmington, Del., 351	Wheeling, W. Va., 451	Seymour, Ind., 87	
Winnipeg, Man., 1,698	Winnipeg, Man., 1,865	Winnipeg, Man., 845	Springfield, Ill., 338	
Winona, Minn., 1,159	Worcester, Mass., 41	Yankton, S. D., 603	St. Louis, Mo., 340	
Yankton, S. D., 1,456	Yankton, S. D., 1,623		St. Paul, Minn., 785	
Zanesville, O., 468			Terre Haute, Ind., 187	

Distances from 5 Principal Cities to Other Important Cities

From New Orleans, La., to Miles.	From New York to Miles.	Philadelphia, Pa., to Miles.	From St. Louis, Mo., to Miles.	From Washington, D. C., to Miles.
Albany, N. Y., 1,644	Adrian, Mich., 747	Albany, N. Y., 231	Albany, N. Y., 1,123	Albany, N. Y., 370
Alton, Ill., 658	Albany, N. Y., 43	Alliance, O., 436	Alton (Upper), 73	Amherst, Mass., 619
Appleton, Wis., 1,104	Albany, N. Y., 43	Alton, Ill., 989	Annapolis, Md., 910	Andover, Mass., 739
Atchison, Kan., 1,053	Albany, N. Y., 43	Annapolis, Md., 134	Atchison, Kan., 330	Annapolis, Md., 40
Atlanta, Ga., 1,223	Ann Arbor, Mich., 716	Atlanta, Ga., 930	Atlantic City, 536	Alexandria, Va., 7
Augusta, Me., 2,140	Atchison, Kan., 1,360	Augusta, Me., 491	N. J., 1,067	Atlanta, Ga., 792
Baltimore, Md., 1,816	Atlanta, Ga., 932	Baltimore, Md., 96	Baltimore, Md., 959	Augusta, Me., 633
Bangor, Me., 1,979	Augusta, Ga., 837	Bellefontaine, O., 608	Beardstown, Ill., 112	Aurora, Ill., 851
Baton Rouge, La., 129	Aurora, Ill., 938	Bloomington, Ill., 949	Belleville, Ill., 14	Baltimore, Md., 39
Boston, Mass., 1,735	Akron, O., 610	Boston, Mass., 318	Bloomington, Ill., 156	Bangor, Me., 708
Bismarck, D. T., 1,825	Baltimore, Md., 188	Buffalo, N. Y., 510	Boonville, Mo., 232	Bellaire, O., 349
Buffalo, N. Y., 1,454	Bangor, Me., 478	Burlington, Ia., 1,030	Boston, Mass., 1,320	Bladenburgh, Md., 6
Burlington, Vt., 1,422	Belfast, Me., 424	Catawissa, Pa., 145	Cairo, Ill., 146	Boston, Mass., 432
Burlington, Ia., 1,395	Bloomington, Ill., 984	Cairo, Ill., 1,053	Carlinville, Ill., 57	Burlington, Vt., 534
Canton, Ill., 550	Boston, Mass., 207	Carlisle, Pa., 126	Cape May, N. J., 1,089	Cairo, Ill., 1,091
Canton, Miss., 206	Buffalo, N. Y., 422	Charleston, S. C., 786	Carondelet, Mo., 6	Cambridge, Mass., 433
Cape May, N. J., 1,482	Burlington, Vt., 304	Cheyenne, Wyo., 1,388	Charleston, S. C., 959	Cambridge, O., 402
Carondelet, Mo., 719	Charleston, S. C., 817	Chicago, Ill., 823	Cheyenne, Wyo., 1,022	Cape May, N. J., 260
Centralia, Ill., 663	Chicago, Ill., 912	Cincinnati, O., 667	Chicago, Ill., 280	Charleston, S. C., 455
Champaign, Ill., 787	Cincinnati, O., 744	Clayton, Del., 665	Cincinnati, O., 340	Cheyenne, Wyo., 1,380
Cheyenne, Wyo., 1,932	Cleveland, O., 580	Cleveland, O., 505	Columbia, S. C., 1,247	Chicago, Ill., 813
Chicago, Ill., 915	Cleveland, O., 580	Columbia, S. C., 651	Columbus, Ky., 166	Cincinnati, O., 497
Cincinnati, O., 874	Columbia, S. C., 749	Columbus, O., 548	Concord, N. H., 1,392	Columbia, S. C., 500
Concord, N. H., 1,799	Columbus, O., 624	Concord, N. H., 397	Corinth, Miss., 309	Columbus, O., 350
Davenport, Ia., 1,069	Concord, N. H., 298	Corry, Pa., 410	Davenport, Ia., 344	Concord, N. H., 630
Denver, Colo., 1,638	Covington, Ky., 745	Crestline, O., 544	Denver, Colo., 1,000	Cumberland, Md., 152
Des Moines, Ia., 1,338	Cumberland, Md., 366	Davenport, Ia., 1,006	Detroit, Mich., 564	Davenport, Iowa, 996
Detroit, Mich., 1,389	Davenport, Ia., 1,082	Dayton, O., 619	Dover, Del., 1,046	Defiance, O., 630
Des Moines, Ia., 1,338	Dayton, O., 694	Dayton, Ill., 936	Dubuque, Iowa, 468	Denver, Colo., 1,926
Dubuque, Ia., 1,008	Des Moines, Ia., 256	Denver, Colo., 1,936	Duluth, Minn., 1,459	Dover, Me., 639
Duquoin, Ill., 627	Detroit, Mich., 628	Des Moines, Ia., 1,180	Duluth, Minn., 1,459	Durham, N. C., 977
Evanston, Ill., 927	Dover, N. H., 297	Detroit, Mich., 539	Durham, N. C., 977	Galesburg, Ia., 27
Enterprise, Miss., 146	Dubuque, Ia., 1,087	Dover, Del., 769	Galesburg, Ia., 27	Germantown, Pa., 27
Fargo, N. D., 1,628	Elmira, N. Y., 274	Dover, N. H., 385	Galesburg, Ia., 27	Gordonville, Pa., 96
Galveston, Tex., 290	Erie, Pa., 486	Duluth, Minn., 1,469	Galesburg, Ia., 27	Grafton, Va., 254
Green Bay, Wis., 1,111	Evansville, Ind., 993	Elmira, N. Y., 283	Galesburg, Ia., 27	Green Bay, Wis., 1,055
Grenada, Miss., 294	Ft. Wayne, Ind., 751	Evansville, Ind., 911	Galesburg, Ia., 27	Hartford, Conn., 310
Hannibal, Mo., 870	Galena, Ill., 1,070	Fargo, N. D., 1,568	Galesburg, Ia., 27	Helena, Mont., 2,820
Harrisburg, Pa., 1,435	Galveston, Tex., 1,900	Forest, O., 585	Galesburg, Ia., 27	Indianapolis, Ind., 639
Hartford, Conn., 1,612	Gettysburg, Pa., 228	Fort Wayne, Ind., 675	Galesburg, Ia., 27	Kansas City, Mo., 1,328
Helen, Ark., 278	Harrisburg, Pa., 182	Galena, Ill., 995	Galesburg, Ia., 27	Kenosha, Wis., 863
Houston, Tex., 361	Hartford, Conn., 1,412	Gettysburg, Pa., 135	Galesburg, Ia., 27	Keokuk, Ia., 1,063
Indianapolis, Ind., 862	Helena, Mont., 2,830	Green Bay, Wis., 1,111	Galesburg, Ia., 27	Lawrence, Mass., 497
Jackson, Miss., 367	Huntsville, Ala., 1,135	Hartford, Conn., 1,98	Galesburg, Ia., 27	Leavenworth, Kan., 1,387
Jackson, Tenn., 412	Jackson, Miss., 1,319	Helena, Mont., 2,830	Galesburg, Ia., 27	Long Bridge, Va., 2
Jackson, Tenn., 412	Kalamazoo, Mich., 772	Jackson, Miss., 1,461	Galesburg, Ia., 27	Louisville, Ky., 761
Joliet, Ill., 816	Knoxville, Tenn., 740	Joliet, Ill., 863	Galesburg, Ia., 27	Lowell, Mass., 158
Joliet, Ill., 878	Lansing, Mich., 725	Kansas City, Mo., 1,277	Galesburg, Ia., 27	Lynchburg, Va., 178
Kankakee, Ill., 859	Lexington, Ky., 844	Lafayette, Ind., 784	Galesburg, Ia., 27	Manassas, Va., 34
La Crosse, Wis., 1,195	Little Rock, Ark., 1,430	Lansing, Mich., 728	Galesburg, Ia., 27	Martinsburg, Va., 74
Lansing, Mich., 1,192	Louisville, Ky., 852	Leavenworth, Kan., 1,303	Galesburg, Ia., 27	Memphis, Tenn., 118
Lincoln, Neb., 1,467	Lowell, Mass., 256	Lebanon, Pa., 86	Galesburg, Ia., 27	Mendota, Ill., 897
Louisville, Ky., 754	Lynchburg, Va., 406	Louisville, Ky., 776	Galesburg, Ia., 27	Montreal, Can., 526
Mattoon, Ill., 748	Macon, Ga., 1,055	Madison, Wis., 998	Galesburg, Ia., 27	Mountain View, O., 479
Memphis, Tenn., 376	Madison, Wis., 998	Meriden, Conn., 92	Galesburg, Ia., 27	Nashville, Tenn., 684
Menasha, Wis., 1,100	Meriden, Conn., 92	Milledgeville, Ga., 990	Galesburg, Ia., 27	Nashville, Tenn., 684
Menominee, Mich., 1,185	Milledgeville, Ga., 990	Milwaukee, Wis., 902	Galesburg, Ia., 27	Nashville, Tenn., 684
Meridian, Miss., 191	Milwaukee, Wis., 902	Mobile, Ala., 1,332	Galesburg, Ia., 27	Nashville, Tenn., 684
Milwaukee, Wis., 998	Mobile, Ala., 1,332	Montpelier, Vt., 344	Galesburg, Ia., 27	Nashville, Tenn., 684
Mobile, Ala., 1,40	Montpelier, Vt., 344	Nashville, Tenn., 1,001	Galesburg, Ia., 27	Nashville, Tenn., 684
Montpelier, Vt., 2,282	Nashville, Tenn., 1,001	New Albany, Ind., 853	Galesburg, Ia., 27	Nashville, Tenn., 684
Nashville, Tenn., 348	New Albany, Ind., 853	New Haven, Conn., 76	Galesburg, Ia., 27	Nashville, Tenn., 684
New Haven, Conn., 1,575	New Orleans, La., 1,501	New Orleans, La., 1,501	Galesburg, Ia., 27	Nashville, Tenn., 684
New York, N. Y., 1,501	Newport, R. I., 162	Newport, R. I., 250	Galesburg, Ia., 27	Nashville, Tenn., 684
Ogden, Utah., 2,409	Ogden, Utah., 2,441	New York, N. Y., 88	Galesburg, Ia., 27	Nashville, Tenn., 684
Omaha, Neb., 1,136	Omaha, Neb., 1,396	Niagara Falls, N. Y., 458	Galesburg, Ia., 27	Nashville, Tenn., 684
Philadelphia, Pa., 1,412	Paterson, N. J., 16	Ogden, Utah., 2,352	Galesburg, Ia., 27	Nashville, Tenn., 684
Pittsburgh, Pa., 1,378	Peoria, Ill., 995	Old City, Pa., 444	Galesburg, Ia., 27	Nashville, Tenn., 684
Ponchatoula, La., 48	Petersburg, Va., 385	Piqua, O., 621	Galesburg, Ia., 27	Nashville, Tenn., 684
Portland, Me., 1,842	Philadelphia, Pa., 438	Pittsburgh, Pa., 355	Galesburg, Ia., 27	Nashville, Tenn., 684
Portland, Ore., 3,264	Portland, Me., 341	Portland, Me., 398	Galesburg, Ia., 27	Nashville, Tenn., 684
Providence, R. I., 1,689	Portland, Ore., 3,965	Portland, Ore., 3,870	Galesburg, Ia., 27	Nashville, Tenn., 684
Racine, Wis., 977	Providence, R. I., 1,188	Quincy, Ill., 1,057	Galesburg, Ia., 27	Nashville, Tenn., 684
Richmond, Va., 1,143	Quincy, Ill., 1,162	Richmond, Ind., 667	Galesburg, Ia., 27	Nashville, Tenn., 684
Sacramento, Cal., 2,625	Raleigh, N. C., 537	Richmond, Va., 268	Galesburg, Ia., 27	Nashville, Tenn., 684
St. Louis, Mo., 725	Richmond, Va., 358	Rock Island, Ill., 1,005	Galesburg, Ia., 27	Nashville, Tenn., 684
St. Paul, Minn., 1,352	Rock Island, Ill., 1,081	Sacramento, Cal., 2,992	Galesburg, Ia., 27	Nashville, Tenn., 684
Salt Lake City, Utah., 2,481	St. Joseph, Mo., 1,337	Salt Lake City, Utah., 2,374	Galesburg, Ia., 27	Nashville, Tenn., 684
San Francisco, Cal., 2,425	St. Louis, Mo., 1,081	San Francisco, Cal., 3,224	Galesburg, Ia., 27	Nashville, Tenn., 684
Springfield, Ill., 820	St. Paul, Minn., 1,390	Scranton, Pa., 161	Galesburg, Ia., 27	Nashville, Tenn., 684
Springfield, Mo., 962	Salt Lake City, Utah., 2,465	Springfield, Ill., 946	Galesburg, Ia., 27	Nashville, Tenn., 684
Toronto, Can., 1,430	San Francisco, Cal., 3,310	Springfield, Mo., 591	Galesburg, Ia., 27	Nashville, Tenn., 684
Vicksburg, Miss., 235	Spokane, Ga., 877	St. Louis, Mo., 1,008	Galesburg, Ia., 27	Nashville, Tenn., 684
Vinita, I. T., 1,086	Springfield, Ill., 1,035	St. Paul, Minn., 1,137	Galesburg, Ia., 27	Nashville, Tenn., 684
Washington, D. C., 960	Tallahassee, Fla., 1,190	Terre Haute, Ind., 809	Galesburg, Ia., 27	Nashville, Tenn., 684
Wilmington, Del., 1,034	Toledo, O., 691	Toledo, O., 518	Galesburg, Ia., 27	Nashville, Tenn., 684
Winnipeg, Man., 1,760	Washington, D. C., 230	Wilmington, Del., 999	Galesburg, Ia., 27	Nashville, Tenn., 684
Wyandotte, Kan., 1,011	Wilmington, Del., 999	Wheeling, W. Va., 451	Galesburg, Ia., 27	Nashville, Tenn., 684
Yankton, Dak., 1,851	Zanesville, O., 610	Xenia, O., 603	Galesburg, Ia., 27	Nashville, Tenn., 684

Florida Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
Chattahoochee	9	580	Greenwood	5	469	*Miami	47	5,471	Rochelle	25	200
Chester	21	280	Gretna	9	201	Micanopy	25	613	Rosewood	28	300
Chipley	6	1,099	H			Middlebury	34	340	S		
Christina	38	296	Hague	25	280	Millview	1	195	St. Andrew	6	675
Chumuckla	2	380	Hamburg	14	325	Millville	6	1,360	St. Augustine	27	5,491
Citra	29	394	Hampton	23	265	Milton	2	831	St. Cloud	39	1,800
Citronelle	30	545	Harney	37	286	Molino	1	219	St. Joseph	32	200
Clarksville	7	480	Hastings	27	399	Montbrook	38	295	St. Marks	11	200
Clearwater	34	1,171	Havana	9	432	*Monticello	13	1,829	St. Nicholas	32	4,127
Clermont	34	295	Hawthorn	25	592	Morrison	28	296	St. Petersburg	37	4,127
Cocoa	40	613	Hernando	30	592	Morse	38	272	Sanford	35	3,570
Cocoanut Grove	47	850	Highland	24	399	Moseley	14	369	Sarasota	41	840
Coleman	33	387	High Springs	25	1,468	Mossbluff	29	225	Seabreeze	36	308
Columbia	19	292	Hilliard	21	280	Mount Dora	31	371	Sebastian	43	200
Como	26	280	Holder	30	370	Mulberry	38	1,418	Seffner	37	299
Concord	9	1,566	Hollister	26	200	N			Seville	36	206
Conway	35	301	Holly Hill	36	207	Naranja	47	560	Sneads	5	506
Cottondale	5	250	Homeland	38	300	Nashua	26	200	Sorrento	34	219
Cow Creek	19	479	Hosford	8	370	New Augustine	27	1,281	St. Jacks'ville	22	1,147
*Crawfordville	11	250	Hudson	32	210	New Berlin	22	225	Southport	6	200
Crescent City	26	677	I			Newberry	25	816	Spring Garden	36	250
Creswell	42	411	Inglis	28	360	New Smyrna	36	1,121	Springhill	10	200
Croom	31	396	Interlachen	26	263	Newtown	38	309	*Starke	23	1,135
Crystal River	30	663	*Inverness	30	550	Nichols	38	509	Stuart	45	509
D			Istachatta	31	225	Nocatee	42	250	Summerfield	29	225
*Dade City	32	1,006	J			Norma	4	806	*Sumterville	33	290
Dallas	29	289	*Jacksonville	22	57,099	O			Survey	44	260
Dania	47	283	*Jasper	18	1,730	Oakland	35	211	Suwannee	17	209
Day	16	250	Jennings	18	480	O'Brien	17	275	T		
Daytona	36	3,082	Jonesville	25	225	*Ocala	29	4,370	Tallahassee	10	5,018
Daytona Beach	36	331	K			Okahumpka	34	280	*Tampa	37	37,782
*DeFuniak Spgs.	3	3,017	*Key West	46	19,945	Olustee	20	299	Tarpon Springs	37	2,212
*DeLand	36	2,812	Kings Ferry	21	249	Orange	8	496	Tavernier	46	306
DeLeon Spgs.	36	216	Kingston	36	289	Orange City	36	490	Telogia	8	392
Dellwood	5	209	*Kissimmee	39	2,157	Orange Park	24	372	Thonotosassa	37	309
Dowling Park	17	290	Komoko	25	202	Orient	37	360	Titusville	40	868
Drayton Island	26	260	L			Orlando	35	3,894	Tompkins	5	286
Drews	19	296	LaCrosse	25	350	*Ormond	35	280	Trenton	25	301
Dunedin	37	256	Lake Butler	23	683	Osteen	36	392	Trilby	32	289
Dunnellon	29	1,227	*Lake City	19	5,032	Oviedo	35	550	Tyler	25	386
Dutton	25	380	Lake Como	26	200	Oxford	33	325	U		
E			Lake Helen	36	646	P			Umatilla	34	283
Eau Gallie	40	329	Lakeland	38	3,719	Pablo Beach	22	249	V		
Eden	43	225	Lakewood	3	360	*Palatka	26	3,779	Vicksburg	6	390
Ellenton	41	250	Lamont	13	485	Palatka Hefts	26	367	W		
Ellzey	28	250	Largo	37	291	Palm Beach	45	460	Waldon	25	540
Enterprise	36	260	Laurelhill	3	316	Palmetto	41	773	Warrington	1	1,301
Esto	4	340	Lawtey	23	492	Panama City	41	422	Watertown	19	250
Etna	30	300	Leesburg	34	991	Panasofkee	33	296	Wauchula	42	1,099
Eureka	29	326	Lemon City	47	860	Panway	38	200	Wauchula	42	1,099
Eustis	34	910	Levon	29	382	Pedro	29	250	Wausau	6	460
F			Levyville	28	490	*Pensacola	1	22,982	Webster	33	301
*Fernandina	21	3,482	Limestone	3	650	*Perry	15	1,013	Welaka	26	291
Fessenden	29	300	Lisbon	34	226	Picolata	27	200	Wellborn	17	247
Festus	13	306	Littleriver	47	306	Pierce	38	290	Westlake	18	350
Floral City	30	488	*Live Oak	17	3,450	Pierson	36	250	*West Palm-		
Fogartyville	41	250	Lloyd	13	369	Pine Barren	1	300	beach	45	1,713
Fort Meade	38	1,165	Longwood	35	200	Pinemount	17	285	West Pompano	45	269
*Fort Myers	44	2,463	Lukens	28	200	Pinetta	14	200	West Tampa	37	8,258
Fort Ogden	42	380	Lumberton	32	289	Plant City	37	2,481	Westville	4	865
*Fort Pierce	43	1,333	Luraville	17	320	Planter	46	300	Wewahitchka	7	250
Fort White	19	329	M			Point Washing-	42	200	White City	43	780
Francis	26	250	McClenny	20	370	ton	6	300	White Springs	18	1,177
Freeport	3	869	McIntosh	29	396	Pomona	26	300	Whitfield	3	350
Fulton	22	280	*Macclenny	20	388	Ponce de Leon	4	200	Whitwood	35	329
G			*Madison	14	1,560	Port Orange	36	200	Williston	28	371
*Gainesville	25	6,183	Manatee	41	988	Port Tampa			Windsor	25	306
Garniers	2	200	Marandarin	22	1,600	City	37	1,343	Winter Garden	35	351
Gary	37	335	Marathon	46	250	Punta Gorda	42	1,012	Winterhaven	38	375
Georgetown	26	299	Marco	44	250	Q			Winter Park	35	570
Goldsboro	35	286	*Marianna	5	1,915	*Quincy	9	3,204	Y		
Gracerville	5	534	*Mayo	16	578	R			Yulee	21	250
Grahamsville	29	280	Mayport	22	441	Reddick	29	498			
Grand Ridge	5	396	Melrose	35	245	River Jet	9	800			
*Green Cove			Meredith	28	496						
Springs	24	1,319									
Greenville	14	751									

Climatic Conditions East Shore, Florida, in Region of Orlando, New Smyrna and Other Florida East Shore Towns.

"This portion of the country is high, the well and mineral waters are above the average. The nearness of the Gulf Stream gives an equable climate so that a large part of the winter is balmy and pleasant as the Indian Summer of the North. In summer the sun is hot, but the heat is tempered by the fresh airs from the ocean. In the house or in the shade of a tree it is invariably cool. The government report shows a maximum temperature of 87 degrees and a minimum temperature of 70

degrees, with strong, cool breezes varying from east to southeast. There is at all times a freshness and vitality in the air that amply compensates for the direct heat of the sun.

"In the winter the tourist or health-seeker flying from zero weather finds here perpetual spring and summer. He will leave the snow drifts and biting winds of Northern winter to find a land where doors and windows are thrown open, the roses blooming in January, and beautifully colored birds flying

Florida Opportunities in Agriculture and Varied Enterprises

about his lawn, tame as the robins in the Northern home in May. It is the out-of-door life, made possible by such a climate and so prevalent here, that renders existence under novel conditions so charming. You thank God and take courage, get out your fishing tackle, or just loaf around. The tree lover will find here a new and constant pleasure. Maple, hickories, red cedars and oaks will give him a home feeling, while the cabbage palm gives him unmistakable evidence of being in a

winterless climate. The stately cabbage palm, queen of the forests, grows everywhere, and always draws the visitor's attention. The live oaks of this locality are famous. Many of those grand trees are quite equal to the world-known English oaks. Massive, as becomes a tree whose unit is a century, their palpably great age and majestic proportions are enhanced by their priestly drapery of Spanish moss."

FLORIDA

A LAND OF SUNSHINE AND TROPICAL FRUITS. REST AND HEALTH RESORTS

Although this is a region adapted to the growth of tropical and subtropical fruits, much of the state is yet heavily timbered. Though one of the first settlements in North America was made in Florida, the State is yet largely a wilderness.

Only one eighth of the total land area is in farms and only one third of the latter is improved.

The State is adapted to the growing of vegetables for the northern markets, while pine trees throughout the State yield liberally of turpentine and rosin.

A new variety of orange which will endure low temperature has been lately introduced, the result of losses some time ago from freezing.

The winter temperature of Florida is so generally warm as to attract great numbers of people from the North in the cold seasons. The favor with which the State and the climate are regarded being likely to continue in the future.

The coast waters produce the finest fish, including the sheephead, redfish, and mullet, besides green turtle and oysters, and the numerous lakes and rivers of the interior teem with fresh water species.

In the southern part of the State the summer temperature can only be known from the winter by the greater abundance of rainfall. At Key West the difference in temperature is not more than 11 degrees.

CONDENSED FACTS.

Climate.—Jacksonville: Average, January, 55 degrees above; July, 82. Extremes: Highest, 104; lowest, 10 above; rainfall, 54.1 inches. Key West: January, 70; July, 84. Extremes: Highest, 100; lowest, 41 above; rainfall, 38.5. Continuous summer heat of southern and south Florida tempered by constant sea breezes. Uniform winter temperature, and air filled with odor of pine especially beneficial to invalids. Has high reputation as winter health resort.

Dimensions.—Extreme breadth, 400; extreme length, 450 miles. Average width of the peninsula of Florida, 90 miles; length of peninsula, 275 miles.

History.—Mainland discovered by Ponce de Leon, 1513. Explored by De Soto, 1539. Settled by Spaniards at St. Augustine, 1565. Pensacola settled by the French 1696; given to Great Britain in exchange for Cuba, 1763; retroceded to Spain, 1783; ceded to United States, 1819; territory organized, 1822; admitted as a State, 1845; seceded, 1861; readmitted, 1868.

REST, HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORTS.

The rapid development of attractive pleasure grounds will be noted by people who go frequently to Florida.

The general idea which has prevailed that the summer time is the only period for the vacation is rapidly giving way to the belief that there should be two rest seasons, that the summer season, which affords opportunity for recreation and recuperation, can very profitably be supplemented by a winter season of vacation, that period to be passed in some warm climate.

Florida being so accessible to the people of the eastern and middle States is being visited more and more every winter. The consequence is the great number of pleasure places which have been established in this State in recent years.

DELIGHTFUL CITIES AND POINTS TO VISIT.

These include Jacksonville, which is the mecca for thousands of winter tourists. This city is 18 miles inland from the Atlantic ocean, has an abundance of good hotels, beautiful shell drives, fine parks, and an all-the-year climate.

St. Augustine, oldest city in the United States, located where came Ponce de Leon in 1512. Here was built a fort in 1565, and the town of St. Augustine came into existence, a city today distinguished for its luxuriously furnished hotels and charming floral gardens.

A short distance south of Jacksonville are the famous Magnolia Springs, a fine pleasure and health resort.

Continuing along the St. Johns river, fifty-five miles south of Jacksonville, the tourist arrives at Palatka, a beautiful city that nestles amid great live oaks, stately palmettos, cypresses, bay trees, and a great wealth of flowering shrubs.

Going one hundred miles south of Jacksonville the traveler reaches De Land, from which finely kept shell roads lead into the dense pine forests and to several attractive places in this vicinity.

Stetson University is located here, affording educational advantages for people who sojourn here for periods of several months.

NOTED FISHING RESORTS.

Onward, two hundred miles south of Jacksonville, we reach Sanford, a prosperous town, celebrated for immense celery beds and its fishing and hunting grounds in that vicinity.

Situated in the heart of the charming lake country is Orlando, a modern and most attractive city, the population of which, seen in our list of Florida towns, is greatly increased in the winter time. This is a center for lake boating and fishing. The county roads hereabouts afford splendid drives for the speeding of motor cars.

The location of Ormond, seen on our map, is on a famous beach thirty miles long celebrated for its opportunity for fast automobilizing. The American Automobile Association holds its annual meet and races here.

The fine, smooth surface of New Smyrna beach stretches south for many miles and the bluffs are lined with beautiful summer and winter cottages.

Southeast of Titusville is a body of salt water six miles wide where ideal sport is found in fishing, duck shooting, sailing and rowing.

Tarpon Springs is one of the most picturesque and attractive towns on the West Coast; located one and a half miles from the Gulf of Mexico it is an ideal family and winter resort. Great numbers of annual visitors here own their own houses and pass the winter months in the enjoyment of fishing and boating.

Tampa Bay is a highly popular resort for people from the North, who come here every year. A daily steamer service is maintained between Tampa and St. Petersburg, where are finely arranged golf grounds.

Palm Beach is one of the most notable social resort centers in the world. What nature has not done, money has for this delightful spot. Its strip of high land, its elongated island, its beautiful homes, its charming Lake Worth, its shady groves and avenues of palms, its tropical fruits and foliage, its State golfing grounds, and superb hotels all conspire to make this a Paradise of attraction.

Sixty-eight miles south of Palm Beach is Miami, a rapid growing city, from which point the steamers leave for Nassau.

Miami has the most perfect winter climate, it is claimed, in the United States. The summer heat is tempered by the Atlantic breezes and cold is so rare it is unknown.

From Miami to Knight's Key dock the route is over 100 miles of marvelous railway, reaching from one coral island to another. At the terminus of this railway large, finely furnished steamers carry the traveler to Key West.

Southward from the State extends a chain of small rocky islands. These end in a cluster of rocks and sand banks called the Tortugas, which name comes from the large number of turtles found in the neighboring waters.

The most important of these small rocky islands lying to the southwest of Florida, is Key West, an island 6 miles long and 2 broad, with a large well sheltered harbor. At Key West is an important naval station.

Florida Opportunities in Agriculture and Varied Enterprises

The land seeker in Florida will find a narrow fringe of farm land along the eastern shore of the State, the soil on which is favorable for the growth of fine apples. Citrous fruits and vegetables for the northern markets.

TWO AND THREE CROPS A YEAR.

The long period of sunshine here, summer and winter, and the nearly sixty inches of annual rainfall, permits the raising of two and three crops a year on the same land, while the railroads which parallel these lands, and steamers which run to the North Atlantic ports afford ample facilities for the transportation of all food products to the North at very cheap rates.

Between the railroads and the interior, south of St. Augustine, the west coast is swampy and flat. The farming area is largely in the interior, being devoted to corn and cotton in the northern part, and to citrus fruits and vegetables further south.

The land-seeker wishing to investigate the prospects for fruit and vegetable production in Eastern Florida should go to Jacksonville, there study the local market and get information from fruit dealers as to conditions. Thence go among the fruit and vegetable growers along the St. John's River.

The outlook is bright for the future of Florida. The State will steadily grow in popularity as a winter resort by people who can easily get there from the Atlantic and the Middle States. The local and tourist population will so increase as to give an excellent home market at good prices, the mild climate making it a desirable region in which to live.

The average value of farm lands is less than \$10.00 an acre, about 35 per cent of which land is improved. There are consequently large areas unoccupied where land can be purchased at a low figure.

ONE OF THE HEALTHIEST REGIONS.

Statistics show Florida to be one of the healthiest of the United States, which accounts for so large a number of invalids from the North seeking the genial climate of the State. A fact not generally understood is that the summer climate is as delightful as the winter, the temperature of July and November being about the same.

The productions of Florida are of an essentially tropical character; cotton, tobacco, rice, sugar-cane, arrowroot, hemp, flax, coffee, and cocoanut flourish throughout all the State. The climate is also favorable to the cultivation of the silkworm and for the cochineal insect.

Since the destructive frosts of a few years ago a new variety of orange has been introduced which is sufficiently hardy to endure any cold weather hereafter liable to occur here.

There are now constantly being successfully grown oranges, lemons, bananas, limes, olives, grapes, and pineapples. All these grow abundantly and are of exquisite flavor.

Indian corn, sweet potatoes, beans, peas, and such products of more northern climate as Irish potatoes, barley, buckwheat, hops, etc., are also raised.

The cultivation and export of oranges and other fruits has grown to be a considerable source of wealth to the State, while the manufacture of cigars, especially at Key West, is an important industry.

The principal forest trees are live, red, and water oaks, mahogany, palmetto, magnolia, dogwood, and in the swamps pines, cedars and cypresses.

DRY SEASONS RELIEVED BY DEWS.

The driest seasons are relieved by heavy dews, and the sun that would bake the earth in other parts and wither vegetation, is so tempered by the pervading moisture in the sea breeze as to cover the surface with perennial verdure.

Deer of various kinds abound and smaller game is found in all parts of the country.

WHEN PLANT AND HARVEST.

Dates of planting and marketing of the different vegetable crops, as prepared by an authority on the subject:

Vegetable	Date of Planting	Date of Harvesting
Beans	Jan. 15-Feb. 1	1-March 25-May 1
Beets	Oct. 15-Dec. 15	1-March 1-May 1
Cabbage	Sept. 15-Dec. 1	1-Jan. 1-May 1
Carrots	Oct. 1-Dec. 1	1-Feb. 1-June 1
Cauliflower	Sept. 1-Oct. 1	1-Jan. 1-March 1
Celery	Aug. 15-Oct. 1	1-Jan. 15-April 15
Cucumbers	Jan. 15-Feb. 1	1-May 1
Egg Plant	Dec. 1-Jan. 1	1-April 15-June 15
Lettuce	Dec. 1-Jan. 1	1-May 15-June 15
Melons	Jan. 15-Feb. 1	1-May 1-July 1
Okra	March 1-July 1	1-May 15-Dec. 1

Vegetable	Date of Planting	Date of Harvesting
Onions	Oct. 1-Dec. 1	1-April 1-May 1
Peas	Oct. 1-Dec. 1	1-Dec. 1-March 1
Peppers	Jan. 1-Feb. 1	1-April 15-June 1
Potatoes	Jan. 1-Feb. 1	1-April 1-May 1
(Sweet)	May 15-July 15	1-Oct. 1-Jan. 1
Squash	Jan. 1-Feb. 1	1-March 15-May 1
Tomatoes	Dec. 15-Jan. 15	1-April 15-June 1

Pecan a Money-Maker. The pecan is one of the paying crops. Extra large fine-flavored nuts are grown in Florida and it will be many years before the market can be given a supply. The history of the industry in Florida shows returns from a pecan grove can be counted on at about the same age as the orange and the profits are as a rule rather greater.

Pineapples. Pineapples yield from seven to ten crops without replanting. The first and principal cost is for the land. The income from the second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth crops is profit. One acre of pineapples containing 10,000 plants yielded 300 crates, averaging 30 to the crate, or 9,000 apples. They netted over transportation and commission \$2.00 per crate, or \$600.00 per acre. From this same acre 32,000 planting slips were secured, which sold at \$6.00 per 1,000, adding to the profit of this same acre \$192.00, or a total of \$792.00.

Persimmons. The Japanese persimmon is a coming fruit. Comes into bearing quickly and makes an enormous yield of fruit, and like the pecan sheds its leaves and rests in winter when all the garden crops are being grown and may be planted on lands used for trucking.

Strawberries. Florida lands are equal and in respect to climate and soil superior for the growing of the strawberry to any State in the Union. One person last year, by using his family labor in picking, packing, etc., netted over one thousand dollars (\$1,000) an acre. This result was obtained without irrigation. One year with another, irrigation is a great advantage.

CLIMATE.

No climate in the United States makes labor so light to the tiller of the soil as that of Florida. There are no violent extremes of temperature, such as are characteristic of the Northern States, and, indeed, of some sections of the South. The climate is genial and equable throughout the entire year.

Many residents of the North are under the impression that the summers are very hot in Florida because the State is located so far south. Nothing could be more erroneous. It is an undeniable fact that the temperature here never rises to so high a point as in the Northern States. This is simply because Florida is a narrow peninsula, having the ocean on one side and the gulf on the other, with cool and constant breezes blowing clear across the State.

There are many cases on record where growers of these crops have made as high as \$1,000 to \$2,000 an acre, and it would be easy to cite many instances of \$200 an acre for cabbage, \$225 or even more for cauliflower, \$250 for tomatoes, as high as \$750 for lettuce, \$800 for egg plant, \$800 an acre for strawberries and so on. The following are the average returns for certain crops for the year 1908-9:

Product	Per Acre	Per Acre
Rice	30 bushels	\$ 45.00
Oats	40 bushels	40.00
Sweet Potatoes	90 bushels	47.20
Velvet Beans	20 bushels	37.00
Millet	2 tons	40.00
Native Hay	1 1/2 tons	30.00
Field Pea Hay	2 tons	36.00
Field Peas	15 bushels	22.50
Irish Potatoes	127 bushels	157.00
Cantaloupes	80 crates	320.00
Watermelons	125 boxes	125.00
Grape Fruit	240 boxes	180.00
Beets	200 crates	400.00
Cantaloupes	125 crates	150.00
Peppers	100 crates	200.00
Squash	100 crates	100.00
Strawberries	2,000 quarts	280.00
Pears	136 barrels	430.00
Celery	500 crates	600.00

LITTLE FARMS WELL TILLED.

While to the farmer of the West and the Middle West the idea of a farm of ten, twenty or forty acres appears ridiculous, yet here in Florida a farm as large as forty acres is rare and the results obtained from ten and twenty-acre farms are so marvelous that the newcomers to Florida have to be shown

STATE AND THE 146 COUNTIES OF GEORGIA

With Their Boundaries

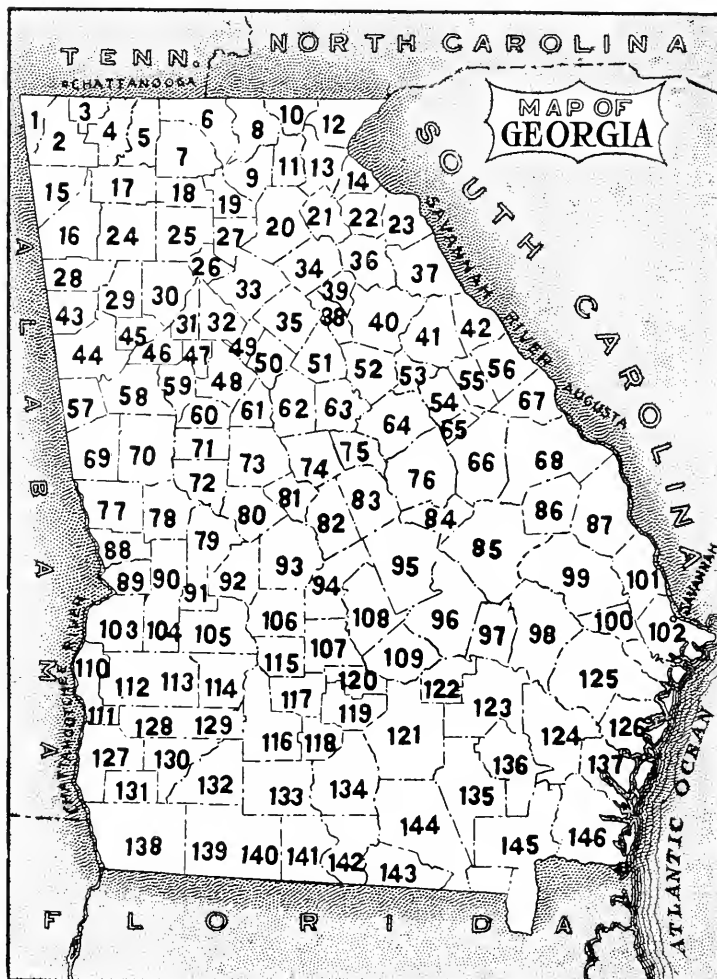
Location and Population

of

GEORGIA COUNTIES

Lo- ca- tion	COUNTIES	Pop. 1910
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1.....	Dade..	4,139
2.....	Walker..	18,692
3.....	Catoosa..	7,184
4.....	Whitfield..	15,934
5.....	Murray..	9,763
6.....	Fannin..	12,574
7.....	Gilmer..	9,237
8.....	Union..	6,918
9.....	Lumpkin..	5,444
10.....	Towns..	3,932
11.....	White..	5,110
12.....	Rabun..	5,562
13.....	Habersham..	10,134
14.....	Stephens..	9,928
15.....	Chattooga..	13,608
16.....	Floyd..	36,736
17.....	Gordon..	15,861
18.....	Pickens..	9,041
19.....	Dawson..	4,686
20.....	Hall..	25,730
21.....	Banks..	11,244
22.....	Franklin..	17,894
23.....	Hart..	16,216
24.....	Bartow..	25,388
25.....	Cherokee..	16,661
26.....	Milton..	7,239
27.....	Forsyth..	11,940
28.....	Polk..	20,203
29.....	Paulding..	14,124
30.....	Cobb..	28,397
31.....	Fulton..	177,733
32.....	De Kalb..	27,881
33.....	Gwinnett..	28,824
34.....	Jackson..	30,169
35.....	Walton..	25,393
36.....	Madison..	16,851
37.....	Elbert..	24,125
38.....	Oconee..	11,104
39.....	Clarke..	23,273
40.....	Oglethorpe..	18,680
41.....	Wilkes..	23,441
42.....	Lincoln..	8,714
43.....	Haralson..	13,514
44.....	Carroll..	30,875
45.....	Douglas..	8,953
46.....	Campbell..	10,871
47.....	Clayton..	10,453
48.....	Henry..	19,927
49.....	Rockdale..	8,916
50.....	Newton..	18,449
51.....	Morgan..	19,717
52.....	Greene..	18,512
53.....	Taliaferro..	8,766
54.....	Warren..	11,860
55.....	McDuffie..	10,325
56.....	Columbia..	12,338
57.....	Heard..	11,189
58.....	Coweta..	28,800
59.....	Fayette..	10,966
60.....	Spalding..	19,741
61.....	Butts..	13,624
62.....	Jasper..	16,552



COUNTIES OF GEORGIA—Continued.

Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.
63.....	Putnam..	13,876	81.....	Eibb..	36,646	99.....	Bulloch..	26,464
64.....	Hancock..	19,189	82.....	Twiggs..	10,736	100.....	Bryan..	6,702
65.....	Glascock..	4,669	83.....	Wilkinson..	10,078	101.....	Effingham..	9,971
66.....	Jefferson..	21,379	84.....	Johnson..	12,897	102.....	Chatham..	79,690
67.....	Richmond..	58,886	85.....	Emanuel..	25,140	103.....	Stewart..	13,437
68.....	Burke..	27,268	86.....	Jenkins..	11,520	104.....	Webster..	6,151
69.....	Troup..	26,228	87.....	Screven..	20,292	105.....	Sumter..	29,092
70.....	Meriwether..	25,180	88.....	Muscogee..	36,227	106.....	Dooly..	20,554
71.....	Pike..	19,495	89.....	Chattahoochee..	5,586	107.....	Wilcox..	13,486
72.....	Upson..	12,757	90.....	Marion..	9,147	108.....	Dodge..	20,127
73.....	Monroe..	20,450	91.....	Schley..	5,213	109.....	Telfair..	13,288
74.....	Jones..	13,103	92.....	Macon..	15,016	110.....	Quitman..	4,594
75.....	Baldwin..	18,354	93.....	Houston..	23,609	111.....	Clay..	8,896
76.....	Washington..	28,174	94.....	Pulaski..	22,835	112.....	Randolph..	18,841
77.....	Harris..	17,886	95.....	Laurens..	35,501	113.....	Terrell..	22,003
78.....	Talbot..	11,696	96.....	Montgomery..	19,638	114.....	Lee..	11,679
79.....	Taylor..	10,839	97.....	Toombs..	11,206	115.....	Crisp..	16,423
80.....	Crawford..	8,310	98.....	Tattnall..	18,569	116.....	Worth..	19,147

Counties of Georgia—Continued

Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.
117.....	Turner	10,075	125.....	Liberty	12,924	133.....	Colquitt	19,789	141.....	Brooks	23,832
118.....	Tift	11,487	126.....	McIntosh	6,442	134.....	Berrien	22,772	142.....	Lowndes	24,136
119.....	Irwin	19,461	127.....	Early	18,122	135.....	Ware	22,957	143.....	Echols	3,309
120.....	Ben Hill	11,863	128.....	Calhoun	11,384	136.....	Pierce	10,749	144.....	Clinch	8,424
121.....	Coffee	21,953	129.....	Dougherty	16,035	137.....	Glynn	15,720	145.....	Charlton	4,722
122.....	Jeff Davis	6,050	130.....	Baker	7,973	138.....	Decatur	29,045	146.....	Camden	7,690
123.....	Appling	12,318	131.....	Miller	7,986	139.....	Grady	18,457			
124.....	Wayne	13,069	132.....	Mitchell	22,114	140.....	Thomas	29,071			
									Total.....		2,609,121

Georgia Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
A											
*Abbeville	107	1,201	Brinson	138	707	*Cumming	27	305	*Fort Gaines	111	1,320
Acree	129	200	Brnwood	113	465	*Cusseta	89	341	Fort Screven	102	500
Acworth	30	1,043	Brooklet	99	361	*Cuthbert	112	3,213	Fort Valley	93	2,697
Adairsville	24	751	Brooks	59	200				*Franklin	57	340
Adel	134	1,902	Broxton	121	1,040				Freehomes	25	200
Adrian	85	816	*Brunswick	137	10,182				Fruitland	143	200
Ailey	96	306	*Buchanan	43	461				Fry	6	326
Ainslee	94	200	Buckhead	51	381				Funston	133	236
Alamo	96	249	*Buena Vista	90	1,016						
Alapaha	134	532	Buford	33	1,688				G		
*Albany	129	8,190	Bufloville	70	204				*Gainesville	20	5,925
Alexanderville	143	200	Burtsboro	9	250				Garfield	20	319
Allapaha	134	429	*Butler	79	705				Gay	70	210
Alma	123	458	Byronville	106	300				Geneva	78	210
*Alpharetta	26	356	Byron	93	300				*Georgetown	110	213
*Americus	105	8,063							*Gibson	65	367
Amsterdam	138	250	C						Gillsville	20	216
Apalachee	51	481	*Cairo	139	1,505				Girard	68	229
*Appling	56	200	Calhoun	17	1,632				Glenmore	135	300
Arabi	115	433	Camak	54	241				Glenview	98	640
Aragon	28	1,200	*Camilla	132	1,827				Greenwood	96	347
Argyle	144	280	Campania	56	300				Godfrey	51	337
Arlington	128	1,308	Canon	22	728				Gordon	83	702
*Ashburn	117	2,214	*Canton	25	2,002				Grantville	58	1,132
Atco	24	1,000	Carlton	36	325				Graymont	85	317
*Athens	39	14,913	*Carnesville	22	322				Grayson	33	278
Atkinson	124	200	*Carrollton	44	3,297				*Greensboro	52	2,120
*Atlanta	31	154,839	*Cartersville	24	4,067				*Greenville	70	909
Attapulgus	138	360	Cassville	24	500				*Griffin	60	7,478
Auburn	35	217	Cave Spring	16	805				Groveland	100	350
*Augusta	67	41,040	Cecil	134	354				Grovetown	56	558
Austell	30	755	*Cedartown	28	3,551				Guytown	101	545
Autreyville	133	200	Center	34	208						
Avera	66	228	Chatsworth	5	314				H		
			Chattahoochee	31	1,000				Habersham	13	200
B			Chauncey	108	350				Haddock	74	312
Babb	131	600	Chesler	108	278				Hagan	98	784
Babcock	48	402	Chickamauga	2	312				Hahira	142	650
Baconton	132	291	Chicley	77	742				*Hamilton	77	403
Baden	141	300	*Clarkeville	13	528				Hammett	80	250
*Bainbridge	138	4,217	Clarkston	32	349				Hampton	48	1,093
Baldwin	13	280	Claxton	98	1,008				Hapeville	31	864
Ball Ground	25	448	*Clayton	12	541				Harlem	56	736
Balloon	144	300	*Cleveland	11	200				Harrison	76	383
Bannockburn	134	350	Clifton	100	1,000				Harrisonville	67	1,882
Barnesville	71	3,068	Clifton	32	2,500				*Hartwell	23	2,007
Barnett	54	381	Climax	138	328				Harvest	13	200
Barney	141	300	Clinton	74	850				*Hawkinsville	94	3,420
Bartow	66	384	Clyo	101	200				*Hazelhurst	122	1,181
Barwick	141	381	Cobbtown	98	254				Helen	109	890
Battlehill	31	223	Cochran	94	1,638				Hephziba	67	656
Baxley	123	831	Colbatta	4	283				Herod	113	214
Beach	135	358	Coleman	112	354				*Hiawassee	10	200
Belfast	100	300	Cole City	1	700				Hickox	124	231
Bellville	98	400	Collegepark	31	2,173				Higston	96	207
Bethlehem	35	209	Collins	98	327				High Shoals	38	550
Bibb City	88	463	*Colquitt	131	600				Hillsboro	62	209
Bingen	138	200	*Columbus	88	20,554				Hiram	29	254
Bishop	38	268	Comer	36	868				Hiawassee	10	226
*Blackshear	136	1,235	Commerce	34	238				Hogansville	69	1,230
*Blairsville	8	208	Concord	71	450				Hollysprings	25	251
*Blakely	127	1,838	*Conyers	49	1,919				*Homer	21	228
*Blue Ridge	6	898	Coolidge	140	303				*Hornerville	144	437
Bluffton	111	325	*Cordele	115	5,883				Hoschton	31	429
Bogart	38	257	Cornelia	13	1,114				Huching	40	200
Boston	140	1,130	Council	144	250				Hutchings	40	200
Bostwick	51	333	*Covington	50	2,697						
Bowden	44	541	Crandall	5	220				I		
Bowersville	33	398	Crawford	40	870				Iron City	138	459
Bowman	37	738	Crawfordville	57	668				Irwinton	63	219
Bremen	43	890	Craigton	25	300				Irwinville	119	300
Brewton	95	214	Clalloden	73	365						
Bridgeboro	116	350	Culverton	64	283				J		
									*Jackson	61	1,862
									Jacksonville	109	459

Explanation: Index to Towns. First Column, Names of Towns; Second Column, Number the Same as Number of the County Where Town is Located; Third Column, Population of 1910. Loca. Means Location. Pop. Means Population. Star in Front of Name Indicates County Seat.

Georgia Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
Jakin	127	622	Milan	109	287	Plains	105	400	Summit	85	566
*Jasper	18	332	*Milledgeville	75	4,385	Pooler	102	337	Sumner	116	336
*Jefferson	34	1,207	*Millen	86	2,030	Porterdale	51	1,000	Sunny Side	60	200
*Jeffersonville	82	740	Millerville	94	400	Pottersville	79	300	Surrency	123	259
Jenkinsburg	61	237	Millhaven	87	1,000	Poulan	116	632	Suwanee	33	250
*Jessup	124	1,415	Milltown	134	1,247	*Powder Spgs.	30	315	*Swainsboro	85	1,313
*Jonesboro	47	970	Miller	71	400	*Preston	101	259	Sycamore	117	296
Junction City	78	225	Millstead	49	900	Pretoria	129	369	*Sylvania	87	1,400
K			Minerabluft	6	338	Pulaski	99	207	*Sylvester	116	1,447
Kennesaw	30	573	Mitchell	65	212	Q			T		
Kestler	127	413	Modoc	85	200	Quitman	144	3,915	*Talbotton	78	1,081
Kildare	101	200	Molena	71	309	R			Tallapoosa	43	2,117
Kingston	24	522	*Monroe	35	3,928	Rays Mill	131	300	Tarrytown	96	236
Kingwood	133	267	Monte	85	300	Rebecca	117	252	Tate	18	500
Kirkwood	32	1,226	Montezuma	92	1,630	Rebel	94	200	Temple	44	711
Kite	34	241	*Monticello	62	1,508	Register	99	300	Tennille	76	1,632
*Knoxville	80	211	Moreland	58	312	*Reldsville	98	454	Thomas	125	300
L			*Morgan	128	302	Remerton	142	200	Thelma	144	200
Lacey	126	200	Morrow	47	255	Rentz	95	275	*Thomaston	72	1,643
*La Fayette	29	1,590	Morton	71	250	Renvolds	79	521	*Thomasville	140	6,727
Lagrange	69	5,587	Morven	141	383	Rhine	108	321	*Thomson	55	2,151
Lake Park	142	285	*Moultrie	133	3,349	Richland	103	250	Thunderbolt	102	592
Lambert	125	200	Mountain	10	250	Richwood	106	600	*Tifton	118	2,381
Lavonia	22	1,712	Scene	13	256	Ridgeville	126	300	Tignall	41	320
*Lawrenceville	33	1,518	Mount Airy	13	256	*Ringold	3	398	Tilton	4	242
Lawtonville	86	200	Mount Vernon	96	605	Rising Fawn	1	225	*Toccoa	14	3,120
Leary	128	430	Mountville	69	226	Ritch	124	201	Toombsboro	83	404
*Leesburg	114	705	N			Roberta	80	227	*Trenton	1	302
Lela	138	531	Nacoochee	11	200	Rochelle	107	860	Trion	15	1,721
Leliaton	121	300	*Nashville	134	990	Rock Mart	28	1,031	Tunnel Hill	4	295
Lenox	134	206	Naylor	142	538	Rocky Ford	97	385	Turin	58	263
Leslie	105	393	Nellville	106	503	Rogers	86	300	Tybee	102	786
Letford	109	250	Nelson	18	550	Rome	16	12,099	Ty Ty	118	276
*Lexington	109	250	Newborn	50	475	Rossville	16	1,059	U		
Lilly	106	221	Newell	145	200	Roswell	30	1,158	Unadilla	106	1,003
Limerick	125	200	New Holland	20	2,000	Roy	7	300	Union City	46	534
*Lincolnton	42	375	*Newnan	58	5,548	Royston	22	1,432	Union Point	52	1,363
Lindale	16	2,643	*Newton	130	360	Rutledge	51	696	Upton	121	200
Linton	64	202	Nichols	121	720	S			Uvalda	96	200
Linwood	24	533	Nielly	109	200	Saint Clair	68	200	V		
Lithia Springs	45	227	Nile	141	200	Saint George	145	272	*Valdosta	142	7,656
Lithonia	32	1,428	Ninety-Eight	121	300	*Saint Marys	146	691	Vadalia	97	1,776
Locust Grove	48	716	Nile Post	121	300	Saint Simons	137	225	*Vienna	106	1,564
Loganville	35	600	Nona	63	350	Mills	137	225	Villa Rica	44	855
Lone oak	70	247	Norcross	33	968	Sale City	132	402	Vinings	30	250
Longpond	96	250	Norman Park	133	648	*Sandersville	76	2,641	W		
*Louisville	66	1,039	Norwood	54	340	Sargent	58	200	Waco	43	336
Ludowici	125	309	Nye	53	300	Sasser	113	411	Wadley	66	872
Lula	20	309	O			Satilla Bluff	146	300	Waleska	25	243
Lumber City	109	1,195	Oakfield	116	276	*Savannah	102	65,064	*Warrenton	54	1,368
*Lumpkin	103	1,190	Oakhurst	30	233	Scott	84	212	Warwick	116	266
Luthersville	70	349	Ochlochnee	140	350	Scottdale	32	200	*Washington	41	3,065
Lyerly	15	322	*Ocilla	119	2,017	Seaven	124	276	Wassaw	102	543
*Lyons	97	927	Odum	124	258	Senola	62	1,111	*Watkinsville	38	483
Lytte	2	200	Offerman	136	483	Shady Dale	62	344	Waverly Hall	77	300
M			*Oglethorpe	92	924	Sharon	53	246	*Waycross	135	14,485
McCaysville	6	1,253	Oliver	87	242	Shellman	112	785	*Waynesboro	68	2,724
*McDonough	48	882	Olympia	142	200	Shiloh	77	250	Waynesville	124	300
McIntosh	125	262	Omaha	103	209	Silom	52	300	Waymanville	72	315
*McRae	109	1,160	Omega	118	274	Slate	23	500	West Point	69	1,906
Maclinton	30	300	Orland	96	457	Smarrs	73	300	Whigham	139	627
*Macon	81	10,665	Osterfield	119	600	Smithonia	40	266	White Hall	39	230
*Madison	51	2,412	Owens	146	200	Smithville	114	574	White Plains	52	407
Malone	115	300	Oxford	50	655	Smyrna	30	599	Whitesburg	44	315
Manassas	98	200	Ozell	141	200	Snow	106	300	Willacoochee	121	690
Manchester	70	922	P			Social Circle	35	1,590	Winder	34	2,443
Manor	135	200	Palmetto	46	922	Sperton	96	469	Winokur	145	204
Mansfield	50	589	Parrott	113	360	Sparks	131	842	Winterville	39	465
Mapleton	132	290	Patterson	136	264	*Sparta	61	1,715	Woodbury	70	917
Marblehill	18	400	Pavo	140	572	Spread	66	370	Woodstock	25	442
*Marietta	30	5,949	Pearson	121	558	*Springfield	101	504	Woodville	52	250
Marion	7	300	Pelham	132	880	*Spring Place	5	242	Wray	119	400
Marshallville	92	1,082	Pembroke	100	467	Starrsville	50	400	Wrens	66	616
Martin	14	377	Pendergrass	34	239	*Statesboro	99	2,529	*Wrightsville	84	1,389
Maxeys	40	334	Penfield	52	475	Statham	34	621	Y		
Mayesville	21	805	Pepperton	61	454	Stevens Pottery	75	200	Yatesville	72	366
Meansville	71	233	Perkins	86	225	Stilesboro	24	200	Young Harris	10	283
Meigs	140	697	*Perry	93	649	Stillmore	85	645	Z		
McMdrim	191	300	Pidcock	141	250	Stockbridge	48	200	Zaidee	96	200
Mento	15	376	Pinhook	121	45	Stockton	144	200	*Zebulon	71	602
Meigs	110	376	Pinhurst	106	330	Stone Mountain	22	1,062	Zirkle	136	300
Metter	99	408	Pineview	107	208	*Summerville	15	657			
Midville	68	603	Pitts	107	279	Summerville	67	4,361			

A FEW INDUSTRIAL FACTS ABOUT GEORGIA.

Rice.—Rice is an important product which can be easily produced in Georgia of very superior quality. The average yield is about 12 barrels per acre and in favorable seasons a second crop of 8 to 10 barrels may be obtained. This product sells for about \$3.50 a barrel.

Transportation.—The facilities for transporting any product of the state to the outside world include over 7,000 miles of steam railway and 2,500 miles of navigable rivers.

Asbestos.—Nearly the entire domestic supply of asbestos, used in fireproofing, electrical insulation, steam pipe and boiler covering, paints and building material, is mined in the Georgia mountains.

Mica. The Georgia mica belt is a continuation of, and promises to be equally as rich as the famous belt of North Carolina which produces today the best mica found in the world.

General Description of the State—Opportunities for New Settlers

GEORGIA

A Land of Subtropical Fruits, Cotton and Rice.

In climate, forestry and lumber, agriculture and horticulture, Georgia has much which will interest the land seeker. Nearly all the productions of temperate and subtropical regions are cultivated here successfully.

Cotton is the great staple and Georgia is one of the foremost of the cotton-producing States. Other staple crops are **corn and rice**. The State ranks third in rice-producing States and third in cotton.

Of sweet potatoes the average annual yield is 5,000,000 bushels.

Diversified farming is becoming more and more general, and market gardening a leading and profitable pursuit. The extent of fruit and vegetable growing for the northern markets may be judged from the fact that there are at present in this State over 120,000 acres devoted entirely to the growing of watermelons.

A lesson being learned is that when a climate and soil is found which is adapted to the production of a certain staple fruit or vegetable, for which there is growing and continuous demand the more cultivators who engage in raising that article in the district where grown the better for each producer.

Strawberries, peaches, oranges, cantaloupes, grapes, sugar beets and other production of the soil occupy the special attention of great numbers of agriculturists and horticulturists, who find it to advantage to enter into combination with each other in the cultivation of the special product. This co-operation of many engaged in the same line of agricultural production results in a competition which secures excellence, and causes a diffusion of information on the subject of cultivation, harvesting, shipping and marketing which is helpful to all farmers and fruit growers who thus combine together.

From a careful reading of these different descriptions of States relating to soil and climate, vegetables and fruits adapted to particular localities the land seeker, especially fond of any special kind of farm or horticultural work, can very closely judge as to which State and to what region he had better go to satisfy his inclination.

If **lumber business** is desired it may be remembered that this State is headquarter for "Georgia Pine," while the great forests are besides abundantly supplied with fine hardwoods, comprising oak, hickory and other woods in such large variety as to annually supply over 200,000,000 feet. In fact the extensive pine forests of this State are one of the chief sources of natural wealth, the byproducts of pine—resin and turpentine—yielding an annual revenue some years of \$1,000,000. The total annual lumber product in various years amounts to \$18,000,000.

In **horticultural production** Georgia has the advantage of a climate which, in the interior of the State, permits the ripening of garden products one month earlier than in the northern fields.

The soil of the northwestern part of the State is a rich calcareous deposit; in the north a gray sand and red clay; in the central cotton belt a yellow loam with stiff clay subsoil; in the pine barrens and southwest a light sand; in the lowlands it is of a sandy, gravelly character.

HEALTHY REGIONS.

The climate is very healthful, particularly the mountain and pine barren regions, where lung and catarrhal diseases are almost unknown. In the northern portion of the State the snows are light; the winters and summers free from extremes. In central Georgia the winters are mild, the summer days excessively hot, but the nights cool. The coast and southwest Georgia have agreeable winters with little frost, but the summers are long and enervating and this section is subject to fevers and cholera. The average annual temperature is about 65°; average rainfall 46 to 50 inches. The extreme limits of frost periods are from October 20 to April 20.

The land seekers in Georgia will find a general awakening here in manufacturing. Water power is abundant, widely distributed and continuous as the rivers and streams never freeze. Having these advantages, and having no need to import the cotton, wool, iron and wood used, Georgia claims the ability to manufacture more cheaply than any other State. The manufactures include cotton goods, flour and grist mill products, foundry and machine shop products, tar, turpentine, naval stores, and agricultural imple-

ments. By the last census the capital employed in manufacturing was shown to be \$135,211,561, the employees numbered 992,749, and the value of manufactured products, annually was \$151,040,455.

If interested in cotton manufacture the land seeker should go to Augusta, where the claim is made that in that city more unbleached cotton is made than in any city in the United States, large quantities of these goods being exported to Africa and China.

Atlanta has numerous industrial enterprises. Rome and Macon are great trade centers and cotton markets. Tallapoosa has glass works and furnaces. West Point cotton mills, and Valdosta naval stores. Large quantities of superior marble for ornamental and building purposes are quarried at Tate and other places and exported to all parts of the Union.

While many negroes are in the agricultural districts the center of colored population has moved west and out of the State. In 1880 the center of negro population was in Walker County, Georgia. In 1890 it had moved southwest 22½ miles, but was yet in the same county. In 1900 it had moved across the state line and into DeKalb County, in Alabama, a southwestern movement of 11 miles. The total westward movement of the center from 1880 to 1900 was 27 miles and its southern movement 14 miles, showing that the trend of negro population is South and West, although the number of negroes in the Northern states has increased.

CONDENSED FACTS RELATING TO GEORGIA.

Altitude.—Mt. Enota, in the Blue Ridge Mountains, which rises to an elevation of 4,798 feet. The Blue Ridge enters the State in Towns County, in the north eastern part of the State.

Climate.—Annual average, January: Atlanta, 43 above; July, 78; extreme, 100 above, 8 below; rainfall, 52.0 inches. Savannah, January, 51; July 82; extreme, 105 and 8 above; rainfall, 51.9.

Dimensions.—Area of state: Extreme length 315 miles; breadth 250 miles.

Public Institutions.—Location of: Asylum for insane and penitentiary, Milledgeville; School for deaf and dumb, Cave Spring, Floyd County; Asylum for blind, Macon; Reform school, Augusta; State University, Athens; School for feeble-minded, Milledgeville; State Historical Society, Savannah; State Agricultural School, Dahlonega; Eye and ear infirmary, Atlanta; State normal training school, Atlanta; State fisheries, Atlanta; Orphan asylums, Decatur and Augusta.

Voter.—Must be citizen who has paid all his taxes since 1877, been a resident of the State one year, of the county six months. Excluded if convicted of bribery, felony or larceny, unless pardoned; idiots and insane.

NEW GREAT INDUSTRY OF GEORGIA.

Cottonseed Oil.—It is only within the last few years that the cottonseed has been discovered to be almost as valuable as the cotton itself. For general cooking purposes cottonseed oil has no superior. A purely vegetable fat, it possesses peculiar dietetic and hygienic properties. As a general food for cattle, horses, sheep and hogs, cottonseed meal and cottonseed hulls are unequaled. They are both a builder and fattener and stock fed upon them are invariably strong and healthy. The product from the 140 cotton mills of Georgia annually is worth over \$14,000,000 and the export brings to the state \$4,500,000. Seventeen million dollars are now invested there in the manufacture of cottonseed meal.

GEORGIA "PAPER SHELL" PECAN NUTS.

Another Georgia industry of great promise is the cultivation of the pecan, the most valuable of all the commercial nuts.

King of all the nut-bearing trees, the pecan attains to greatest degree of perfection in the cotton belt, and Professor John Craig of Cornell University, one of the foremost authorities on horticultural subjects in the United States, first decided upon Georgia as the ideal locality for the production of this delicious nut on a commercial scale.

The Georgia nut is termed the "paper shell" pecan, on account of the ease with which it is broken by the pressure of the thumb and forefinger. They attain immense size.

STATE AND THE 27 COUNTIES OF IDAHO

With Their Boundaries

Location and Population
of
IDAHO COUNTIES

Loca- tion	COUNTIES	Pop. 1910
1.....	Bonner..	13,588
2.....	Kootenai..	22,747
3.....	Shoshone..	13,963
4.....	Latah..	18,818
5.....	Clearwater..	
6.....	Nez Perce..	24,860
7.....	Lewis..	
8.....	Idaho..	12,384
9.....	Adams..	
10.....	Lemhi..	4,786
11.....	Washington..	11,101
12.....	Boise..	5,250
13.....	Custer..	3,001
14.....	Fremont..	21,603
15.....	Canyon..	25,323
16.....	Ada..	29,088
17.....	Elmore..	4,785
18.....	Blaine..	8,387
19.....	Bingham..	23,306
20.....	Bonneville..	25,323
21.....	Owyhee..	4,041
22.....	Twin Falls..	13,543
23.....	Lincoln..	12,676
24.....	Cassia..	7,197
25.....	Oneida..	15,170
26.....	Bannock..	19,242
27.....	Bear Lake..	7,729
Total.....		325,591

IDAHO.

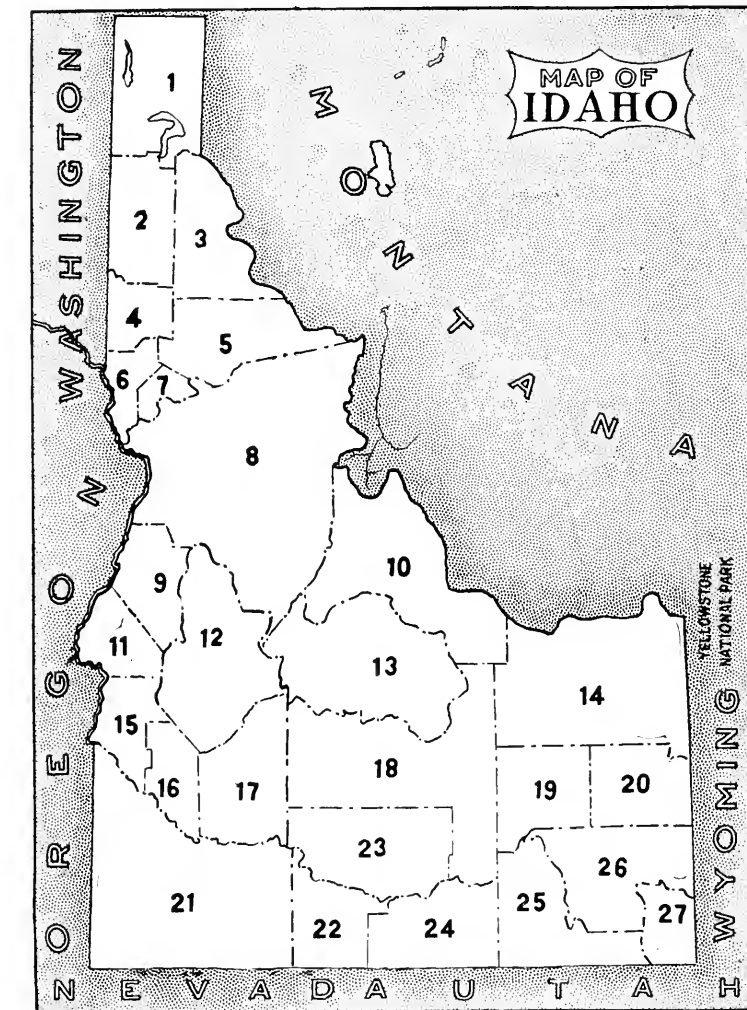
Towns Loca. Pop.

A		
*Albion	24.....	392
Almo	24.....	401
American Falls	25.....	953
Ammon	19.....	214
Archer	14.....	251
Arco	18.....	322
Ashton	14.....	502
Athol	2.....	281
Atlanta	17.....	302

B		
Baneroft	26.....	203
Basalt	19.....	201
Basin	24.....	302
Bellevue	18.....	702
*Blackfoot	19.....	2,202
Bloomington	27.....	702
*Boise (capital)	16.....	17,358
Bonniers Ferry	1.....	1,071
Bryan	19.....	301
Buhl	22.....	639
Burke	3.....	501
Burley	24.....	501

C		
Cabinet	1.....	251
*Caldwell	15.....	3,543
Cambridge	11.....	319
Caray	18.....	701
Carmen	10.....	201
*Challis	13.....	338
Chesterfield	26.....	325
Clawson	14.....	252
Clifton	25.....	502
*Coeur d'Alene	2.....	7,291
Cottonwood	8.....	555
*Council	9.....	312
Culdesac	6.....	436
Custer	13.....	201

D		
De Lamar	21.....	701
Dempsey	26.....	246
Desmet	2.....	501
Downey	26.....	301
Driggs	14.....	252
Dubois	14.....	502



IDAHO CITIES AND VILLAGES WITH 1910 POPULATIONS

Towns Loca. Pop.

E		
Elba	24.....	301
Elk City	8.....	201
Emmett	15.....	2,351

F		
Fairview	25.....	401
Farnum	14.....	201
Featherville	17.....	102
Filler	22.....	214
Franklin	25.....	534

G		
Garner	25.....	502
Gem	3.....	375
Genesee	4.....	742
Gentile Valley	26.....	201
Georgetown	27.....	413
Gibbonsville	10.....	502
Glenns Ferry	17.....	802
Gooding	28.....	1,444
*Grangeville	3.....	1,534
Granite	1.....	252

Towns Loca. Pop.

Grant	14.....	201
Gray	20.....	201

H		
Haden	14.....	503
Hagerman	23.....	308
Hahn	10.....	201
*Hailey	18.....	1,251
Harrison	2.....	932
Heyburn	23.....	403
Hope	1.....	215
Horse Shoe Bend	12.....	202

I		
*Idaho City	12.....	262
*Idaho Falls	20.....	4,827
Ilo	7.....	309
Independence	14.....	302
Inkom	26.....	203
Iona	20.....	353
Irwin	20.....	252

Towns Loca. Pop.

Jerome	23.....	972
Juliaetta	8.....	414

K		
Kamiah	7.....	324
Kellogg	3.....	1,273
Kendrick	4.....	543
Ketchum	18.....	201
Kooskia	8.....	301
Kootenai	1.....	252

L		
Lacleda	1.....	402
Lago	26.....	301
Lane	2.....	201
*Lewiston	6.....	6,043
Lewisville	14.....	346
Lincoln	20.....	401
Lookout	6.....	203
Loreno	14.....	252
Lost River	18.....	301
Lyman	14.....	403

Idaho Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations—Continued

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
M			Niter	26	402	Rexburg	14	1,893	Squirrel	14	201
McCammon	26	321	Novene	27	462	Reynolds	21	201	Star	16	301
Mackay	13	638	O			Rigby	14	535	Stites	8	301
*Malad City	25	1,303	Oakley	24	911	Robin	26	251	Sugar	14	391
Marion	25	351	Oreana	21	302	Rocky Bar	17	201	T		
Marysville	14	298	*Orofino	5	389	Rossfork	19	1,402	Teton	14	701
Meadows	9	251	Ovid	27	351	Rudy	14	203	Thornton	14	252
Menan	14	299	Oxford	26	502	Rupert	23	297	Troy	4	548
Meridian	16	619	P			S			*Twin Falls	22	5,258
Middleton	15	450	*Paris	27	1,038	*Saint Anthony	14	1,228	V		
Middlevale	11	201	Parker	14	432	Saint Charles	27	602	Vanwyck	12	279
Milner	22	201	Parma	15	338	Saint Maries	2	869	Victor	14	301
Minkcreek	25	201	Payette	15	1,948	*Salmon	10	1,434	Vollmer	7	332
Monroe	19	351	Peck	26	236	Salubria	11	302	W		
Montpelier	27	1,924	*Pocatello	26	9,112	Samaria	25	366	*Wallace	3	3,001
*Moscow	4	3,670	Post Falls	2	658	*Sand Point	1	2,993	Wardner	3	1,369
*Moun't Home	17	1,411	Postlatch	4	1,500	Shelby	19	1,155	*Weiser	11	2,603
Mullan	3	1,667	Preston	25	2,110	*Shoshone	23	1,135	Wendell	23	482
N			Priest River	1	248	*Silver City	21	403	Weston	25	398
Nampa	15	4,205	Princeton	4	201	Soda Springs	26	501	Whitney	25	202
Naples	1	251	R			Soldier	18	266	Winchester	7	403
New Plymouth	15	274	Rathdrum	2	725	South Boise	16	885			
*Nez Perce	7	599	Reno	14	202	Spirit Lake	2	907			

Opportunities in Agriculture and Varied Enterprises

Idaho is a part of the Rocky Mountain range, with its area so broken by vast mountains, the tops of which are so covered with perpetual snow, as to greatly limit that portion of the State which is susceptible to a high degree of agricultural usefulness.

A study of geology reveals the fact that these lofty mountains were once volcanoes, and over the plains in the valleys, covering hundreds of square miles, the lava ran down from the mountain craters and made the foundation upon which, in the lapse of thousands of years, a fertile soil has been created where can be grown most abundant crops of wheat, various grains and fruits in generous variety.

Aided by irrigation and the intense sunshine, which prevails in the valleys, the soil is among the most productive in the world, vegetables and fruits of the finest flavor coming to perfection here two weeks earlier than in other parts of the country in similar latitude.

GOOD MARKET TOWNS

The numerous mining camps which abound among the mountains make an excellent and steady market for all the agricultural productions which can be raised here.

If there is an excess the superior quality and flavor of the fruits make active demand for Idaho productions in Eastern markets.

The supposition is the land seeker and owner of this book is searching for highly productive land at low prices in healthy climate, accessible to market.

We therefore dwell particularly on the agricultural features of a region about which we write.

While a study of the topography of Idaho shows it to be in the Rocky Mountain regions, yet investigation shows that it lies mostly to the West of the Rockies, vast stretches of country being lava plains, an arid region only requiring irrigation to make the soil exceedingly productive.

The irrigation problem has occupied the attention of the people of the State for years, has resulted in improving 38 per cent of the agricultural area, and has added \$12,000,000 of annual agricultural wealth to the State.

The home seeker who contemplates settlement in any State naturally enquires concerning the future of that State. As the agricultural wealth of Idaho largely hangs on irrigation, it is important to see what the government and private enterprise are intending to do in the reclaiming of desert land.

See elsewhere Government irrigation in this book.

Gold was discovered in the Clearwater River Valley, Orofino Creek, in Nezperce county in 1860. In 1862 placers were discovered in Idaho Basin, which have yielded in 150 square miles more than \$50,000,000.

In 1900 Idaho ranked fourth in the silver producing states in the Coeur d'Alene district, in Nezperce county, is produced one fourth of the entire lead product of the United States, and is the chief supply for the smelters of Colorado, Montana and Washington. There are valuable copper deposits in the Seven Devils' district in Washington and Idaho counties. Cinnabar has been discovered carrying a high per cent in quicksilver.

The agricultural resources are great in all parts of the State.

In climate of Idaho, between plains, valleys and mountains are found great contrasts. The tall mountains of the northern part so arrest the passing clouds as to absorb the most of the moisture they contain, the remaining moisture falls largely in the form of snow. Hence the perpetual snow on the mountain tops and the deep snows in the valleys of the northern part of the State.

The result of this great precipitation in the mountains and upper levels is lack of rainfall and moisture in the lower plains and valleys. The melting snow of summer give an unfailling supply of water to all the mountain streams, the most of which run at so high a level as to permit their being turned into canals from which an abundance of water may be obtained to irrigate all the low lands.

The long cloudless days, warm temperature and never failing water supply make ideal agricultural conditions in Idaho, which combined with rapidly opening market towns, in the mining regions, the immense yellow pine timber supply, the dry and remarkably healthful atmosphere, the great number of rapid running streams, furnishing power as required—all these advantages must result in the rapid upbuilding of the State.

The land seeker from the East soon after entering the State can get very full information as to advantages and opportunities in this region for new settlers at Idaho Falls, in Bingham county, where there is an agricultural experiment station. There are the legends of acres here unsettled and open to filing under the desert and homestead acts.

The price of land, under ditch, ranges from \$10 to \$20 per acre, unimproved \$5 to \$10 per acre.

The depth of snow in the winter is one of the principal reasons why stock raising cannot be a success in the extreme northern part of the State.

The timber resources of Idaho are immense. The great timber belts are estimated to comprise 35,000 square miles.

Altitude: Average elevation, 4,700 feet. Lowest elevation, 647 feet at Lewiston, at junction of Clearwater River with Snake River in Nezperce county. Highest elevation, 12,078 feet. Hyndman Peak in Blaine county.

Climate varies with the altitude; air dry and highly rarified. Winter extremely cold and heavy snowfalls in mountain districts; winters moderate on the plains; temperature mild and snowfall light in the valleys. Average annual precipitation over entire State 17.52 inches. In extreme northern part of the State 46.88 inches, in southern tier of counties, 8.03 inches.

Average annual temperature at Boise, Ada county, 50.9 degrees above, the extremes being 28 below the coldest, and 107 the warmest. Climate very healthy, perhaps no State in the Union showing so low a death rate.

Dimensions: Extreme length of State 490 miles; extreme width, 395 miles; area, 84,800 square miles.

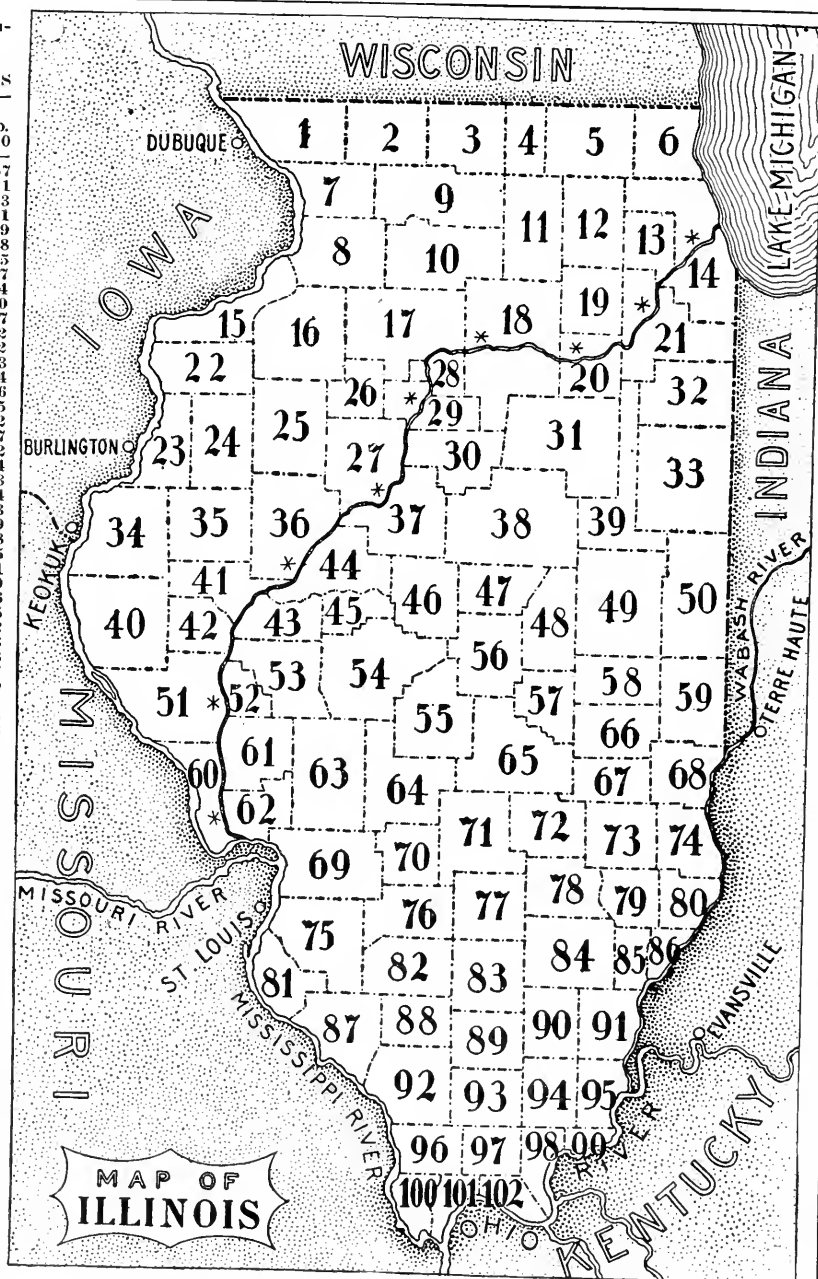
History: Following down the Clearwater River the Lewis and Clark Expedition passed through the region, now in Nezperce county, in 1806. Father De Smet, a Jesuit missionary, established a mission near Coeur d'Alene lake in Kootenai county in 1842. Prospectors began coming into the State during the gold excitement of 1852. The territory of Idaho established in 1863.

STATE AND THE 102 COUNTIES OF ILLINOIS

With Their Boundaries

Location and Popu-
lation
of
ILLINOIS COUNTIESLo-
ca-
tion COUNTIES Pop.
tion 1910

1. Jo Daviess..	22,657
2. Stephenson..	36,821
3. Winnebago..	63,153
4. Boone..	15,181
5. McHenry..	32,509
6. Lake..	55,058
7. Carroll..	18,035
8. Whiteside..	31,507
9. Ogle..	27,864
10. Lee..	27,750
11. DeKalb..	33,457
12. Kane..	91,862
13. DuPage..	33,432
14. Cook..	2,405,233
15. Rock Island..	70,404
16. Henry..	41,736
17. Bureau..	48,975
18. La Salle..	90,132
19. Kendall..	10,777
20. Grundy..	24,162
21. Will..	84,374
22. Mercer..	19,723
23. Henderson..	9,724
24. Warren..	23,313
25. Knox..	46,159
26. Stark..	10,098
27. Peoria..	100,255
28. Putnam..	7,761
29. Marshall..	16,679
30. Woodford..	20,506
31. Livingston..	40,465
32. Kankakee..	40,752
33. Iroquois..	35,433
34. Hancock..	30,638
35. McDonough..	26,887
36. Fulton..	49,549
37. Tazewell..	34,027
38. McLean..	68,008
39. Ford..	17,096
40. Adams..	64,588
41. Schuyler..	14,852
42. Brown..	10,397
43. Cass..	17,372
44. Mason..	15,277
45. Menard..	12,796
46. Logan..	30,216
47. Dewitt..	18,906
48. Platt..	16,736
49. Champaign..	51,859
50. Vermillion..	77,996
51. Pike..	28,622
52. Scott..	10,067
53. Morgan..	34,420
54. Sangamon..	91,024
55. Christian..	34,594
56. Macon..	34,486
57. Moultrie..	14,630
58. Douglas..	19,591
59. Edgar..	27,336
60. Calhoun..	8,610
61. Greene..	22,363
62. Jersey..	13,954
63. Macoupin..	50,685
64. Montgomery..	35,311
65. Shelby..	31,693
66. Coles..	34,517
67. Cumberland..	14,281
68. Clark..	23,517
69. Madison..	89,847
70. Bond..	17,075
71. Fayette..	28,075
72. Effingham..	20,055
73. Jasper..	18,157
74. Crawford..	26,281
75. St. Clair..	119,870
76. Clinton..	25,832
77. Marion..	35,094
78. Clay..	18,661
79. Richland..	15,970
80. Lawrence..	22,661
81. Monroe..	13,508
82. Washington..	18,759
83. Jefferson..	29,111
84. Wayne..	25,697
85. Edwards..	10,019
86. Wabash..	14,913
87. Randolph..	29,120



Stars on Map Indicate Route of Proposed Ship Canal Across Illinois

Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.
88.	Perry	22,088	94.	Saline	30,204	100.	Alexander	22,741
89.	Franklin	25,943	95.	Gallatin	14,628	101.	Pulaski	15,650
90.	Hamilton	18,227	96.	Union	21,856	102.	Massac	14,200
91.	White	23,052	97.	Johnson	14,331			
92.	Jackson	35,143	98.	Pope	11,215			
93.	Williamson	45,098	99.	Hardin	7,015			
						Total		5,638,591

Illinois Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
A											
Arlington	25	2,464	Benson	30	362	Carpentersville	12	1,128	Dallas City	34	1,288
Adair	35	309	*Benton	89	2,675	Carriers Mill	94	1,558	Dalton City	57	403
Adams	40	250	Berlin	54	251	*Carrollton	61	2,323	Dalzell	90	949
Addieville	82	269	Bernadotte	36	1,202	Cartersville	93	2,971	Dana	18	251
Addison	13	579	Berwyn	14	5,811	*Carthage	34	2,373	Danforth	33	410
Akin	89	208	Bethalto	69	447	Cary Station	5	679	Danvers	38	593
Albany	8	618	Bethany	57	859	Casey	68	2,157	*Danville	50	27,871
*Albion	85	1,381	Bible Grove	78	201	Caseyville	75	613	Darmstadt	75	403
Alden	5	209	Biggsville	25	402	Castleton	27	202	Darwin	68	207
*Aledo	22	2,144	Big Rock	12	251	Catlin	50	952	Davis	2	352
Alexander	53	260	Billet	80	202	Cave in Rock	99	306	Davis Junction	9	251
Alexis	24	829	Birds	80	382	Cedar Point	18	545	Dawson	54	304
Algonquin	5	642	Birkner	75	401	Cedarville	2	311	Dayton	18	304
Alhambra	69	433	Bishop Hill	18	289	Central City	20	287	*Decatur	56	31,140
Allendale	86	560	Bismarck	50	202	Central City	77	1,179	Deer Creek	37	332
Allenville	57	245	Blackstone	31	250	Centralla	77	9,681	Deerfield	6	476
Allerton	50	364	Blandinsville	35	987	Cerro Gordo	48	876	De Kalb	11	8,102
Alma	77	380	Bloomington	13	462	Chadwick	7	517	De Land	48	503
Alpha	16	358	*Bloomington	38	25,769	Chambersburg	51	208	Delavan	37	1,175
Altamont	72	1,328	Blue Island	14	8,043	Champaign	49	12,421	De Long	25	330
Alton	69	17,528	Bluemound	56	901	Chana	9	317	Denver	34	202
Alva	82	321	Bluffs	52	766	Channahon	43	884	Depeue	17	1,339
Alto Pass	96	551	Bois	36	208	Channahon	21	208	De Soto	92	644
Alvin	50	319	Bolton	2	485	Channahon	53	552	Des Plaines	14	2,348
Amboy	10	1,749	Bondville	49	253	*Charleston	66	5,884	Dewitt	3	202
Anchor	38	250	Bone Gap	85	517	Chatham	54	666	Dewmaine	93	913
Andalusia	15	299	Bonfield	32	162	Chatsworth	31	1,112	Diamond	20	255
Andover	16	222	Boody	56	275	Chebanse	33	592	Dietrich	72	494
Anna	96	2,809	Bourbon	58	203	Chemung	5	502	Divernon	54	1,519
Annapolis	74	209	Bourbonnais	32	611	Chenoa	38	1,314	Dix	83	202
Annapaw	16	398	Bowen	34	606	Cherry	17	1,038	*Dixon	10	7,216
Antioch	6	682	Braceville	20	971	Cherry Valley	3	433	Dolton	14	1,809
Apple River	1	581	Bradford	26	772	*Chester	87	2,747	Dongola	96	702
Arcola	58	2,100	Bradley	32	1,342	Chesterfield	63	364	Donnellson	64	405
Arenzville	43	518	Bradwood	36	1,951	Chestnut	46	301	Doran	33	346
Argentina	56	519	Breeds	36	202	*Chicago	14	2,185,283	Dorrisville	34	1,184
Arlington	17	370	Breese	76	2,128	Chicago High	6	14,525	Douglas Park	14	302
Arlington Heights	14	1,943	Brereton	36	603	Chillicothe	27	1,851	Dow	62	253
Armington	37	327	Bridgeport	80	2,703	Chrisman	59	1,193	Downers Grove	13	2,601
Armstrong	50	308	Brighton	63	595	Christopher	89	1,825	Downs	38	301
Arrowsmith	38	366	Brimfield	27	576	Cicero	14	14,557	Dubois	82	351
Arthur	58	1,080	Bristol	19	394	Cisco	48	379	Dundas	79	224
Ashkum	33	416	Broadlands	49	481	Cisne	84	373	Dundee	12	3,092
Ashland	43	1,096	Broadwell	46	246	Cissna Park	33	651	Dunfermline	36	501
Ashley	82	913	Brocton	59	558	Clarence	39	201	Dupo	75	433
Ashmore	66	511	Brookfield	14	2,186	Clarke City	32	231	Duquoin	88	5,151
Aston	10	779	Brooklyn	21	1,569	*Clark City	55	201	Durand	3	527
Assumption	35	1,918	Brookport	102	1,493	Clay City	78	837	Dwight	31	2,156
Astoria	36	1,357	Brookville	9	398	Clayton	49	943			
Athens	45	1,340	Brown	41	551	Clifford	93	325	E		
Athensville	61	290	Brown	85	419	Clifton	33	634	Earlville	18	1,059
Atkinson	16	805	Brownstown	71	415	*Clinton	97	5,165	East Alton	69	584
Atlanta	46	1,367	Brussels	60	283	Clintonville	12	515	East Brooklyn	20	446
Atwood	48	659	Bryant	36	237	Clyde	14	1,003	East Carondelet	75	512
Auburn	54	1,814	Buckingham	32	272	Coal City	20	2,667	East Dubuque	1	1,233
Augusta	34	1,146	Buckley	33	495	Coatsburg	40	262	East Dundee	12	1,105
Aurora	12	29,807	Buda	17	887	Cobden	96	988	East Galesburg	25	753
Ava	92	780	Buffalo	54	475	Coffeen	64	980	East Lynn	50	301
Averyville	27	2,668	Bunker Hill	12	1,049	Colchester	35	1,445	East Moline	15	2,665
Avon	76	397	Bureau	17	534	Colfax	8	302	Easton	44	407
Avon	36	865	Burlington	12	287	Colfax	38	965	East Peoria	37	1,194
			Burnham	14	328	Collinsville	69	7,478	East St. Louis	75	58,557
B			Burnside	34	301	Collinsville	69	7,478	East Wrentham	18	367
Baden	70	201	Burnt Prairie	91	351	Colona	16	217	E. Wood River	69	401
Badleville	2	451	Bush	93	565	Columbia	81	2,076	Eaton	74	351
Baldwin	36	208	Bushnell	35	2,619	Colusa	34	292	Edgar	59	202
Barclay	54	252	Bushton	66	250	Corno	8	202	Edgewood	72	419
Barrington	14	1,144	Butler	64	233	Compton	10	387	Edinburg	55	918
Barry	51	1,647	Byron	9	932	Congress Park	14	301	Edison	14	513
Bartelo	76	344				Cooksville	38	332	Edwards	27	211
Bartlett	14	408	C			Cooperstown	42	202	*Edwardsville	69	5,011
Bartonville	27	1,252	Cabery	39	321	Cordova	15	324	*Effingham	72	3,898
Batavia	12	4,436	Cable	22	362	Cornell	31	536	Eileen	20	677
Batchtown	60	301	Cahokia	75	301	Cortland	31	205	Elburn	12	613
Bath	44	475	*Cairo	100	14,548	Coulterville	87	949	Elco	100	201
Beardstown	51	385	Caledonia	4	291	Cowden	65	711	Eldorado	91	3,365
Beason	13	6,191	Calhoun	79	300	Crab Orchard	93	201	Eldred	61	211
Beaumont	36	303	Camargo	58	323	Craig	88	250	Elgin	12	25,575
Beaverville	33	491	*Cambridge	16	1,272	Crainville	93	446	Elizabeth	34	202
Beckemeyer	76	761	Cameron	21	237	Creal Springs	93	936	*Elizabethtown	99	633
Beecher	21	543	Campbell Hill	92	414	Crescent City	33	311	Elkhart	46	118
Beecher City	72	355	Camp Point	10	1,148	Creston	9	323	Elkhart	82	201
Belgium	50	200	Campus	31	241	Crete	21	840	Elkville	49	732
Bell	46	372	Canton	36	10,453	Cropey	38	250	Elliott	39	371
*Belle River	83	312	Cantrall	54	318	Crossville	94	202	Ellisgrove	87	252
*Belleville	75	21,122	Capron	4	562	Croxy	18	1,005	Ellisville	36	218
Bellwood	14	943	Carbon Cliff	15	367	Crystal Lake	5	1,212	Ellsworth	38	213
Bellflower	38	397	Carbondale	92	5,411	Cuba	36	2,019	Elmhurst	13	2,361
Bellmont	86	551	Carroll Hill	20	820	Cullom	31	579	Elmwood	27	1,391
*Belvidere	4	7,533	Cardiff	31	1,031	Cutler	88	324	El Paso	30	1,170
Bement	48	1,331	*Carlinville	38	3,016	Cypress	97	311	Elsham	62	257
Benson	69	205	Carlock	38	402				Elston	34	202
Bend	63	1,982	*Carlyle	76	1,982				Elwood	21	241
Bensenville	13	443	Carman	23	261	Dahlgren	90	651	Emden	16	111
			*Carmi	91	2,833	Dakota	2	227	Enfield	91	927

Explanation: Index to Towns. First Column. Names of Towns; Second Column. Number the Same as Number of the County Where Town is Located; Third Column. Population of 1910. Loca. Means Location. Pop. Means Population. Star in Front of Name Indicates County Seat.

Illinois Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
Equality	95.	1,181	Goodnow	21.	201	Itasca	13.	333	Lombard	13.	883
Erie	8.	803	Good Hope	35.	361	Juka	77.	361	Londond Mills	36.	555
Esmond	11.	252	Goreville	97.	551	Ivesdale	49.	429	Long Point	31.	239
Essex	32.	342	Grafton	62.	1,116	J					
*Eureka	30.	1,525	Grand Chain	101.	451	*Jacksonville	53.	15,386	Lorraine	40.	417
Evanston	14.	24,578	Grand Detour	9.	302	Janessville	67.	301	Lostant	18.	458
Evansville	87.	562	Grand Ridge	18.	403	*Jeffersonville	84.	237	*Louisville	28.	671
Evergreen Pk.	14.	424	Grand Tower			*Jerseyville	62.	4,113	Lovesjoy	75.	1,501
Ewing	89.	317	Junction	92.	873	Jessie	59.	366	Lovington	37.	1,011
Exeter	52.	201	Grandview	59.	205	Johnsburg	5.	501	Ludlow	49.	305
F			Granite City	69.	9,903	Johnsonville	84.	225	Lyndon	8.	391
Fairbury	31.	2,505	Grant Park	32.	692	Johnson City	93.	3,248	Lyons	14.	1,483
Fairdale	11.	201	Grantsburg	97.	302	*Joliet	21.	31,671	M		
*Fairfield	84.	2,479	Granville	28.	1,391	*Jonesboro	96.	1,169	McClure	100.	301
Fairland	58.	251	Grape Creek	50.	610	Joppa	102.	733	McConnell	2.	251
Fairmount	56.	847	Graymount	31.	1,201	Joy	22.	516	McHenry	5.	1,031
Fairview	36.	482	Grayson	94.	207	Junction	95.	301	McLean	38.	707
Fairview Land- ing	98.	201	Grayville	91.	1,941	K					
Fair Weather	40.	201	Greenfield	61.	1,161	Kampsville	60.	506	McLeansboro	90.	1,796
Fancher	65.	215	Greenup	67.	1,224	Kangley	18.	381	Macedonia	90.	285
Farina	71.	743	Green Valley	37.	401	*Kankakee	32.	13,986	Mackinaw	37.	225
Farmer City	47.	1,603	Greenview	45.	921	Kansas	59.	945	McComb	35.	5,475
Farmersville	61.	533	*Greenville	70.	3,178	Karbers Ridge	99.	301	Macon	56.	683
Farmington	36.	2,421	Gridley	38.	752	Karnak	101.	251	Madison	69.	5,046
Fayetteville	75.	242	Griggsville	51.	1,262	Kasbeer	17.	201	Maesys	81.	284
Ferris	34.	299	Grossdale	14.	2,201	Keenesburg	84.	221	Magnolia	28.	368
Fiatt	36.	251	Cross Point	14.	1,008	Keithsburg	22.	1,515	Mahomet	49.	561
Fidelity	62.	211	Groveland	92.	252	Kell	77.	251	Makanda	92.	401
Fieldon	62.	227	Hallidayboro	37.	233	Kenilworth	39.	269	Malden	17.	255
Fillmore	64.	499	Hamburg	60.	335	Kenilworth	47.	571	Malta	11.	451
Findlay	65.	827	Hamilton	34.	1,627	Keweenaw	16.	9,307	Manchester	52.	481
Fisher	49.	851	Hamlettsburg	98.	215	Keyesport	76.	671	Manhattan	21.	413
Flthian	50.	386	Hammond	48.	492	Kilbourne	44.	424	Manito	44.	696
Flanagan	31.	591	Hampshire	12.	697	Kinderhook	51.	371	Manlius	17.	218
Flat Rock	74.	841	Hampton	15.	318	Kingston	11.	295	Manstield	48.	681
Flora	78.	2,701	Hanna City	27.	453	Kingston Mines	27.	492	Manteno	32.	1,229
Flora Park	15.	304	Hanover	1.	653	Kinmundy	77.	997	Maple Park	12.	389
Floodland	49.	304	*Hardin	60.	654	Kinsman	20.	219	Maquon	25.	472
Fondville	93.	385	Harrisburg	94.	5,509	Kirkland	11.	685	Marengo	5.	1,936
Fordyce	92.	392	Harristown	36.	203	Kirkwood	57.	925	Marietta	36.	328
Forest City	44.	306	Hartsburg	46.	351	Knoxville	25.	1,818	Marine	69.	685
Forest Park	14.	6,594	Harvard	5.	3,008	Kolze	14.	501	*Marion	93.	7,193
Forrest	31.	967	Harvel	61.	396	L					
Forreston	9.	871	Harvey	14.	7,227	La Clede	71.	1,201	Marissa	75.	2,014
Forsyth	56.	201	*Havana	44.	3,525	*Lacon	29.	1,495	Martinsville	37.	232
Fort Sheridan	6.	601	Hawthorne	14.	2,001	Ladd	17.	1,911	Marysville	50.	742
Fountain Green	34.	252	Hazel Crest	14.	401	La Fayette	26.	287	Maryville	69.	729
Fox Lake	6.	401	Hazel Dell	67.	201	La Grange	14.	5,282	Mascoutah	75.	2,181
Frankfort	21.	601	Hebron	5.	644	Lagrange Park	14.	1,131	Mason	72.	345
Franklin	53.	696	*Hennepin	38.	451	La Harp	34.	1,348	Mason City	44.	1,342
Franklin Grove	10.	572	Henning	50.	361	Lake Bluff	6.	726	Mason	72.	345
Franklin Park	14.	683	Henry	29.	1,687	Lake City	57.	201	Mattson	66.	11,456
Frederick	41.	301	Herrick	65.	618	Lake Forest	6.	3,349	Maunio	91.	512
Freeburg	75.	1,397	Herron	93.	6,861	Lake Villa	6.	342	Maywood	14.	8,033
*Freport	2.	17,567	Herscher	32.	161	Lake Zurich	6.	304	Mazon	20.	471
French Village	75.	1,001	Hettick	63.	306	Lambert	14.	221	Mechanicsburg	54.	417
Friendgrove	86.	301	Heyworth	38.	681	Lamaille	17.	555	Media	23.	226
Fullersburg	13.	500	Highland	69.	2,675	Lanark	7.	1,175	Medora	63.	444
Fulton	8.	2,174	Highland Park	6.	4,209	Lancaster	86.	201	Melrose Park	14.	4,801
G			Highwood	6.	1,219	Lane	17.	202	Melvin	39.	509
Galatia	94.	745	Hillboro	50.	351	Lansing	14.	1,061	Mendota	40.	613
Gale	100.	202	Hillsdale	64.	3,414	La Place	48.	301	Mendota	18.	3,806
*Galeana	1.	1,835	Hillside	15.	250	La Rose	29.	415	Meredosia	53.	951
Galesburg	25.	22,089	Hillview	14.	328	La Salle	18.	11,537	Metcalfe	59.	449
Galva	16.	2,198	Hinckley	61.	309	Latham	46.	438	*Metropolis	102.	4,655
Garden Prairie	4.	201	Hindsboro	11.	651	*Lawrenceville	80.	3,235	Middlegrove	36.	201
Gardner	20.	946	Hinsdale	58.	498	Leaf River	9.	469	Middletown	46.	751
Garrett	58.	291	Hodgkins	13.	2,451	Lebanon	75.	1,907	Midland City	47.	201
Gary	14.	201	Hollowayville	14.	481	Ledford	94.	599	Milan	15.	727
Gaskins City	94.	685	Homer	49.	1,086	Lee	10.	303	Millford	33.	1,316
Gays	57.	322	Homewood	14.	713	Lee Center	10.	245	Millersburg	96.	221
Geff	84.	286	Hoopston	50.	1,698	Leland	18.	545	Millersburg	22.	417
Geneseo	16.	3,199	Hopedale	37.	585	Lemont	14.	2,283	Millington	19.	223
*Geneva	12.	2,451	Hopeville	37.	585	Lena	2.	1,168	Mill Shoals	91.	701
Genoa	11.	1,257	Hubbard Woods	14.	301	Lenz	75.	200	Millstadt	75.	1,411
Georgetown	50.	2,307	Hudson	38.	375	Leonore	18.	203	Millville	48.	211
Germantown	76.	711	Huey	76.	205	Lerna	66.	391	Miner	37.	631
German Valley	2.	231	Hull	51.	541	*Lexington	38.	318	Minooka	30.	207
Gibson City	39.	2,086	Humboldt	66.	355	Liberty	40.	499	Mitchellville	34.	201
Gifford	49.	501	Hume	59.	572	Libertyville	40.	1,724	Modesto	63.	298
Gilberts	12.	268	Hunrick	50.	201	Lima	40.	757	Mokena	21.	359
Gillespie	63.	2,241	Huntley	5.	773	Limerick	17.	450	Moline	15.	24,199
Gilman	32.	1,305	Hurst	93.	345	*Lincoln	46.	10,891	Momence	32.	2,201
Gilson	201.		Hutsonville	74.	722	Lindenwood	9.	301	Monroe	21.	411
Girard	63.	1,891	I			Litchfield	64.	5,971	*Monmouth	24.	9,128
Gladstone	23.	385	Illiopolis	54.	849	Littleton	41.	301	Montgomery	12.	371
Glasgow	52.	315	Ina	83.	484	Little York	24.	358	*Monticello	48.	1,981
Glenarm	54.	201	Indianola	50.	365	Livingston	69.	1,002	Montrose	72.	349
Glen Carbon	69.	1,221	Industry	35.	581	Loami	54.	531	Morgan Park	14.	3,694
Glencoe	14.	1,899	Ingraham	78.	201	Lockport	21.	2,555			
Glen Ellyn	13.	1,763	Iowa Junction	27.	1,201	Loda	33.	603			
Glenview	14.	652	Ipava	36.	652						
Glenwood	44.	581	Irroquois	33.	285						
*Goldconda	98.	1,088	Iving	61.	678						
Golden	44.	579	Ivinton	32.	232						
Goldensgate	84.	311	Irwin	82.	207						
Gold	14.	501	Isabel	59.	225						

Illinois Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca. Pop.	Towns	Loca. Pop.	Towns	Loca. Pop.	Towns	Loca. Pop.
Moro 69..... 201		Ohlman 64..... 200		Rardin 66..... 250		Shetlerville 99..... 200	
*Morris 20..... 563		Okawville 82..... 579		Raritan 23..... 931		Shiloh Valley 75..... 395	
*Morrison 8..... 412		Old Marissa 73..... 319		Ravinia 6..... 500		Shipman 63..... 392	
Alorissville 55..... 1,126		Olmdsted 101..... 283		Ray 11..... 200		Shobonier 71..... 306	
Morton 37..... 1,009		*Olney 79..... 5,011		Raymond 61..... 881		Shumway 72..... 291	
Morton Grove 14..... 836		Omaha 95..... 586		Red Bud 87..... 1,240		Sibley 39..... 385	
Morton Park 14..... 1,001		Omarga 33..... 1,273		Reddick 32..... 288		Sidell 50..... 741	
*Mound City 101..... 2,837		Oneida 25..... 589		Redmon 59..... 240		Sidney 49..... 481	
Mounds 101..... 1,686		*Oquawka 23..... 907		Reeves 93..... 658		Sigel 65..... 303	
Mount Auburn 55..... 463		Orangeville 2..... 370		Renault 81..... 241		Silvis 15..... 1,163	
*Mount Carmel 86..... 6,931		*Oregon 9..... 2,180		Reno 70..... 200		Sims 84..... 399	
*Mount Carroll 7..... 1,759		Orion 16..... 655		Reynolds 15..... 367		Smithboro 50..... 309	
Mount Erie 84..... 299		Orland 14..... 369		Richmond 5..... 351		Smithfield 26..... 389	
Mount Forest 14..... 478		Oswego 19..... 600		Richview 82..... 366		Smithshire 21..... 250	
Mt. Greenwood 14..... 276		*Ottawa 18..... 9,535		Ridge Farm 50..... 967		Smithton 75..... 380	
Mount Morris 9..... 1,132		*Ottawano 55..... 365		Ridgefield 5..... 200		Somonauk 11..... 591	
Mount Olive 43..... 3,504				Ridge Prairie 75..... 260		Sorento 70..... 1,018	
Mount Pulaski 46..... 1,511		Palatine 14..... 1,141		Ridgeway 95..... 1,054		South Beloit 3..... 600	
*Mount Sterling 42..... 1,986		Palmer 74..... 1,399		Ringwood 5..... 300		South Chicago	
Mount Vernon 83..... 8,007		Palmyra 63..... 873		Rio 25..... 300		Heights 14..... 552	
Mount Zion 56..... 331		Palos Park 11..... 300		Ripley 12..... 234		South Elgin 12..... 580	
Moweaqua 65..... 1,513		Pana 55..... 6,055		Riverdale 11..... 917		South Heights 15..... 255	
Mozier 60..... 301		Panama 64..... 908		River Forest 14..... 2,456		South Holland 14..... 1,065	
Mulberry Grove 70..... 716		*Paris 59..... 7,664		River Grove 14..... 118		S. Wilmington 29..... 2,413	
Mulkeytown 89..... 251		Park 97..... 250		Riverside 14..... 1,402		Spaulding 29..... 46	
Muncie 50..... 233		Parkersburg 79..... 238		Riverton 14..... 1,111		Sparta 87..... 3,081	
Murdock 58..... 350		Park Ridge 14..... 2,000		Riverview 14..... 312		Spaulding 51..... 308	
Murphysboro 92..... 7,485		Parrish 88..... 250		Roanoke 30..... 1,311		Spillertown 93..... 249	
Murrayville 53..... 451		Patoka 77..... 676		Roberts 39..... 466		Springerton 91..... 418	
		Patterson 61..... 200		*Robinson 74..... 3,863		Springfield	
N		Pawnee 54..... 1,399		Rochelle 9..... 2,732		(capitol) 54..... 51,678	
Nameoki 69..... 200		Pawpaw 10..... 709		Rochester 54..... 414		Springforest 14..... 334	
Naperville 13..... 3,419		*Paxton 39..... 2,912		Rock 98..... 288		Spring Garden 83..... 227	
Naples 52..... 457		Payson 40..... 467		Rockbridge 61..... 275		Spring Grove 5..... 263	
*Nashville 82..... 2,135		Pearl 51..... 842		Rockdale 21..... 1,101		Spring Valley 17..... 7,035	
*National City 75..... 253		Pearl City 2..... 485		Rocketteller 6..... 358		Standard 28..... 793	
National Stock		Pecatonica 3..... 1,022		Rock Falls 8..... 2,657		Stanford 38..... 385	
Yards 75..... 1,200		*Pekin 37..... 9,897		*Rockford 3..... 15,401		Stanton 69..... 5,418	
Nauvoo 34..... 1,020		Penfield 49..... 300		*Rock Island 14..... 24,355		Steelville 87..... 708	
Naperville 31..... 520		*Peoria 27..... 66,356		Rockport 51..... 244		Steelton 50..... 300	
Nega 67..... 1,074		Peoria Heights 27..... 5,350		Rockton 3..... 841		Steger 21..... 2,161	
Neposet 17..... 542		Peotone 27..... 1,207		Rollins 6..... 200		Stelling 8..... 7,467	
New Athens 75..... 1,131		Percy 87..... 1,033		Rome 27..... 233		Steward 10..... 353	
New Baden 76..... 1,372		Perry 51..... 619		Roodhouse 61..... 2,171		Stewardson 63..... 720	
New Bedford 17..... 250		Peru 18..... 7,984		Roscoe 3..... 500		Stillman Valley 9..... 400	
New Berlin 54..... 690		Pesotum 49..... 376		Rose Hill 73..... 229		Stillwell 34..... 250	
New Boston 22..... 718		*Petersburg 45..... 2,589		Roselle 13..... 400		Stockton 1..... 1,096	
New Burnside 97..... 369		Philadelphia 43..... 550		Rosemond 55..... 300		Stonefort 94..... 500	
New Canton 51..... 473		Philo 49..... 562		Roseville 24..... 882		Stonington 55..... 1,118	
New Douglas 69..... 499		Phoenix 14..... 679		Roselare 99..... 609		Stoy 74..... 488	
New Grand		*Pinckneyville 88..... 2,732		Rossville 59..... 1,422		Strasburg 67..... 326	
Chain 101..... 490		Piper City 39..... 663		Royalton 89..... 657		Strawn 31..... 277	
New Haven 95..... 514		Pistakee 16..... 500		Rozetta 24..... 200		Streator 18..... 14,253	
New Holland 16..... 387		Pittsford 93..... 227		*Rushville 11..... 2,442		Stronghurst 23..... 762	
New Lenox 21..... 200		*Pittsfield 51..... 2,095		Russellville 80..... 257		Sublette 10..... 287	
Newman 58..... 1,261		Pittwood 33..... 300		Rutland 18..... 754		*Sullivan 57..... 2,621	
New Memphis 76..... 213		Plainfield 21..... 1,019		S		Summerfield 75..... 337	
Newmillford 3..... 200		Plainville 49..... 251		Sadorus 49..... 336		Summit 14..... 919	
New Minden 82..... 245		Plano 19..... 1,627		Sailor Springs 78..... 388		Sumnum 36..... 200	
New Philadel-		Pleasant Hill 51..... 576		Saint Anne 32..... 1,065		Sumner 80..... 1,413	
phia 35..... 300		Pleasant Mount 70..... 200		Saint Charles 12..... 4,046		Svansee 75..... 889	
New Salem 51..... 260		Pleasant Plains 54..... 625		Saint David 36..... 915		*Sycamore 11..... 3,962	
*Newton 73..... 2,018		Plumfield 89..... 200		Saint Elmo 71..... 1,227			
New Windsor 22..... 473		Plymouth 34..... 829		Sainte Marie 73..... 450		Table Grove 36..... 514	
Niantic 56..... 685		Pocahontas 70..... 719		St. Francisville 80..... 1,391		Taft 28..... 400	
Niles 14..... 569		Polo 9..... 1,828		Saint Jacob 69..... 334		Tallula 45..... 712	
Niles Center 14..... 568		*Pontiac 31..... 6,090		Saint John 88..... 378		Tamara 88..... 910	
Nilwood 63..... 404		Pontosse 31..... 285		Saint Joseph 49..... 681		Tamms 190..... 410	
Noble 79..... 618		Poplar Grove 4..... 297		Saint Libory 75..... 328		Tampico 8..... 849	
Nokomis 61..... 1,872		Port Byron 15..... 612		Saint Peter 71..... 313		Taylor Springs 64..... 380	
Nora 1..... 251		Porterville 74..... 200		*Salem 77..... 2,669		*Taylorville 55..... 5,416	
Normal 38..... 1,024		Portland 89..... 3,194		Sandoval 77..... 563		Techy 14..... 325	
Norris 36..... 560		Portland 18..... 3,500		Sandusky 100..... 1,500		Tennessee 35..... 274	
Norris City 91..... 1,055		Posen 14..... 343		Sandwich 11..... 2,577		Tessville 11..... 359	
North Aurora 12..... 352		Potomac 50..... 800		San Jose 44..... 116		Teutopolis 72..... 592	
North Chicago 6..... 3,306		Pottstown 27..... 300		Saunemin 31..... 357		Thackery 90..... 200	
N. Chillicothe 27..... 911		Prairie City 35..... 719		Savanna 7..... 3,691		Thawville 33..... 318	
North Crystal				Sawyersville 63..... 415		Thayer 54..... 1,012	
Lake 5..... 689				Saxboro 38..... 805		Thebes 100..... 717	
N. Henderson 22..... 200				Scales Mount 38..... 388		Thomas 49..... 321	
N. Utica 18..... 976				Schram City 64..... 516		Thomashboro 8..... 839	
Nunda 5..... 750				Scottland 59..... 400		Thompsonville 89..... 573	
				Scottville 63..... 301		Thomson 7..... 187	
O				Sears 15..... 236		Thornton 14..... 1,030	
Oakford 45..... 317				Seaton 22..... 326		Tice 45..... 200	
Oakland 14..... 200				Seatonville 17..... 1,370		Ticonia 18..... 197	
Oakland 66..... 1,159				Secor 30..... 358		Tilden 87..... 774	
Oaklawn 14..... 287				Seneca 18..... 1,100		Tilton 50..... 710	
Oak Park 14..... 19,444				Sesser 89..... 1,392		Timewell 42..... 219	
Oakwood 50..... 423				Seymour 49..... 220		Tinley Park 14..... 301	
Oblong 71..... 1,482				Shabbona 11..... 594		Tioja 34..... 300	
Oconee 65..... 293				Shannon 7..... 633		Tiskilwa 67..... 875	
Odell 31..... 1,435				*Shawneetown 95..... 1,863		*Toledo 67..... 900	
Odin 77..... 1,400				Shelfield 17..... 1,009		Tolono 29..... 760	
O'Fallon 75..... 2,018				*Shelbyville 65..... 3,590		Toluca 19..... 2,407	
Ogden 49..... 428				Sheldon 33..... 1,453		Tonica 18..... 183	
Oglesby 18..... 3,500				Sheridan 18..... 506		Torino 21..... 510	
Ohio 17..... 527				Shermerville 14..... 440		*Toulon 21..... 1,208	
				Sherrard 22..... 906		Towanda 38..... 104	
						Tower Hill 65..... 1,040	

A Great State Rich in Manufacturing and Agriculture

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
Tremont	37	782	Viola	22	760	West Brooklyn	10	266	Wilmington	61	204
Trenton	76	1,691	Virden	63	4,001	West Chicago	13	2,378	Wilmington	21	1,450
Trilla	66	260	*Virginia	43	1,501	West Dundee	12	1,382	*Winchester	52	1,339
Troy	69	1,447				Western Spgs.	14	905	Windsor	65	987
Troy Grove	18	289	W			Westfield	68	927	Windsor	22	660
*Tuscola	58	2,453	Waggoner	64	273	West Frank-			Winnebago	3	415
			Waldron	32	261	fort	89	2,111	Winnetka	14	3,158
U			Walnut	17	763	West Grossdale	14	300	Winslow	2	426
Ulin	101	670	Wann	69	525	West Ham-			Winthrop		
Union	68	450	Wapella	47	498	mond	14	4,948	Harbor	5	439
Union	5	432	Warren	1	1,331	West Liberty	73	214	Witt	64	2,170
Union Hill	32	250	Warrensburg	56	504	Weston	38	262	Woburn	70	252
Unionville	102	300	Warsaw	34	2,254	West Point	34	292	Woodhull	16	692
Upper Alton	69	2,918	Washburn	30	777	West Salem	85	725	Woodland	33	295
*Urbana	49	8,245	Washington	37	1,531	West Springfield	54	905	Woodlawn	83	315
Utica	18	1,500	Wasson	94	352	West Union	68	451	Woodson	53	257
			Wataga	25	444	Westville	50	2,697	*Woodstock	5	1,431
V			*Waterloo	81	2,091	West York	74	300	Worden	69	1,082
Valley	51	800	Waterman	11	398	Wetaug	101	218	Worth	14	203
*Vandalia	71	2,974	Watertown	15	325	Wethersfield	16	1,593	Wrights	61	202
Varna	29	403	*Watseka	33	2,476	*Wheaton	13	3,423	Wyandot	17	772
Venice	69	3,718	Watson	72	332	Wheeling	73	255	Wyoming	26	1,506
Vergennes	92	342	Wauconda	5	368	Wheeling	14	261			
Vermilion	99	238	*Waukegan	5	16,069	Whiteash	93	353	X		
Vermillion			Waverly	53	1,538	White City	63	421	Xenia	78	634
Grove	50	200	Wayne	13	620	White Hall	61	2,850			
Vermont	36	1,118	Wayne City	84	800	White Heath	48	201	Y		
Vernon	77	333	Waynesville	17	546	Williamsfield	25	482	Yates City	25	586
Verona	20	300	Wedron	18	203	Williamson	69	648	*Yorkville	19	431
Versailles	42	557	Weldon	47	521	Williamsville	54	602			
Victoria	25	331	Wellington	33	300	Willisville	88	1,082	Z		
*Vienna	97	1,124	Wonona	29	1,442	Willow Hill	73	444	Zeigler	89	503
Villa Grove	58	1,823	West Batavia	12	5,000	Willmette	14	4,943	Zion City	6	4,789
Villa Ridge	101	500									

ILLINOIS

OPPORTUNITIES IN AGRICULTURAL AND VARIED ENTERPRISES

The Immense Natural Resources of the State

In a study of comparisons between the different states, the land-seeker, for profitable investment, discovers he need not go beyond the boundaries of Illinois.

HUNDREDS OF YEARS

Although much of the state is undulating, excepting Louisiana and Delaware, this is the most level of any state in the Union. Not only is it level but a large share of its area is covered by prairie, where, for hundreds of years, vegetation has sprung into existence, ripened, fallen back, decayed and returned to enrich the earth, making a soil of dark rich vegetable mold, in many places on the river bottoms, twenty-five feet in thickness, a soil on which various crops can be grown successively for many years without losing its strength.

CENTER OF FARMS

That the central location and fertility of this soil is fully understood is shown in the fact that so much agricultural development centers in this state. To illustrate: By a late United States Census the center of farms was near Fairfield, Wayne county, Ill. The center of value of farm property was ten miles north of Jacksonville, Morgan county, and the center of corn production was thirty miles directly south of Jacksonville.

By government agricultural report of 1906, the value of corn, which exceeded every other state, was \$124,931,051. The next largest was Iowa, \$119,448,900. The third largest was Texas, \$77,902,391.

AVERAGE CORN CROP

The average crop of corn in the United States is twenty-seven bushels to the acre, the average in the corn belt of Illinois is forty-five bushels to the acre. Dr. C. S. Hopkins, head of the department of agronomy at the University of Illinois, asserts that it is possible to increase this average not only to seventy-two, but to eighty bushels an acre. Many scientific farmers raise eighty bushels to the acre and even 110 bushels by increasing the nourishment in the soil which the corn plant requires for its development.

IMMENSE COAL AREA

Next to Pennsylvania, Illinois is the largest producer of coal. Her coal area covers 45,000 square miles. The Illinois coal output in 1906 was 37,183,374 tons.

COMFORTABLE WEATHER

Owing to absence of mountains, the state is exposed to winds which in winter blow chiefly from

the north and northwest, making the climate severe. During the rest of the year, the winds come from the south and southwest. The summers are exceedingly hot, south of Springfield, Sangamon county, but the prevailing breeze in warm weather cools the atmosphere to the point of comfort.

At Cairo, the extreme southern part of the state, the average temperature is 58½ degrees.

FIELD FOR FRUITS

The mild climate and abundant rainfall in the southern part of the state, combined with accessibility to several excellent markets, have caused this region to be selected by horticulturists as a natural field for the growing of strawberries, peaches, melons and other fruit which ripen considerably earlier than in northern regions of the state.

MANUFACTURING CENTER

Excepting New York and Pennsylvania, Illinois, young as is the state, excels all other states in manufacturing. There is a natural reason for this: First, the wonderfully fertile soil produces food most cheaply here. Second, the vast area here of coal-beds supply cheap fuel for the production of power. Third, the many streams furnish means for the development of electric power while the 4,000 miles of navigable rivers outside of Lake Michigan permit of cheap transportation to the markets of the country.

SHIP CANAL

Added to this there is coming probably deep water navigation from Lake Michigan to the Gulf of Mexico, and all parts of the world by way of the Chicago drainage canal, the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers and the Panama Canal.

FUTURE LAND VALUES.

Compared with other parts of the United States, the value of farm lands in Illinois, ranging in price from \$30 to \$150 per acre, may seem high, but the land-seeker will take several things into account.

NATURAL OPPORTUNITIES

Among them are ease of cultivating the soil, relief from expense of fertilizing, accessibility to markets by water navigation, and thousands of miles of railroad at present in Illinois, which bring nearly every farm in the state within ten miles of a railway line.

STATE AND THE 92 COUNTIES OF INDIANA

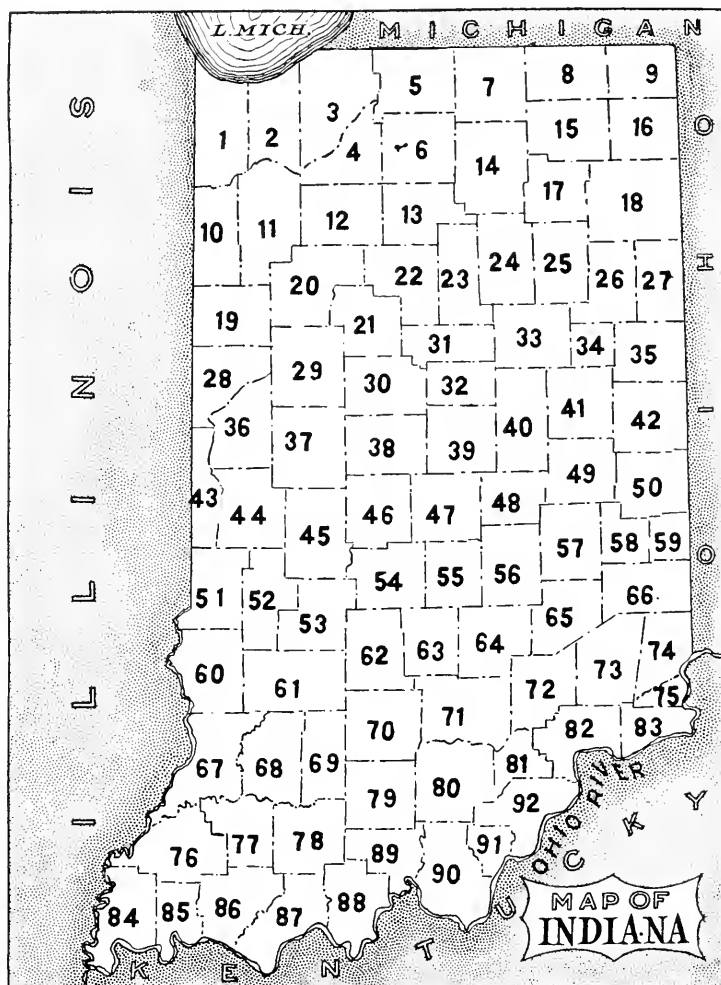
With Their Boundaries

Location and Population
of
INDIANA COUNTIESLo-
ca-
tion

COUNTIES

Pop.
1910

1.....	Lake	82,861
2.....	Porter	20,540
3.....	La Porte	45,797
4.....	St. Joseph	84,512
5.....	Starke	10,567
6.....	Marshall	24,175
7.....	Elkhart	49,008
8.....	La Grange	15,148
9.....	Steuben	14,271
10.....	Newton	10,504
11.....	Jasper	13,041
12.....	Pulaski	13,312
13.....	Fulton	16,879
14.....	Kosciusko	27,936
15.....	Noble	24,009
16.....	De Kalb	25,054
17.....	Whitley	16,892
18.....	Allen	92,386
19.....	Benton	12,688
20.....	White	17,602
21.....	Carroll	17,970
22.....	Cass	36,368
23.....	Miami	29,350
24.....	Wabash	26,926
25.....	Huntington	28,982
26.....	Wells	32,418
27.....	Adams	21,840
28.....	Warren	10,899
29.....	Tippacanoe	40,063
30.....	Clinton	26,671
31.....	Howard	33,177
32.....	Tipton	17,459
33.....	Grant	51,426
34.....	Blackford	15,820
35.....	Jay	24,961
36.....	Fountain	20,439
37.....	Montgomery	29,296
38.....	Boone	24,673
39.....	Hamilton	27,036
40.....	Madison	65,224
41.....	Delaware	51,414
42.....	Randolph	29,013
43.....	Vermilion	18,865
44.....	Parke	22,214
45.....	Putnam	20,520
46.....	Hendricks	20,840
47.....	Marion	263,661
48.....	Hancock	19,030
49.....	Henry	29,958
50.....	Wayne	135,777
51.....	Vigo	87,930
52.....	Clay	32,535
53.....	Owen	14,053
54.....	Morgan	21,182
55.....	Johnson	20,391
56.....	Shelby	26,802
57.....	Rush	19,319
58.....	Fayette	14,415
59.....	Union	6,260
60.....	Sullivan	32,439
61.....	Grant	28,883
62.....	Monroe	23,426
63.....	Brown	7,975
64.....	Bartholomew	24,813
65.....	Decatur	17,893
66.....	Franklin	15,385
67.....	Knox	39,183
68.....	Daviess	27,747
69.....	Martin	12,950
70.....	Lawrence	30,625
71.....	Jackson	24,727
72.....	Jennings	14,203
73.....	Ripley	19,452
74.....	Dearborn	21,396
75.....	Ohio	4,329
76.....	Gibson	30,137
77.....	Pike	19,681
78.....	Dubois	19,813
79.....	Orange	17,192
80.....	Washington	17,445
81.....	Scott	36,323
82.....	Jefferson	36,482
83.....	Switzerland	9,911
84.....	Posey	24,670
85.....	Vanderburg	77,438



Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.
86.....	Warrick	21,911	89.....	Crawford	12,057	92.....	Clark	30,260
87.....	Spencer	20,676	90.....	Harrison	20,232			
88.....	Perry	18,078	91.....	Floyd	30,293	Total		2,700,876

INDIANA TOWNS WITH 1910 POPULATIONS

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
Acton	A	47	Altona	16	349	Arcola	18	375
Adams	47	400	Ambla	19	359	Argos	6	1,088
Advance	38	416	Amboy	23	521	Arlington	57	400
Akron	13	806	Amo	46	208	Arthur	77	409
Alamo	37	209	Amsterdam	90	280	Ashboro	52	206
Alaska	53	200	*Anderson	40	22,476	Ashersville	52	400
Albany	41	1,289	Andersonville	66	325	Ashley	9	639
*Albion	15	1,213	Andrews	25	957	Atherton	51	300
Alert	65	250	*Angola	9	2,613	Atlanta	39	876
Alexandria	40	5,096	Annapolis	44	240	Attica	36	3,335
Alfordville	68	296	Altoga	78	250	Atwood	14	350
			Arcadia	39	990	*Auburn	16	3,919

Explanation: Index to Towns. First Column, Names of Towns; Second Column, Number the Same as Number of the County Where Town is Located; Third Column, Population of 1910. Loca. Means Location. Pop. Means Population. Star in Front of Name Indicates County Seat.

Cities and Villages of Indiana with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
Auburn Jct.	16	269	Chrisney	87	524	Eugene	43	450	Hemlock	31	306
Augusta	77	250	Churubusco	17	870	*Evansville	85	69,647	Henryville	92	408
Aurora	74	1,410	Cicero	39	990	Ewing	71	2,500	Herbst	33	250
Austin	81	410	Clarksburg	65	450	F					
Avilla	19	519	Clarksville	29	463						
Avoca	70	306	Clarksville	92	2,743	Fairfield	66	250	Hillsdale	1	480
Ayrshire	77	598	Clarksville	39	208	Fairland	56	513	Hilliard	6	290
B			Clay City	52	1,213	Fairmont	33	2,506	Hillsburg	39	306
Bainbridge	45	449	Claypool	14	408	Fair Oaks	11	350	Hillsboro	36	528
Batesville	73	2,151	*Claysburg	92	380	Fairview Park	43	630	Hillsdale	45	290
Battle Ground	29	143	Clayton	46	497	Farmersburg	60	1,115	Hobart	18	396
Beaumont	63	257	Clear Creek	25	220	Farmland	42	907	Hobbsville	61	1,353
*Bedford	70	8,715	Clear Springs	71	210	Ferdinand	78	827	Hobbs	32	298
Beach Grove	17	368	Clermont	17	205	Fishersburg	40	290	Holland	78	380
Belleville	46	308	Clinton	43	6,229	Flint Rock	56	460	Holt	73	275
Bellmore	41	390	Cloverdale	45	624	Flora	21	1,386	Hope	64	1,223
Benton	7	208	Coal Bluff	51	650	Florence	80	250	Hortonville	39	290
Berne	27	1,316	Coal City	53	380	Florida	40	280	Howe	8	820
Bethoven	33	2,289	Coal Creek	36	250	Floyds Knobs	91	327	Howesville	52	360
Bicknell	67	2,194	Coatesville	16	472	Folsomville	86	110	Hudson	18	390
Bippus	25	350	Cochran	74	960	Fontanet	51	521	Huntersburg	78	490
Birdseye	78	439	Coece	25	250	Forest	30	380	*Huntingburg	25	10,372
*Bloomfield	61	2,069	Colburn	29	290	Fort Branch	76	1,182	Hymara	60	1,515
*Bloomington	44	528	Colfax	30	801	Fortville	48	1,174	I		
Blountstown	62	8,838	Collet	35	200	*Fort Wayne	18	63,933	Idaville	20	560
Blue Ridge	56	260	Coloma	44	260	Mountain City	50	448	Independence	28	500
*Bluffton	26	1,987	*Columbia City	73	1,448	*Fowler	19	1,491	Indianapolis	17	233,450
Boggs	56	209	*Columbus	61	8,813	Francisville	33	293	Indian Springs	69	250
*Booneville	86	3,734	*Connerville	58	7,758	Francisco	76	107	Ingalls	40	322
Borden	92	125	Converse	23	1,161	*Frankfort	90	8,634	Inwood	6	300
Boswell	19	814	Corland	71	260	*Franklin	55	4,502	Ireland	78	275
Boundary	35	209	Cory	52	380	Frankton	40	936	J		
Bourbon	6	1,163	*Corydon	90	1,703	Fredericksburg	37	369	Jackson Hill	60	360
Bowling Green	52	336	*Covington	22	209	Fredericksburg	80	271	Jamieson	38	690
Bradford	90	260	Cowan	41	200	Freedom	53	306	Jasper	61	3,295
*Brazil	52	9,340	Coxville	44	108	Freeland Park	19	280	Jefferson	78	2,196
Bremen	35	2,008	Craigville	26	209	Freelandville	67	560	Jeffersonville	92	10,412
Briant	47	463	*Crawfordsville	37	9,371	Fremont	71	306	Jerome	31	209
Bridgeport	47	406	Crisman	2	292	French Lick	79	1,803	Jolietville	39	350
Bridgeton	44	250	Cromwell	15	520	G			Joneshoro	33	1,573
Brimfield	15	360	Crothersville	71	1,038	Galveston	22	658	Jonesboro	64	213
Brinsburg	21	400	*Crown Point	1	2,526	Garrett	16	4,119	K		
Bristol	7	535	Culver	6	810	Gary	11	16,802	Kempton	32	666
Broad Ripple	47	770	Cumback	68	396	Gas City	33	3,221	Kendallville	15	4,981
Bronson	42	309	Cumberland	47	360	Gaston	41	638	Kennard	49	449
Brook	10	1,067	Cynthiana	84	610	Geneva	27	1,140	*Kentland	10	1,209
Brookfield	56	308	D			Gentryville	87	383	Kewanna	13	728
Brooklyn	54	572	Dale	87	583	Georgetown	91	331	Keystone	26	242
Brookston	20	907	Daleville	41	624	Germantown	50	305	Kimmell	15	390
*Brookville	46	2,163	Dana	43	748	Gliman	40	520	Kingsman	36	535
Brownburg	60	876	*Danyille	46	1,610	Glenwood	57	236	Kingsbury	3	250
*Brownstown	71	1,492	Darlington	37	780	Goldsmith	92	235	Kirklin	30	699
Brownsville	59	306	Dayton	29	690	Goodland	10	1,105	Knightstown	49	2,098
Bruce Lake	13	350	Decatur	27	1,471	*Goshen	7	8,514	Knightsville	52	1,081
Bruceville	67	460	Decker	67	806	Gosport	53	776	*Kokomo	5	1,644
Buck Creek	29	250	Delaware	73	220	Grand View	87	735	Kouts	31	17,010
Buddha	60	309	Delong	13	306	Grantsburg	89	200	Kramer	28	590
Bunker Hill	23	668	*Delphi	21	2,161	Grasscreek	13	260	Kurtz	71	360
Burket	14	408	Denotte	11	250	Grasselli	1	280	L		
Burlington	21	890	Deputy	23	990	*Greencastle	45	3,790	Lacrosse	3	480
Burnettsville	20	189	Diamond	41	360	Greendale	74	697	Lacy	69	296
Burns	65	205	Diamond	41	1,010	Greenfield	48	1,448	Ladoga	37	1,148
Burns City	69	290	Dillsboro	74	425	Greentown	31	1,166	La Fayette	39	20,081
Butler	16	1,818	Dover	74	280	Greenville	91	227	La Fontaine	21	683
Butterville	72	309	Doverhill	69	389	Greenwood	55	1,608	*Lagrange	8	1,772
C			Dublin	50	704	Greensboro	49	250	Lagro	24	463
Cadiz	49	209	Dugger	60	1,226	*Greensburg	65	520	Lake Bruce	13	350
Cambridge City	50	2,237	Dundee	34	220	Greens Fork	50	377	Laketon	24	528
Camden	21	557	Dundee	40	220	Griffin	81	275	Lakeville	4	227
Cammack	41	220	Dunkirk	35	3,031	Griffith	1	523	Lancaster	25	209
Campbellsburg	82	666	Dyer	1	560	Guilford	74	250	Landess	33	200
Canaan	82	226	E			Guthrie	70	260	Lanesville	90	290
Cannelburg	68	306	Eagletown	39	609	Gwynneville	56	290	Laoit	15	350
*Cannelton	88	2,130	Earl Park	19	609	H			Lapaz	6	390
Canton	80	290	East Chicago	1	19,098	Hagerstown	50	936	Lapel	40	1,045
Carbon	52	493	E. Connerville	58	706	Hail	54	209	*Laporte	3	10,325
Cardonia	52	580	East Gary	1	484	Hamilton	9	880	Larwill	17	250
Carlisle	39	626	E. Germantown	50	302	Hamlet	5	579	Land	47	250
Carrollton	48	409	Eaton	41	1,428	Hammond	1	20,923	Laurel	66	503
Cartersburg	46	360	Ekerty	89	204	Hanna	3	408	Lawrence	47	196
Carthage	57	873	Economy	50	350	Hanover	82	356	*Lawrenceburg	71	3,430
Catlin	44	280	Edgerton	18	306	Hardinsburg	80	251	Leavenworth	89	690
Cayuga	46	914	Edinburg	55	2,040	Harlan	18	990	*Lebanon	38	5,171
Cedar Grove	66	380	Elberfeld	51	670	Harmony	52	1,020	Letters Ford	13	208
Cedar Lake	1	102	Elkhart	7	19,282	Harrodsburg	62	460	Lena	44	340
Cementville	92	520	Ellettsville	62	788	Hartford City	64	1,617	Leo	18	300
Center	31	360	Elizabethtown	90	238	Hartsville	61	358	Leopold	88	1,200
Centerpoint	52	414	Elizabeth	64	350	Hartwell Jct.	77	309	Lester	64	250
Centerton	54	360	Elkhart	7	19,282	Haubstadt	87	209	Lewis	51	225
Centerville	50	1,019	Ellettsville	62	788	Hayden	76	560	Lewisville	49	116
Chalmers	20	513	Elmora	68	908	Haysville	78	260	M		
Charlestown	92	864	Elwood	40	11,028	Hazleton	76	618	Mackinac	18	300
Charlotteville	48	450	Eminence	51	238	Hebron	2	821	Madison	61	250
Cherestfield	4	285	*English	89	649	Hecla	17	290	Mantua	18	300
Chereston	2	1,409	Etna Green	14	450	Heltonville	70	690	Marion	61	250
Chili	23	250	F			M					
China	82	250									

Cities and Villages of Indiana with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
Lexington	81	325	Morristown	56	622	Perth	52	562	Sharpsville	32	709
*Liberty	59	1,338	Mount Ayr	10	231	*Peru	23	10,910	Shelburn	60	2,055
Liberty Center	26	400	Mount Carmel	19	360	*Petersburg	77	2,170	Shelby	39	1,768
Liberty Mills	24	309	Mount Vernon	84	5,363	Philadelphia	48	209	Shideler	41	209
Ligonier	15	2,173	Mount Zion	36	392	Pickard	30	306	Shipshewana	8	560
Lincoln	22	220	Mulberry	30	850	Piercetown	14	817	Shirley	48	1,519
Linden	37	556	*Muncie	41	24,005	Pine Village	28	352	Shirley City	18	375
Littles	61	5,906	Munster	1	543	Pillsburg	21	160	Shoals	69	1,015
Lizton	77	350				Pittsboro	46	408	Sidney	14	406
Lockspring	73	250	Napoleon	73	460	Pittsburg	21	420	Silver Grove	91	783
*Logansport	22	19,050	Napanee	7	2,269	Plainfield	16	1,303	Silver Lake	33	503
London	56	226	*Nashville	63	354	Plainville	68	560	Sims	62	406
Leogostee	69	2,151	National Military Home	33	2,289	Pleasant Lake	9	606	Smithville	62	406
Leosauville	42	692	Needham	55	290	Pleasant Mills	27	250	Solsberry	61	206
Lowell	1	1,235	New Albany	91	20,629	Pleasantville	77	390	Somerset	24	306
Lucerne	22	330	New Alsace	71	269	*Plymouth	60	225	*South Bend	4	53,684
Lyons	42	917	New Augusta	47	326	Point Isabel	53	3,838	South Milford	8	375
Lynnville	86	297	Newberry	61	455	Poneto	26	308	South Peru	20	866
Lyons	81	993	Newbern	64	550	Porter	2	524	Southport	47	352
Lynton	60	390	Newberry	61	599	Port Fulton	92	1,060	Spartanburg	43	360
McCordsville	48	382	Newburg	86	1,097	*Portland	35	5,130	Spencer	39	2,150
Mackler	77	396	New Carlisle	4	612	Poseyville	84	780	Spencerville	16	290
Macksville	51	3,083	*Newcastle	49	9,440	Prairieton	51	369	Spiceland	49	622
Macy	23	320	New Corydon	35	200	*Princeton	76	6,448	Springville	70	390
*Madison	82	6,934	New Harmony	84	1,229	Putnamville	45	204	Star City	12	450
Mahalsville	51	256	New Haven	18	1,038				Staunton	52	746
Maize	72	303	New Marion	73	208				Stendal	77	250
Manchester	74	312	New Market	37	334				Stewartsville	84	390
Manilla	57	403	New Palestine	48	450				Stevensville	46	490
Mansfield	44	396	New Paris	8	405				Stillwell	3	309
Marco	39	260	New Pekin	80	246				Stinesville	3	309
Marco	39	260	New Point	65	341				Stockwell	29	497
Marango	89	666	*Newport	43	732				Stonebluff	36	390
Marietta	56	275	New Providence	92	350				Straghaun	49	543
*Marion	33	19,359	New Richmond	37	461				Stroh	8	569
Markle	25	820	New Ross	37	296				*Sullivan	60	4,115
Markleville	49	250	New Salem	57	290				Sulphur Springs	19	209
Marshall	44	334	Newton	36	350				Summitville	40	1,387
Marshfield	28	390	New Washington	92	268				Sunnan	73	353
*Martinsville	54	1,529	New Waverly	22	360				Sweeney	33	836
Martiz	52	409	Nineveh	55	390				Sweeters	33	733
Mathews	33	688	*Noblesville	39	5,073				Switz City	33	733
Mauckport	46	279	Normal	33	1,122				Sycamore	31	390
Maxwell	48	460	Northgrove	23	400				Sylvania	44	290

Cities and Villages of Indiana with 1910 Populations

<i>Towns</i>	<i>Loca.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Towns</i>	<i>Loca.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Towns</i>	<i>Loca.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Towns</i>	<i>Loca.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
Wanatah	3	860	West College			Wheatland	67	409	Wolcottville	8	627
Warren	25	1,189	Corner	59	432	Wheeler	2	250	Wolllake	15	450
*Warrington	4	200	Westfield	39	709	Whitelane	55	443	Woodburn	18	862
*Warsaw	14	4,430	West Fork	89	209	Whitestown	35	806	Woodruff	8	833
*Washington	6	7,854	West Harrison	74	281	Whiting	1	6,587	Worthington	61	1,732
Waterloo	16	1,167	West Lafayette	29	3,867	Wilkinson	48	569			
Waterman	44	206	West Lebanon	28	642	Williams	70	350			
Watson	92	250	West			Williamsburg	50	306			
Watson	52	309	Middleton	31	200	*Williamsport	28	1,243	Yeddo	36	209
Waveland	37	676	West Newton	47	360	*Winamac	12	1,607	Yoder	18	260
Wawaka	15	409	Westpoint	29	309	*Winchester	42	4,266	Yorktown	41	1,100
Waynecong	23	210	Westport	65	675	Windfall	32	899	Young America	22	560
Waynetown	37	734	West Terra			Wingate	37	446			
Webster	50	300	Haute	51	3,083	Winona Lake	14	1,066			
Wellsboro	3	200	Westville	3	593	Winslow	77	932			
West Baden	79	746	Wheatfield	11	357	Wolcott	20	873	Zanesville	26	306
									Zionsville	38	840

INDIANA

CENTER OF POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES AS FOLLOWS: 1890, NEAR COLUMBUS, IND.; 1900, SPARTANBURG, IND.; 1910, BLOOMINGTON, IND.

See Locations on Our Map

One of the very favorably located states in the United States is Indiana. In topography it is **gently undulating** over fully two-thirds of the state. The variation in elevation from Randolph county to Posey county, the extreme south-west part of the state, being only 900 feet in a distance of about 200 miles.

Indiana is essentially a prairie state, with a highly fertile soil produced, as in other prairie states, from the decay of vegetation upon its level surface for many generations.

GREAT DEPTH OF RICH SOIL

This strength of fertility is many feet in depth, the soil growing certain crops many years in succession without the necessity for the use of any fertilizing material.

THE RIVER VALLEYS.

The principal river valleys of the state are exceedingly fertile. The Wabash valley covers 12,000 square miles, the White River valley comprises 9,000 square miles, while the Maumee valley, in the northeastern part of the state, includes an area of 2,000 square miles.

The State is abundantly watered with rivers and small streams. The Ohio borders the south of the State for a distance, with its windings, of over 140 miles. The Alleghany rises in Ohio, flows to the south for a distance of more than 500 miles, and empties into the Ohio. It has been navigated for a distance of 300 miles from its mouth. The Kanawha, one of the constituents of the Illinois, flows for a distance of 140 miles through the northwestern portion of the State.

The limestone region in the southern part of the State contains many caves; the Wyandotte Cave in Crawford County being almost as remarkable as the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky.

Bituminous Coal, in three varieties, is found in the State in great abundance. The coal area covers over **6,000 square miles** in the southwestern part of the State, extending from Warren County, on the north, to the Ohio River, on the south, a distance of **150 miles**. The total depth of the measures is from 600 to 800 feet, the seams ranging from one to eleven feet in thickness.

The celebrated "Indiana block" coal, used for making pig iron, is found in the southern portion of the coal area. It is taken out of the mines in blocks weighing a ton or more. In Davies County there is a seam of superior cannel coal.

The area occupied by building stone quarries is estimated to cover 200 square miles, adjoining the coal fields. The stone in the beautiful Indiana capitol building and other important edifices are from the quarries of this state. Among other minerals is lithographic stone, and sand suitable for the manufacture of plate glass.

Salt springs exist in the eastern border of the coal formation. **Petroleum** is an important product of the State and **natural gas** is used here in heating, lighting and manufacturing, besides being very considerably exported into Illinois through pipes laid for that purpose.

This exposure of mountain ranges permits free access of wind from every point of the compass, with the consequence that the weather is often **severe** in the winter, yet destructive winds and very **deep** **snows** are rare. The average winter temperature is 31 degrees and in spring 51 degrees; summer, 76 degrees; autumn, 55 degrees. For the year, 52 degrees. The amount of rainfall is 43.32.

The purchase of land at present prices, by the land-seeker, must result in large profit, from the fact that, compared with other States, Indiana can support a population **four times** as great as there are at present within her boundaries.

THE CAPITAL OF THE STATE.

Indianapolis is located on a nearly level site 722 feet above tide water, in a region of unsurpassed agricultural and mineral resources, on the edge of the natural gas belt, discovered in 1885, and but a few hours from extensive forests, great areas of coal fields, and rich veins of iron ore. Centrally located in this country, in one of the great central States, it is natural that this should be a great railroad center, which is demonstrated by the incoming and outgoing of over 200 trains a day from the colossal Union Depot in the city.

Nine parks adorn the city, nine iron bridges cross the river and many miles of electric roads are in and about the town. The city has over 130 churches, over 40 school buildings and over 60 paved streets.

There are many reasons why Indiana is a rich State and destined to maintain a dense population. Among these is the fact that its central location makes it a natural highway with easy outlet for all its products and manufactures. Its production is highly fertile soil produces in abundance wheat, corn, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, peas, beans, potatoes, grass, clover seed, fruit, flaxseed, flax, hemp, hay, tobacco, wool, hops, beef, bacon, corn, milk, butter, cheese, milk, maple sugar, maple molasses, sorghum molasses, honey, wax, wine, cider and vinegar.

It is an ideal region for corn, but any agriculturist who will pursue diversity of farming, of which the state is capable, is sure of a crop of some kind every year.

Indiana is fortunate in the possession of a large amount of natural resources. Besides rich soil, un- limited quantities of coal, building stone, oil and gas, about one-third of the State is covered with forests, chiefly hardwood, including white, black, red and burr oak, hickory, sugar and red maple, ash, elm, sycamore, elm, tulip, black, walnut, tamarack, sumac, redbud, dogwood, persimmon and wild plum.

NUMEROUS OPPORTUNITIES.

In the great variety of opportunities in agriculture, horticulture, manufacture, commerce and merchandising, the land seeker who chooses Indiana as an abiding place may be considered fortunate.

CONDENSED IMPORTANT FACTS.

Altitude. Highest point is at Carlos, in Randolph County, 1,023 feet above sea level.

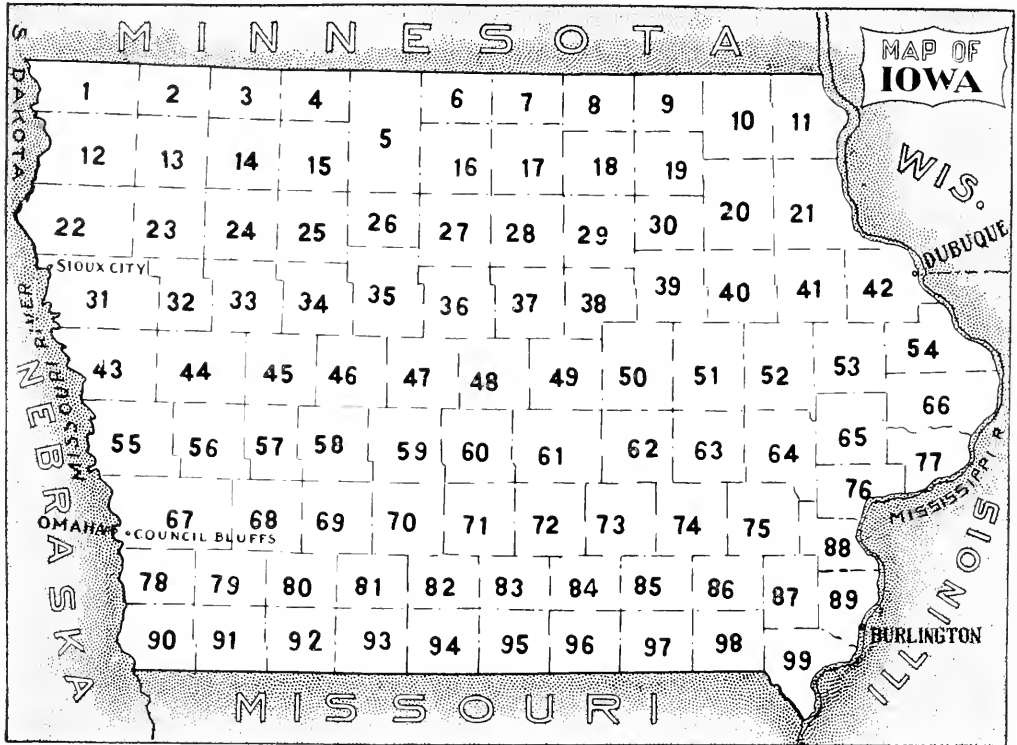
Climate. Temperature at Indianapolis extremes. Highest, 106 degrees; lowest, 25 degrees below. General temperature mentioned elsewhere.

Dimensions. Extreme length, 265 miles; extreme width, 160 miles; area, 36,350 square miles.

History. Immigrants from Canada settled at Vincennes in 1702. Corydon and other places in Indiana was a territory in 1800, Vincennes being the capital. The defeat of Tecumseh, Indian chief of the Shawnee, at the battle of Tippecanoe in 1811, originated the saying, when Harrison and Tyler were candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency: "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." Tippecanoe is a small town of 304 people in Marshall County.

STATE AND THE 99 COUNTIES OF IOWA

With Their Boundaries



LOCATION AND POPULATION OF IOWA COUNTIES

Location and Population
of
IOWA COUNTIES

Loca- tion	COUNTIES	Pop. 1910	Loca- tion	County	Pop.	Loca- tion	County	Pop.
1	Lyon	14,624	18	Floyd	17,119	71	Keokuk	21,160
2	Oscola	8,956	19	Chickasaw	15,375	75	Washington	12,925
3	Dickinson	8,137	20	Fayette	27,919	76	Muscatine	25,505
4	Emmett	9,816	21	Clayton	25,576	77	Scott	60,000
5	Kossuth	21,971	22	Plymouth	23,129	78	Mills	15,811
6	Winnebago	11,914	23	Cherokee	16,741	79	Montgomery	16,604
7	Worth	9,950	24	Buena Vista	15,981	80	Adams	10,998
8	Mitchell	13,135	25	Pocahontas	11,808	81	Union	16,616
9	Howard	12,920	26	Humboldt	12,182	82	Clarke	10,736
10	Winnesheik	21,729	27	Wright	17,951	83	Lucas	13,462
11	Allamakee	17,328	28	Franklin	14,780	84	Monroe	25,429
12	Sioux	25,248	29	Butler	17,119	85	Wapello	37,743
13	O'Brien	17,262	30	Bremer	15,843	86	Jefferson	15,936
14	Clay	12,766	31	Woodbury	67,616	87	Henry	18,640
15	Palo Alto	13,845	32	Ida	11,296	88	Louisa	12,855
16	Hancock	12,731	33	Sac	16,555	89	Des Moines	36,145
17	Cerro Gordo	25,011	34	Calhoun	17,090	90	Fremont	15,623
			35	Webster	34,629	91	Page	24,002
			36	Hamilton	19,242	92	Taylor	13,845
			37	Hardin	20,921	93	Ringgold	12,904
			38	Grundy	13,574	94	Decatur	16,347
			39	Blackhawk	44,865	95	Wayne	16,184
			40	Buchanan	19,748	96	Appanoose	28,701
			41	Delaware	17,888	97	Davis	13,315
			42	Dubuque	57,450	98	Van Buren	15,020
			43	Monona	16,633	99	Lee	36,702
			44	Crawford	20,041			
			45	Carroll	20,117			
			46	Greene	16,023			
			47	Boone	27,626			
			48	Story	24,083			
			49	Marshall	30,279			
			50	Tama	22,156			
			51	Benton	23,156			
			52	Linn	60,720			
			53	Jones	19,050			
			54	Jackson	21,258			
			55	Harrison	23,162			
			56	Shelby	16,552			
			57	Audubon	12,671			
			58	Guthrie	17,374			
			59	Dallas	23,628			
			60	Polk	110,438			
			61	Jasper	27,031			
			62	Pawnee	19,589			
			63	Iowa	18,409			
			64	Johnson	25,914			
			65	Cedar	17,765			
			66	Clinton	45,394			
			67	Pottawattomie	55,832			
			68	Cass	19,057			
			69	Adair	14,420			
			70	Madison	15,621			
			71	Warren	18,191			
			72	Marion	22,395			
			73	Mahaska	29,860			
						Total		2,224,771

Iowa Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
A			Adair	69	906	Agency	85	322	Albert City	24	261
Abingdon	86	209	*Adel	59	1,289	Ainsworth	75	408	*Albia	84	4,969
Ackley	37	1,244	Afton	81	1,014	Akron	22	1,130	Albion	49	457

Iowa Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Locu.	Pop.	Towns	Locu.	Pop.	Towns	Locu.	Pop.	Towns	Locu.	Pop.
Alburett	52	250	Calmar	10	849	*Denison	44	3,133	Fremont	73	501
Alden	37	399	*Camaret	13	242	Denmark	99	480	French Creek	11	646
Alexander	38	262	*Camanche	63	629	Derby	33	326	Fruitland	76	789
Algona	5	2,908	*Cambridge	48	696	Des Moines	60	86,368	G		
Allerton	95	862	Cantril	98	145	De Soto	59	356	Galesburg	61	280
*Allison	29	495	Carbon	80	246	Dewitt	66	1,634	Galt	27	250
Alta	24	959	*Carlisle	71	592	Dexter	59	767	Galva	32	351
Alta Vista	19	356	*Carroll	45	3,546	Diagonal			Garden Grove	94	651
Alton	12	1,046	Carson	67	640	Ringgold	93	509	Garnaville	21	342
Altoona	60	438	Cascade	42	1,263	*McDickens	144	255	*Garnier	16	1,028
Alvard	1	283	Castalia	10	230	Dike	38	229	Garrison	51	1,028
Amana	63	621	Castana	43	364	Dixon	77	408	Garwin	50	425
Ames	48	4,223	Cedar	73	1,164	Donnellson	99	337	George	1	606
*Anamosa	53	3,983	Cedar Falls	39	5,012	Doon	1	581	Georgetown	84	600
Andrew	54	307	Cedar Rapids	52	32,812	Douds	98	1,060	Germania	5	436
Angus	67	218	Chariton	33	3,794	Douglas	20	390	Gilbert Station	18	250
Anita	68	1,118	*Charles City	18	5,892	Dow City	11	462	Gilbertsville	39	280
Ankeny	60	445	Charlotte	66	356	Dows	27	892	Gilman	49	130
Anthony	31	635	Charler Oak	44	734	Drakesville	97	249	Gilmore City	25	689
Applington	29	448	Chelsea	50	507	*Dubuque	42	38,494	Givin	73	400
Arcadia	45	390	*Cherokee	23	4,884	Dumont	29	550	Gladbrook	50	809
Archer	13	351	Chester	9	266	Duncombe	35	418	Gladwin	45	850
Arlington	20	678	Chester Center	62	300	Dundee	41	200	Goldfield	27	618
Armstrong	1	586	Churdan	46	667	Dunkerton	39	276	Goodell	16	240
Arnold	26	251	Cincinnati	96	1,355	Dunlap	55	1,155	Gowrie	35	829
Arnold's Park	3	273	Clare	35	299	Dunreath	72	250	Graettinger	15	556
Arthur	32	215	*Clarinda	91	832	Durant	65	720	Grand Jet	46	1,012
Ashton	2	518	*Clarion	27	2,065	Dyersville	42	1,511	Grandmound	66	428
Aspinwall	44	200	Clarkdale	96	200	Dysart	50	906	Grand River	94	333
Atalissa	76	309	Clarksburg	29	957	E			Grandview	88	374
Atlantic	68	4,560	Clarksdale	96	200	Eagle Center	39	693	Granger	59	225
*Auburn	37	1,928	Clarksfield	75	639	Eagle Grove	27	3,387	Grant	79	250
Aurelia	23	625	Clear Lake	17	2,014	Earlham	70	749	Grassville	12	406
Aurora	40	287	Clemons	49	213	Earling	56	323	Gravety	92	475
Avery	84	560	Clemont	20	510	Earlville	41	552	Greely	39	1,150
Avoca	67	1,520	*Clinton	66	25,577	Early	33	500	*Greenfield	69	1,379
Ayrshire	15	337	Coalfield	84	406	East Peru	70	371	Grimes	60	733
B			Coalville	35	350	Eddyville	85	1,085	Grinnell	62	5,036
			Coggon	52	471	Eden	20	214	*Grundy Ctr	38	1,354
Badger	35	212	Coin	91	551	Edenville	49	448	Guthrie Ctr	58	1,337
Bagley	58	448	*Columbia	64	271	Elberon	50	336	Gutenberg	21	1,873
Bailey	8	226	Columbia	64	271	Eldon	85	2,024	H		
Badwin	54	229	Colfax	41	524	*Eldora	37	1,995			
Bancroft	5	830	College Sprgs.	91	626	Eldridge	77	217	Halbur	45	309
Barnes City	73	307	Collins	48	521	Elgin	20	564	Hale	53	924
Batavia	86	560	Colo	48	463	*Elkader	21	1,181	Hamburg	90	1,817
Battle Creek	32	527	Columbia	72	280	Elk Horn	56	347	Hamilton	72	391
Baxter	61	527	Columbus	88	375	Elkpork	21	210	*Hampton	28	2,617
Bayard	58	539	Columbus City	88	375	Elliott	79	528	Hancock	67	250
Beacon	73	623	Columbus Jct.	88	1,185	Eliston	93	205	Harcourt	35	247
Beacon Jct	73	623	Conesville	76	347	Ellsworth	36	406	*Harlan	56	3,570
Beaman	38	236	Conrad	78	549	Elma	9	807	Harper	74	232
*Bedford	92	1,883	Conway	92	283	Emerson	78	478	Harpers Ferry	11	297
Belle Plaine	51	3,121	Coon Rapids	45	1,084	Elmstburg	72	358	Hartley	2	239
Bellevue	54	1,776	*Corning	80	1,702	Enterprise	60	550	Hartsville	13	1,023
Belmond	27	1,224	Correctionville	31	893	Epworth	42	520	Harvey	73	346
Bennett	65	243	Corwith	16	135	Essex	91	776	Hastings	78	393
Bertram	52	861	Corydon	85	1,665	*Estherville	4	3,404	Havelock	25	241
Bettendorf	77	909	Cotter	88	375	Evans	73	609	Hawarden	12	2,107
Bevington	70	220	*Council Bluffs	67	29,292	Eveland	73	260	Hawkeye	20	510
Birmingham	98	572	Crawfordsville	75	322	Everlist	72	590	Hazleton	10	444
Blairsburg	36	241	Crescent	67	375	Exira	57	787	Hedrick	74	978
Blairstown	51	532	*Cresco	9	2,658	Exline	96	660	Henderson	78	240
Blakesburg	85	344	*Creston	81	6,921	F			Hesper	10	200
Blanchard	91	408	Crickert	73	250				Fairbank	40	618	Highlandville	10	808
Blanchard	43	283	Cromwell	81	208	Fairfax	52	225	Hillsboro	87	325
Blackton	92	648	Cumberland	68	552	*Fairfield	86	4,970	Hinton	82	339
*Bloomfield	97	2,038	Cumming	71	208	Fairview	53	290	Hitchman	84	3,005
Blue Grass	77	223	Cushing	31	254	Farley	42	676	Hocking	32	940
Bode	26	119	D			Farmersburg	21	259	Holstein	32	936
Bolton	73	200				Farmington	98	1,165	Homestead	63	300
Bonaparte	98	597	Dahlonega	85	466	Farmhamville	34	337	Hopkinton	41	797
Bondurant	60	287	*Dakotah	26	391	Farragut	50	337	Hornick	317	245
*Boone	47	10,347	Dallas	72	300	Fayette	20	1,112	Hospers	12	581
Boyden	12	364	Dallas Center	59	769	Fenton	5	211	Hubbard	37	568
Braddyville	91	283	Danbury	31	558	Fertile	7	207	Hudson	39	372
Brandon	9	200	Danville	89	263	Flagle	72	409	Hull	12	658
Brazil	96	645	Darbyville	96	200	Floris	97	309	Humboldt	26	1,809
Breda	45	374	*Davenport	77	43,028	Floyd	18	332	Humeston	95	1,006
Bridgewater	69	365	Davis City	94	489	Fonda	25	978	Huron	89	908
Brian	23	767	Dawson	59	275	Fontanelle	69	789	Hurtsville	54	260
Bristow	50	297	Decatur	94	311	*Forest City	6	1,691	Huxley	48	336
Britt	16	1,303	*Decora	10	3,592	Fort Atkinson	10	289	Hynes	84	500
Brooklyn	62	1,233	Decora	45	335	*Fort Dodge	35	15,343	I		
Buffalo	77	156	Deep River	46	322	*Fort Madison	99	8,900				*Idagrove	32	1,874
Buffalo Center	6	733	Defiance	56	411	Fraker	84	266	Imogene	90	341
*Burlington	89	24,324	Delaware	41	219	Frankville	10	200	*Independence	40	3,517
Buroak	10	731	Delhi	41	375	Fraser	47	1,360	*Ionia	71	3,282
Burt	5	495	Delmar	66	548	Fraser Jct.	47	537	Inwood	21	505
Bussey	72	669	Deloit	44	208	Fredricksburg	19	558	Ionia	19	298
Buxton	84	5,060	Delta	74	728	Fredonia	88	250	*Iowa City	14	10,091
C									Iowafalls	37	2,797
									Ireton	12	631
Calamus	66	270							Irwin	56	378
Callender	35	321									

Explanation: Index to Towns. First Column, Names of Towns; Second Column, Number the Same as Number of the County Where Town is Located; Third Column, Population of 1910. Loca. Means Location. Pop. Means Population. Star in Front of Name Indicates County Seat.

Iowa Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns

Loca.

Pop.

J

Jamaica

58

579

Jamestown

57

208

Janesville

30

269

*Jefferson

46

2,177

Jerome

46

575

Jesup

40

697

Jewell

36

911

Joice

7

289

Jolley

34

250

K

Kalo

35

350

Kalona

75

1,466

Kamarar

36

262

Kanawha

16

398

Kellerton

93

503

Kellow

48

231

Kennel

61

610

Kenwood Park

3

360

*Keokuk

99

14,008

*Keosauqua

98

1,009

Keota

71

988

Keswick

74

321

Keystone

51

412

Kimballton

57

271

Kingsley

22

977

Kirkville

85

299

Kiron

41

207

Klemme

16

306

Knierim

34

320

*Knoxville

72

3,190

Kossuth

89

250

L

Lacona

71

517

Laddsdale

97

250

Ladora

63

260

Lake City

34

2,043

Lake Mills

33

514

Lake View

33

514

Lamoni

94

1,541

Lamont

10

571

Lamotte

51

288

Lancaster

74

262

Lanesboro

45

268

Lansing

11

1,542

Laporte City

39

1,233

Larchwood

1

434

Latimer

28

378

Laurens

25

817

Lawler

19

601

Le Claire

77

690

Ledyard

5

222

Le Grand

19

338

Lehigh

35

928

Leighton

73

200

*Le Mars

22

1,137

Leona

92

1,231

*Leon

94

1,974

Lester

1

244

Letts

38

143

Lewis

68

693

Liberty

82

825

Libertyville

86

1,017

Lime Spring

9

498

Linden

59

315

Lineville

95

690

Linnburg

35

309

Linn Grove

24

590

Lishon

52

816

Liscomb

19

334

Little Rock

4

171

Little Sioux

55

290

Livermore

26

578

Lockman

81

390

*Logan

55

1,453

Lohrville

31

674

Lone Tree

61

782

Long Grove

77

225

Lorimer

81

645

Lost Nation

66

523

Loxville

38

552

Lowden

63

584

Low Moor

66

590

Lucas

83

666

Luverne

5

501

Lynnville

61

370

Lyons

66

5,799

Lytton

33

209

M

McCallsburg

48

309

McGregor

21

1,259

McIntire

4

487

Macedonia

67

357

Madrid

17

1,191

Magnolia

55

295

Majors

62

377

Mallard

15

331

Towns

Loca.

Pop.

Malvern

78

1,154

*Manchester

41

2,758

Manilla

44

875

Manning

77

346

Manson

45

1,331

Mapleton

33

1,236

Marshalltown

33

1,400

*Maqueta

54

3,570

Marathon

24

530

Marble Rock

18

480

Marcus

23

896

Marango

63

1,786

*Marion

52

4,400

Marne

68

266

Marshalltown

19

13,371

Marshalltown

71

285

Marysville

72

349

*Mason City

17

11,250

Masonville

41

282

Massena

68

490

Maurice

12

290

Maxwell

48

754

Maynard

20

382

Mechanicsville

65

817

Medapolis

89

858

Melbourne

19

123

Melona

58

382

*Meriden

23

246

Merrill

28

526

Meyer

3

387

Miles

54

334

Milford

3

575

Millersburg

63

258

Milton

71

519

Milburn

98

913

Minden

59

388

Minderva

67

423

Mingo

49

744

Missouri Vally

61

246

Mitchell

55

3,187

Mitchellville

65

231

Modal

50

869

Mondak

67

387

Moingona

47

250

Monmouth

55

420

Monmouth

54

221

Monona

21

792

Monroe

61

800

Montezuma

62

1,172

Monticello

53

3,043

Montpelier

50

383

Montpelier

69

576

Moorehead

13

366

Moran

59

682

Morning Sun

88

897

Moscow

76

275

Moulton

96

1,233

Mount Auburn

51

268

Mount Ayr

93

1,616

Mount Pleasant

87

3,874

Mount Sterling

98

232

Mount Vernon

52

1,532

Moville

82

352

Murray

82

706

*Muscatine

76

16,178

Mystic

96

2,663

N

Nashua

49

1,102

Necia

67

926

*Navada

48

1,238

New Albin

11

588

Newell

24

728

Newhall

51

225

New Hampton

19

2,275

New Hartford

29

482

New London

87

1,144

New Market

92

673

New Paltz

75

246

New Sharon

73

1,127

*Newton

61

1,616

New Virginia

71

396

Nichols

76

369

Nilesville

18

806

Nodaway

80

323

Nora Springs

18

985

North English

63

818

Nx McGregor

21

548

*Northwood

7

1,261

Norwalk

51

679

Norway

51

679

Numa

96

659

O

Oakland

67

1,105

Oakville

88

389

Oche-yedan

2

595

Odeholt

33

1,283

Oedwein

20

6,028

Odgen

47

1,298

Towns

Loca.

Pop.

Okoboji

3

504

Olin

53

659

Ollie

71

289

*Onaway

43

2,026

Onslow

53

211

*Orange City

12

1,374

Orient

69

373

*Osceola

8

2,445

*Oskaloosa

73

9,456

Ossian

73

9,456

Otho

35

904

Otley

72

309

Oto

31

208

Otter Creek

51

689

*Ottumwa

85

22,012

Oxford

64

614

Oxford Jet.

53

822

P

Pacific Jet.

78

501

Packwood

86

261

Palo

52

208

Panama

56

232

Panora

58

1,080

Parkersburg

29

938

Parnell

62

369

Paton

46

358

Paulina

13

796

Pella

72

3,021

Perry

59

1,630

Pershing

55

358

Petersen

31

416

Pierson

31

416

Pilot Mound

17

347

Pisgah

55

212

Plainfield

30

288

Plainview

77

208

Pleasant Grove

89

848

Pleasanton

94

200

Pleasant Valley

77

767

Pleasantville

72

691

Plymouth

25

358

*Pocahontas

25

387

Polk

60

810

Pomeroy

31

815

Popejoy

28

200

Portsmouth

56

317

Postville

11

952

Prairie City

61

761

Prescott

80

126

Preston

54

612

*Princhard

13

733

Princeton

77

379

Promise City

77

274

Pulaski

97

382

Q

Quarry

19

221

Quasqueton

10

394

Quimby

23

208

R

Randall

37

660

Randall

36

209

Randolph

90

304

Rathbun

96

382

Readlyn

30

227

Reasnor

61

250

Redding

93

269

Redfield

59

659

*Red Oak

79

4,830

Reinbeck

38

1,205

Renwick

22

1,072

Rhodes

26

372

Rhodes

19

500

Riceville

81

613

Richland

71

843

Richardsville

12

200

Ridgeway

10

354

Ringsted

4

313

Ripley

16

107

Riverside

75

632

Riverton

90

583

Rochester

65

689

Rockford

18

916

*Rock Rapids

1

2,005

Rock Valley

12

1,198

Rockwell

17

700

*Rockwell City

31

1,528

Roland

48

611

Rolfe

25

954

Rose Hill

73

269

Rowan

27

256

Roxbury

40

200

Royal

14

300

Rudd

18

590

Runnells

60

428

Russell

83

612

Ruthven

15

655

Towns

Loca.

Pop.

Rutland

26

212

Ryan

41

511

S

Sabula

54

918

*Sac City

33

2,201

Saint Ansgar

8

747

Saint Charles

70

399

Salem

87

501

Salix

31

390

Sanborn

43

1,174

Sandsping

41

200

Sargents Bluff

31

416

Schaller

33

646

Schleswig

44

155

Scotch Grove

53

705

Scranton

46

845

Searsboro

62

226

Selma

30

200

Sergeant Bluff

98

200

Sewal

95

208

Seymour

95

2,290

Shambaugh

91

245

Shannon City

81

292

Sharon Center

64

1,076

Sheffield

28

824

Shelby

56

586

Sheldahl

60

202

Sheldon

13

2,941

Shellsburg

29

741

Shellsburg

29

741

Shenandoah

91

1,976

*Sibley

2

1,330

*Sidney

90

1,019

*Sigourney

74

2,032

Silver City

78

438

Silverlake

7

638

Sloux Center

12

1,064

*Sloux City

31

17,824

Sloux Rapids

98

868

Sloan

48

473

Sloan

31

547

Smithland

31

334

Solon

61

450

South Amana

63

248

South English

74

338

*Spencer

14

3,005

Spillville

10

320

*Spirit Lake

3

1,162

Springbrook

54

217

Springdale

31

208

Stacyville

52

588

Stacyville

52

588

Stanhope

26

407

Stanley

26

407

Stanley

26

407

Stanton

40

280

Stanton

79

653

Stanton

79

653

Stanwood

65

511

State Center

49

898

Stambaugh Rock

37

378

Sterling

51

300

Stockport

98

265

Stone City

33

606

*Storm Lake

24

2,128

Story City

48

1,387

Stratford

36

371

Strawberry Pt.

21

1,052

Struble

22

327

Stuart

58

1,826

Sully

61

282

Summitville

99

280

Sumner

30

1,104

Sutherland

13

664

Sutherland

13

664

Swaledale

17

235

Swan

72

292

Swan

72

292

Swa City

5

402

Sweetland

76

1,134

T

Tabor

90

909

Tama

50

2,290

Templeton

45

278

Thor

6

253

Thompson

3

206

Thor

26

253

Thornburg

74

231

Thornton

17

271

Thurman

90

336

Tingley

93

380

*Tipton

65

2,018

Tiptonka

5

278

Toledo

50

1,625

Tracy

72

308

Tracy

72

308

Trenton

50

1,373

Tripoli

87

1,124

Tripoli

87

1,124

Truro

70

310

U

Underwood

37

271

Union

3

271

Iowa Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
Unionville	96	306	Walcott	77	416	West Bend	15	679	Wilton Jet.	76	1,157
University Pk.	73	500	Walker	52	517	West Branch	53	643	Winfield	87	934
Urbana	51	323	Wall Lake	33	561	W. Burlington	89	1,206	*Winterset	70	2,818
Ute	43	490	Walnut	67	950	West Chester	75	222	Winthrop	40	529
V			*Wapello	88	1,326	West. College	52	200	Wiotia	68	239
Vail	44	631	*Washington	95	1,380	Westgate	20	232	Woodbine	55	1,538
Valley Jet.	69	2,513	Washta	23	410	West Grove	97	857	Woodburn	82	420
Van Horn	51	414	*Waterloo	39	26,693	West Liberty	76	1,666	Woodland	94	486
Van Meter	59	386	Waubeek	52	222	West Point	99	570	Woodward	59	712
Van Wert	94	461	Waucoma	20	433	Westside	44	367	Woodstock	27	264
Vernon	98	275	Waukeo	59	317	*West Union	20	1,652	Worthington	42	314
Victor	63	640	*Waukon	11	2,075	*What Cheer	74	1,720	Wyoming	53	721
Villisca	79	2,039	*Wayler	30	3,265	Wheeland	66	539			
Vincent	35	215	Wayland	87	550	White City	73	506	Y		
*Vinton	51	3,336	*Webster City	36	5,203	White Sulphur	57	250	Yale	58	273
Viola	52	225	Weldon	94	308	Whiting	43	576	Yorktown	91	228
Volgo	21	416	Wellman	75	724	Whittemore	5	518	Z		
W			Wellsburg	38	288	Whitten	37	219			
Wadena	20	253	Wescott	99	457	Williams	36	457			
			West	63	225	Williamsburg	63	1,060			

IOWA

A State Which Transports an Agricultural Exhibit All Over the State Along With Professors to Teach Scientific Farming.

As an agricultural state Iowa stands at the very head. This is almost purely a prairie state; the richness of its soil permitting the growth of most abundant crops. It is also equally distinguished for development in live stock interests.

20,000 SQUARE MILES OF COAL BEDS.

But it is not alone in live stock and the production of grain in which Iowa excels. The bituminous coal fields of Illinois extends into Iowa, covering an area of 20,000 square miles; the veins of coal varying in thickness from 2½ feet to 500 feet. The lead mine tract is in a belt occupied by Galena limestone, which touches the Mississippi at Dubuque, and lies along the Turkey river valley in a northwest direction.

The southern part of the state is well wooded along the rivers. In the northern portion trees are comparatively scarce, though groves of pine and cedar are found in some places. Of fruit trees the apple, pear and cherry grow in perfection. The wild plum, grape and gooseberry are indigenous.

The climate here is well adapted to agricultural operations. Owing to there being nothing to obstruct the winds there are cold in winter, but the winds of summer temper the heat. The average annual temperature is 48, spring 47½, summer 70½, autumn 45, winter 23½; annual rainfall 44.27 inches.

While it is always wise to carefully investigate conditions of land before purchase, the land seeker can scarcely go amiss in buying land in Iowa. The soil is generally good, sometimes warm and sandy in river bottoms, though there is but little inferior land. The rich, dark vegetable mold in the valleys of the Des Moines, Iowa and Red Cedar is from 1 to 3 feet thick, is free from pebbles, and is very easy to cultivate. The lowlands are generally marshy.

It is difficult to tell what cannot be grown here. The soil is adapted to the growth of every agricultural production which can be grown in this latitude. For the cultivation of the grains it is unsurpassed, potatoes grow in great perfection, and the soil and climate are favorable for flax and tobacco. Corn is largely grown in the southern part and in the valley regions. Wheat is adapted to the Cedar river district.

The blue grass country is in the southwestern part of the state. Here are found superior breeding farms for horses and other fine stock. From this region is exported large quantities of dairy products and fruit. The beautiful undulating meadows, the clear streams and pleasant hamlets, which abound in this region, emphasize the full pleasures of farm life.

A SUPERIOR AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

Another fact adding immensely to the prosperity of farmers in this state is the Iowa Agricultural College, located at Ames, in Story county. In accord with an act of Congress this school was organized in 1869 by an endowment of 204,309 acres.

Every department of this school is very complete and tuition free to residents of Iowa. Among other interesting features in its museums, are collections of botany, geology, entomology and natural history. Its courses of study, which are strictly practical, enable the graduate, in civil, electrical and mining engineering, to survey the routes for

railways across the state, to instal electrical plants beside the rivers, and to test the mineral possibilities and conditions in Iowa. From the school of veterinary science the students go forth to properly care for the live stock in the state. From the dairy department the pupils go out to make success in the production of butter and cheese, for which the state is already famous.

WHAT SCIENTIFIC FARMING HAS DONE.

In the department of agriculture, it is claimed, that one of the professors, through the fitting up of a seed testing appliance, termed "Germination Box," has added \$15,000,000 annually to the wealth of Iowa in the increased production of corn. This box is filled with moistened sawdust, and before planting time kernels are selected from such ears of corn as it is desired to reproduce in the fields. If the seed thus chosen readily germinates the fact is evident that this is a good and reliable seed corn, that every kernel will bring forth a stalk of corn, and every stalk will bear large ears. Thus there is no uncertainty among the young farmers of Iowa as to the quality of seed which they plant, and, weather conditions being right, there is absolute assurance as to production of crop.

The professors of the Agricultural College in Iowa do not stop with simply giving instruction to those who seek their school. They know that thousands of the old style farmers look with suspicion upon "book farming," and unless this prejudice is overcome the state will constantly be a loser in consequence of this ignorance.

Realizing that these old farmers will not come to the school, a commodious car is fitted up to illustrate Iowa possibilities in agriculture, and this car tours the state—an agricultural exposition on wheels. It is accompanied by lecturers who demonstrate and explain, the result being that the farmers of Iowa are getting the science of agriculture down to the first possible point. It is no wonder that farming in this state, with its knowledge of fertilization, the constituents of soil, the secrets of germination, and the processes of cultivation, should be greatly superior, in pleasure and profit, to the farming of a past generation.

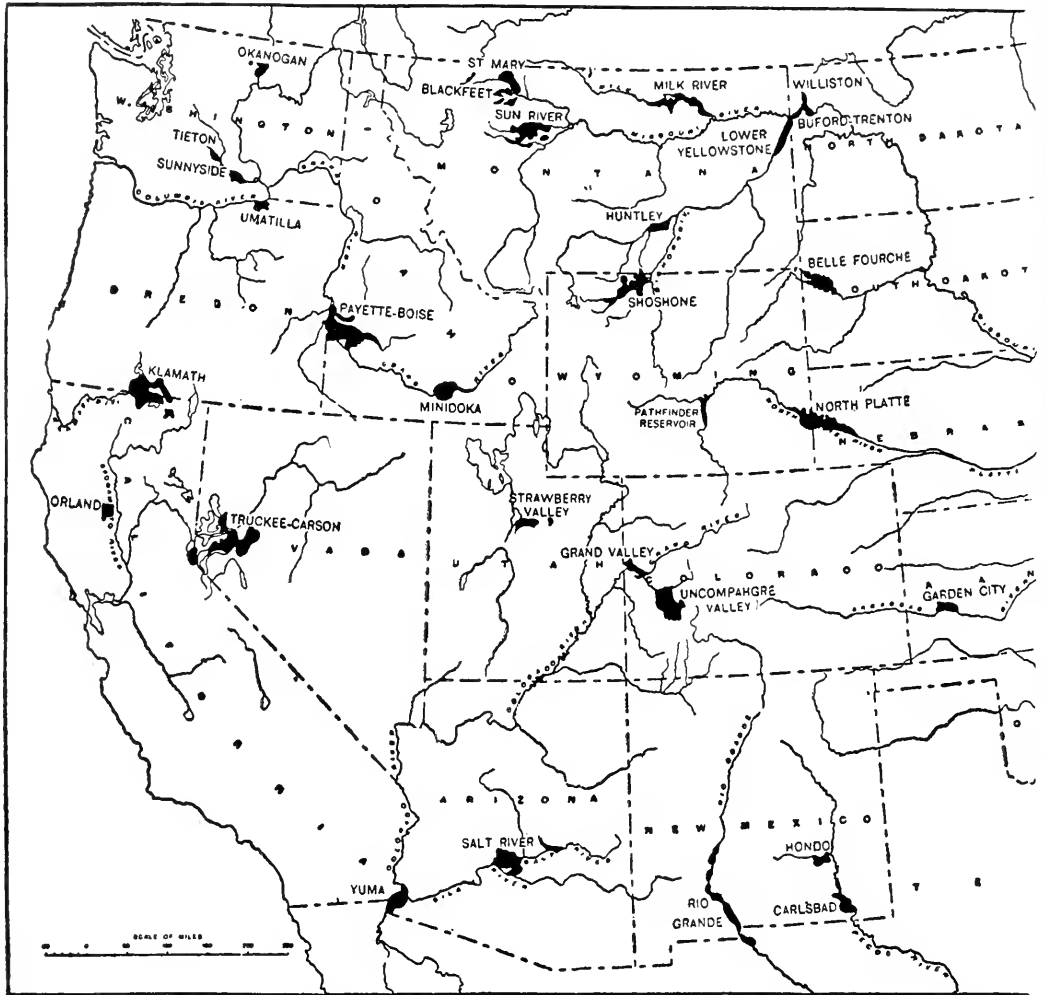
CONDENSED IMPORTANT FACTS.

Altitude. The elevations run from 1,691 feet, at Spirit Lake, in Dickinson county, to 390 feet in the Mississippi river bluffs.

Climate. Temperature average annual Des Moines, January 17; July 75. Extreme heat, 109, extreme cold 30 below. Average annual rainfall 33.1 inches.

History. Was originally a part of the Louisiana purchase in 1803, and was then inhabited by the Sac and Fox Indians. The first white settlement was made in 1788 by Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman from Canada, who obtained a grant of a large tract of land including the city now bearing his name, and the rich mineral lands surrounding it. He built a fort, carried on the mining of lead, and traded with the Indians until his death in 1816. Wisconsin territory in 1836. In 1838 the territory of Iowa was organized and seat of government fixed at Burlington. In 1839 the capital was moved to Iowa City.

Location of U. S. Government Irrigation Projects.



PRINCIPAL IRRIGATION PROJECTS
IN THE WESTERN UNITED STATES.

IF THE LAND SEEKER HAS NO MONEY.

The question may arise as to what a man can do at any of these projects without money. The answer is plain. Go to work for somebody who has money and wants help.

Very full details are published in the Government relating to opportunities for new comers and settlers on any one of the projects we here describe, the location of which is shown on our map. Write for the bulletins.

Meaning of Irrigation Terms. Acre feet of water, means water sufficient to cover the land one foot in depth. **Second feet**, means flow of one cubic foot of water per second. **Duty of water**, means depth of water sufficient to supply the land one year. **Units of land**, means size of plats of land to be sold.

There is immediate and steady demand for

skilled and unskilled labor at all the irrigated projects. To illustrate: From the bulletin relating to the Wyoming-Shoshone project we clip the following:

There is a steady demand for skilled labor at from \$3.00 to \$5.00 a day and for unskilled labor at from \$2.00 to \$3.00 a day. The wages paid are as follows:

Carpenters.....	\$3.00 to \$4.00
Masons	5.00
Bricklayers	5.00
Blacksmiths	4.00
Painters	3.00
Farm hands, by the day (with board).....	2.00
Farm hands, by the month (with board).....	40.00
Teamsters	2.50 to 3.00
Common labor.....	2.25 to 2.50

How and Where Shall I Get a Farm?

WHAT WILL IT COST TO HAVE CONDITIONS ON WHICH I CAN BUY AND BE ABSOLUTELY SURE OF SUCCESS

WITH weather so uncertain and climatic conditions so unreliable, where can I locate, have no fear of drouth, plant, cultivate, and get full reward for my money?

With the many millions of dollars being expended by the Government in irrigating arid, barren, waste land it is a pleasure to give the accompanying map, showing the principal irrigated regions in the Western United States, while we reproduce from Government literature much important information which land-seekers want to know.

The argument in behalf of settlement on irrigated land is well told in a bulletin issued by the Government on

The Benefits of Irrigated Land

How many times as the season advances does the farmer in Illinois or Missouri or middle western states go to town to be greeted with the question by the tradespeople: "Well, Jones, how's crops?" And how many times does the reply come: "Fine, if we can only have rain!" Irrigation means that Jones has rain when his crop needs it without damage to his neighbor Smith whose crop does not need it. It being the case that in any large section of country where diversified farming is carried on there are different crops which for their perfect maturing require water in different quantities and at different stages, a heavy rainfall at any time, while benefiting some crops must of necessity damage others, with the result that the country at large never reaches its highest possibility of production. It is only in an irrigated country that the crop which requires much water can get it at the times and in the quantities which may be needed without damage to the crop in the next field which needs less.

No Longer Playing Game of Chance.

This fact means much to the farmer. It places within his hands all the elements necessary to successful cultivation of the soil. He is no longer playing a game of chance with nature in which the dice are loaded, but a working partner with her to the end that the earth may yield its fullness. With the ability to select his land and his seed, regulate water with perfect adaptation to the requirement of his crops, with equable apportionment of labor, equipment and cultivation, and an intelligent rotation of crops, the chance of failure to the farmer on irrigated lands is reduced to its lowest degree. It is here alone that

the farmer has an equal chance with men in other trades and professions, here alone may he invest his money and his time with the full assurance that he will have a fair show to reap adequate returns from the same, and that like the merchant or the mechanic, his success is largely dependent on himself.

Only Wants a Fair Chance.

That, given an equal chance, the farmer is no whit behind those of any other trade or profession, and that farming ranks among the most lucrative forms of investment and activity, is amply evidenced by a review of conditions in those sections where irrigated lands have reached a high state of development and where sufficient time has elapsed for a practical solution of its problems.

Great Advance in Nation's Progress.

Great movements in each century mark the progress of humanity, and irrigation is one of the epoch-making events of the twentieth century. A nation's real wealth is in its land, in those things which come out and off of the land. All other values are fluctuating, uncertain and contingent. Irrigation is the Midas touch which in a few years has transformed an uninhabitable desert into a blooming garden and made its sands yield greater riches than the sands of the gold-bearing placers of California or the Klondike, for the latter in time are exhausted, but the irrigated desert yields its harvest perennially. Irrigation has made millionaires of men who a few years ago were "land poor;" it has added materially to the wealth of the nation, and has made homes for thousands.

Liberal Treatment of New Settlers by the Government.

With the increase in population and the increasing demand for the supplies of life, no greater boon can befall us as a people than an increase in the available area of our farming lands, and it is through irrigation that the largest increase of this kind may be expected.

Abolish Landed Aristocracy.

One of the dominating traits of the American people is their home-making instinct. It was this rather than the lure of gold or the love of adventure which induced our forefathers to take their lives in their hands and brave starvation and death in a thousand horrible forms in order to make homes for themselves on the newly discovered continent. In the Old World the land, that basis of wealth and insignia of caste, was in the hands of a few. The value attached to it is demonstrated by the laws of entailment by which it is insured for all time to come into the possession of a few favored houses, thus constituting the landed aristocracy and perpetuating it forever. For the man who was not to his inheritance born, the ownership of land was practically an impossibility; but here was a great new and unoccupied continent offering an opportunity whereby they might acquire a coveted bit of the earth's surface. The cost of failure was death, but they deemed it worth the risk.

Our country is still being overrun today with the peasantry of Europe and the lure which brings them is the same as it was four hundred years ago. Here is a chance to make money and money will buy land. He knows no prestige nor rank which is not identified with ownership of the soil, consequently the thing most desired is land.

One of Our Greatest Dangers.

One of the greatest menaces to our country is the discontent and unrest bred among these foreigners herded in the congested quarters of great cities. The sure remedy is land. Give the man a chance to earn a home, to identify himself with the soil, to actually appropriate to himself a small portion of this country where he must live, and you have done more to make him a peaceful, law-abiding, patriotic citizen than all the preaching and legislating which can possibly be brought to bear.

Acquirement of Homes Easy.

From the very inception of our nation this home making instinct of humanity has been taken into account. It was recognized by the legislators in rewarding the services of her soldiers by liberal grants of land. From that day to this it has been the policy of our government to make the acquirement of homes easy. It has been recognized in the enactment of all those statutes making easy the acquirement of public domain. Areas greater in extent than many of the original states have been donated for the purpose of making habitable the unutilized lands of the people. At one time the property of the nation embraced 1,800,000,000 acres; today it has been reduced to less than 500,000,000 acres. Out of this public domain twenty vigorous commonwealths have arisen and an agricultural empire come into being that is today the marvel of the world.

It is with a view to still further enlargement of this agricultural empire that the United States Reclamation Service was called into being, and for the promotion of this purpose all of its regulations have been established.

EXPLANATION OF RECLAMATION ACT.

On June 17, 1902, the Reclamation Act was made a law by the signature of President Roosevelt. The substance of this act is that all moneys received from the sale and disposal of public lands in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming, beginning with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, including the surplus of fees and commissions in excess of allowances to registers and receivers, and excepting 5 per cent of these amounts which is set aside for educational and other purposes, be set aside and appropriated as a special fund in the treasury to be known as the "reclamation

fund," to be used in the examination and survey for, and the construction and maintenance of, irrigation works for the storage, diversion and development of waters for the reclamation of arid and semi-arid lands in the said states and territories.

The public lands so reclaimed are subject to homestead entry, and there is absolutely no charge for the land itself; but the settler must pay to the United States, in not more than ten annual installments without interest—his proportion, according to the number of acres he owns, of the amount expended by the United States in reclaiming his land.

LIBERALITY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

To make it an inducement for settlers to seek reclaimed land the government supplies the land, constructs the irrigation works, divides the land into small farm units comprising 10, 20, 40, 80 and 160 acres, makes no charge for the land and gives the irrigation improvements to the settler for just what they have cost, payments for the improvements to be made in ten years, including ten annual payments without interest.

The great advance in the work of reclaiming

waste land is shown in our map of over 30 great irrigation projects, the lands thus reclaimed including hundreds of thousands of acres, every one of which will be, or is already, occupied by intelligent agriculturists.

Detailed information as to areas open to settlers may be obtained by addressing the Statistician of the Reclamation Service, Washington, D. C., or the Information Bureau, Reclamation Service, 802 Federal Building, Chicago, Ill.

Where Government Land Offices Are Located.

GOVERNMENT IRRIGATION PROJECTS. HOMESTEAD ENTRY FOR PUBLIC LAND.

May Be Made at Any One of the Following Land Offices:

State.	Project	Land Office.
Arizona.....	Salt River.....	Phoenix.
Arizona.....	Yuma	Phoenix.
California.....	Yuma	Los Angeles.
California.....	Orland	Sacramento.
California.....	Klamath	Redding and Susanville.
Colorado	Uncompahgre.....	Montrose.
Idaho	Minidoka	Hailey.
Idaho	Boise	Boise.
Kansas	Garden City.....	Dodge City.
Montana	Huntley	Billings.
Montana	L. Yellowstone	Miles City.
Montana	St. Mary	Great Falls.
Montana	Sun River	Great Falls.
Nebraska	North Platte	Alliance.
Nevada	Truckee-Carson	Carson City.
New Mexico	Carlsbad.....	Roswell.
New Mexico	Hondo.....	Roswell.
New Mexico	Leasburg	Las Cruces.
New Mexico	Rio Grande	Las Cruces.
North Dakota	Buford-Trenton.....	Williston.
North Dakota	L. Yellowstone	Williston.
North Dakota	Williston	Williston.
Oregon	Klamath	Lake View.
Oregon	Umatilla	La Grande.
South Dakota	Belle Fourche	Rapid City.
Utah	Strawberry Valley	Salt Lake City.
Washington	Okanogan	Waterville.
Washington	Sunnyside	North Yakima.
Washington	Tieton	North Yakima.
Wyoming	North Platte	Cheyenne.
Wyoming	Shoshone	Lander

Publication approved July 28, 1910. FRANK PIERCE, Acting Secretary.

ARIZONA SALT RIVER PROJECT.

Reservoir Area, 25 Square Miles. Irrigates 190,000 Acres.

This project involves the construction of a storage dam at Roosevelt, Arizona, a reservoir with an area of 25.5 square miles, and a capacity of 1,284,000 acre-feet, or enough water to cover 1,284,000 acres one foot in depth. The Roosevelt dam is of rubble masonry 280 feet high, 235 feet long on the bottom and 1,080 feet long on top. Its purpose is to regulate the flow of Salt River. When needed for irrigation the water is allowed to flow down the river from the dam for forty miles, where it is diverted by means of the Granite Reef dam into two canals, one on each side of the river. These canals carry water to about 190,000 acres of land in the vicinity of Phoenix and Mesa. The diversion dam is a rubble concrete weir 38 feet high and 1,100 feet long. The irrigation system includes about 469 miles of canal.

Sends Electric Power Ninety Miles.

A power canal $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, having a capacity of 200 second-feet, has been constructed and used to develop 4,400 horsepower which is utilized by all the accessory plants incidental to the work of construction. On this line are tunnels aggregating a total length of 9,780 feet. A powerhouse and a transformer house have been constructed immediately below the dam and the power developed is transmitted electrically about 90 miles down the valley, where it will be used partly to pump water from underground sources to extend the irrigable area to about 50,000 acres

of high lands in the Gila Indian Reservation and in Salt River Valley, and for drainage purposes. A large amount will be available for other purposes. A cement mill erected and operated by the Government furnished the cement used in the construction work, the dam alone requiring about 280,000 barrels.

Evaporation of Water Four Feet a Year.

The lands under this project surround Phoenix, the capital of the state, and are situated in Maricopa County, in Townships 7 North to 2 S., Ranges 2 W. to 14 E. The general elevation is 1,000 to 1,300 feet above sea level; temperature, maximum, 120 degrees; minimum, 20 degrees; mean, 70 degrees; rainfall, 3 to 10 inches. The watershed area is 6,260 square miles, with an additional 6,000 square miles on Verde River. The average annual rainfall on watershed is from 10 to 20 inches, and the estimated annual run-off of watershed is 800,000 acre-feet at Roosevelt dam and 500,000 acre-feet from the Verde. The duty of water is four acre-feet per annum. That is, four feet depth of water is required on this land each year.

A Wide Variety of Crops.

The valley is traversed by the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads, which connect it with the towns of the State, the Pacific coast cities and the eastern fruit markets. The soil is an

Description of Irrigated Lands in Arizona and California.

alluvial deposit of great fertility and adapted to the cultivation of a wide variety of crops, including those of the temperate and semi-tropical zones. The public lands in the project have all been filed on, but there are many large holdings of private lands which must be subdivided and sold to actual settlers, as no water right can be sold for more than 160 acres under the Reclamation Act.

Roosevelt Dam.

The Roosevelt dam is now completed, and the remainder of the project will probably be completed by the end of the year 1912. Water is now being furnished to about 131,000 acres of land and this area will likely be increased by several thousand acres during the coming season. During the current year the beet sugar industry has been proven a success in this valley, netting the growers handsome returns even under adverse conditions. Forage and grain crops, fruits and vegetables of all kinds produce well and command high prices in the local markets. Electric

power is now furnished to the valley from the Roosevelt power plant.

Items of Historical Interest.

The most interesting historical fact concerning this valley is that it shows prehistoric settlement—not only by the cliff dwellings which are found in the mountain fastnesses, but in the many signs of prehistoric dwelling and irrigation in the valley. Casa Grande, the ruins of a "great house," is one of the most interesting of all ruins to the ethnologist. It is not known how old is this house of four stories. The wall surrounding it is 400 feet long, a rectangle, and inside of it were many rooms. The Franciscan friars who accompanied Coronado on his exploring expedition through this country in 1540 reported these ruins as existing then. The once irrigated fields of the mysterious people who lived here spread away for miles and many definite evidences of a complete prehistoric irrigating system have been discovered, some of the present canals following exactly the prehistoric grades.

ARIZONA-CALIFORNIA YUMA PROJECT.

A First-Class Land for Oranges and Semi-Tropical Fruits—Clear Skies.

This project involves the diversion of the waters of Colorado River by means of Laguna dam, a structure of the India-weir type, about 10 miles north of Yuma, Ariz., into two canals, one on each side of the river. This dam was completed in March, 1909. It is about 19 feet high, 4,780 feet long, and 260 feet wide up and down stream. By a unique arrangement at the head-gates of the canals the waters of this muddy stream are drawn off comparatively clear. The distribution system consists of 157 miles of canals. A complete system of levees with a length of 73½ miles has been constructed to protect the bottom lands from overflow, and a pumping system will be utilized to remove the surplus waters from the low lying areas.

Indian Reservation.

On the Indian Reservation 173 farm units were opened to entry on March 1, 1910, and many of the entrymen are already clearing and leveling their farms. The cost of the water right is \$55, payable in not more than ten annual installments, with an annual charge of \$1 for operation and maintenance. There is also a charge of \$10 for the price of the Indian lands, payable in not more than ten annual installments.

Frostless Lane.

The bottom lands comprise 17,000 acres in the Yuma Indian Reservation in California, 20,000

acres in the Gila River Valley, in Arizona, and 53,000 acres in Colorado River Valley, in Arizona. When the system is extended to include the mesa, or table lands, south of Yuma and east of the bottom lands in Arizona, about 40,000 acres of practically frostless land will be available for the cultivation of oranges, lemons, grapefruit, limes, olives, vegetables, etc.

These lands are not subject to entry. The cost of water right has not been fixed but will be announced before the lands are opened.

The soil is rich alluvial deposit and produces enormous crops when water is applied. Alfalfa, grains, vegetables, sugar beets, nuts, melons, fruits, cotton, cane, corn, etc., are grown.

Railroad Facilities.

The Southern Pacific Railroad, which crosses the project at Yuma, furnishes transportation facilities to Arizona towns, and the Pacific coast and eastern markets. The watershed area is 200,000 square miles, and the estimated annual run-off is 11,000,000 acre-feet. The lands lie at an elevation of 100 to 300 feet above sea level, and the temperature ranges from 22 to 118 degrees above zero. The nights are cool and on account of the dryness of the atmosphere the sensible temperature is much lower than the thermometer indicates.

CALIFORNIA ORLAND PROJECT.

A Land for the Almond, English Walnut, Citrus and Deciduous Fruits.

This project contemplates the reclamation of 14,000 acres of land lying about 90 miles north of Sacramento in Glenn and Tehama counties. The

towns within the territory to be irrigated are Orland, Greenwood and Malton, on the Southern Pacific Railroad. The lands, which are prac-

Description of Irrigated Lands in Colorado for Sale.

tically all in private ownership, are exceedingly fertile, and for many years have been cultivated and utilized for wheat growing. The soil is a gravelly loam, and with irrigation and the prevailing climatic conditions it has been demonstrated that the land is excellent for the production of alfalfa, nuts, including the almond and English walnut, and both citrus and deciduous fruits. The general elevation is from 175 to 380 feet above sea level; the temperature, maximum, 120 degrees; minimum, 26 degrees; average annual rainfall on the irrigable lands, 17 inches. The duty of water is 3 to 3½ acre-feet per annum. The watershed area is 790 square miles. The average annual rainfall on the watershed is 25 inches, and the estimated annual run-off on watershed 541,000 acre-feet.

The engineering features of the project consist of a storage reservoir controlled by the East

Park dam, on Stony Creek, at a point about 40 miles above Orland, and a diversion dam situated at Miller Buttes for diverting water into two canals, one on each side of the creek, covering lands in the vicinity of Orland. The storage dam is of concrete masonry, gravity section, 139 feet high from bed rock, 40 feet long on the bottom and 250 feet long on top. The diversion dam is of sheet piling capped with concrete, 900 feet long. The canal system includes 25 miles of main canal and 80 miles of laterals. The farmers are pledged to dispose of their holdings in excess of 160 acres to bona fide settlers under the terms of the Reclamation Act.

In the spring of 1911 the greater part or the whole of this project will be opened. No water has been supplied during 1910 other than a small quantity of flood water.

COLORADO GRAND VALLEY PROJECT.

The Apple and Peach Orchards and Cantaloupes Worth \$1,000 per Acre.

This project is planned to irrigate about 53,000 acres of land in Mesa County, Colorado. The work involves the construction of a diversion dam in Grand River, about 60 miles of main canal, and a series of short tunnels on the first few miles of canal having an aggregate length of about 20,000 feet. It is probable that considerable power will be developed at drops in the canal, and used to pump water to elevations above the main canal.

15 Below to 100 Above.

The average elevation of the irrigable area is 4,700 feet above sea level; the temperature ranges from 15 degrees below to 100 degrees above zero, and the rainfall on the irrigable area is from 6 to 11 inches annually. The watershed area is 8,550 square miles.

About 70 per cent of the land is in private ownership or has been entered under the home-

stead law, and the remainder will be thrown open to entry upon completion of the works. The soil is red mesa sand, black bottom sandy loam, and adobe. The duty of water is one second foot of water at the farm per 100 acres of land. The apple and peach orchards of the Grand Valley bottom lands are almost world famous, the crops frequently selling for more than a thousand dollars per acre per annum. Strawberries and cantaloupes are usually grown between the rows while the orchards are growing, also potatoes and other vegetables. Alfalfa and sugar beets are grown in other sections of the project. The Denver & Rio Grande and Colorado Midland Railroads connect the project with the markets of the Mississippi Valley and the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. There are railroad stations at Palisade, Clifton, Grand Junction, Fruita, Loma, and Mack.

COLORADO UNCOMPAHGRE VALLEY PROJECT.

330 Miles of Canals, Irrigating 140,000 Acres—15,000 Open to Entry.

This project provides for the diversion of waters of Gunnison River by means of a tunnel 30,583 feet in length, cross section 10½ by 11½ feet, cement lined, with a capacity of 1,300 second feet. The tunnel passes through a range of mountains and carries the water to Uncompahgre Valley, where it will be used to supplement the local supply and extend the irrigable area to about 140,000 acres of land. Work on the tunnel was commenced in 1904 and it is now ready to carry water. There are 330 miles of canals in the distributing system.

20 Below. 98 Above.

The lands to be irrigated lie in Montrose and Delta counties, Township 15 S., Ranges 94 to 96 W., 6th P. M., and Townships 48 to 51 North,

Ranges 7 to 12 W. N. M. M. The general elevation is 5,000 to 6,400 feet above sea level and the temperature ranges from 20 degrees below to 98 degrees above zero. The watershed area is 3,850 square miles, and the estimated run-off of watershed is 1,500,000 acre-feet. The rainfall on the irrigable area is from 6 to 12 inches, and the rainfall on the watershed ranges from 7 to 20 inches.

The lands for which water is now available are all in private ownership, but upon the completion of the works about 15,000 acres will be opened to entry. The farm unit varies from 40 to 80 acres, and the duty of water is 4 acre-feet per annum at the farm. About 60,000 acres are suitable for raising first-class apples and peaches. Orchard lands produce as high as \$500 per acre

Irrigated Lands and Conditions of Sale in Idaho.

net in the valley. The bottom lands, comprising from 80,000 to 90,000 acres, are adapted to the growing of alfalfa and sugar beets. Farmers make as high as \$80 per acre net from the latter crop, and from \$100 to \$200 per acre from pota-

atoes. The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad traverses the tract, with stations at Montrose, Olathe and Delta. The principal markets are Denver and the local mining camps, although the apples are shipped also to eastern markets.

IDAHO MINIDOKA PROJECT.

507 Miles of Canals — Supplies Electric Power to Adjoining Towns.

The irrigable area under the Minidoka project consists of about 81,000 acres under the gravity system and 50,900 acres under the pumping system (127,650 acres were public, 20,886 State, and 3,147 acres private land). The lands lie on both sides of Snake River, in Lincoln and Cassia counties.

Electrical Power Developed.

The engineering work includes a diversion, power and storage dam on Snake River, at a point about 6 miles south of Minidoka, Idaho; and two canal systems, one on each side of the river, heading at the diversion dam and covering lands in the vicinity of Acquia, Rupert, Heyburn, and Burley. Power is developed at the diversion dam for generating electrical energy for pumping water to lands on the south side of the river too high to be reached by a gravity system. The diversion and power dam, three units of the power plant, and the distributing canals for the gravity system are finished, and the power and pumping plants and canals for the pumping system are about completed. The diversion dam has a height of 86 feet and a length of 650 feet and is of the earth and rock type. The distribution systems include 507 miles of canals. The power and transmission lines will have a length of from 13 to 20 miles. Contracts have been awarded to supply power to the towns on the project.

Thousand Acres to Apples.

The soil is sandy loam and volcanic ash, free from alkali, and exceedingly fertile. The sandy soil is particularly adapted to the raising of alfalfa, potatoes, beet and other root crops, as well as melons, strawberries, etc. It is also especially adapted to the cultivation of sugar beets. The ashy formation is better adapted to grain,

orchards, etc. Noting the success of farmers on the nearest cultivated land the settlers under the Minidoka project planted more than a thousand acres to apples in 1908. It is believed that all fruits of a hardy variety will produce abundantly in this section.

Ample Water; Delightful Climate.

The general elevation is 4,200 feet above sea level, and the climate delightful. There is an ample water supply. The watershed area is 17,900 square miles, and the estimated annual run-off is 8,000,000 acre-feet. The average annual rainfall on the irrigable area is 14 inches.

Low Cost Water Right.

The cost of water right is \$30 per acre, payable in ten annual installments, and the operation and maintenance charge for 1910 was 75 cents per acre for the gravity system. The building, operation and maintenance charges for the high areas to which water must be pumped have not been fixed.

Good Openings for Business.

The farm unit is 40 acres within a radius of 1½ miles from the center of each of the Government townsites, and 80 acres on other lands. There are some State lands which will be sold by the State Land Board at Boise, Idaho, to whom inquiries should be addressed. Lots in the Government towns may be purchased at reasonable prices upon application to the Register of the Land Office at Hailey, Idaho. There are good openings in these towns for professional men, merchants, manufacturers and laborers. The irrigable lands have all been filed on, but farms may be purchased at reasonable prices from present settlers.

IDAHO BOISE PROJECT.

Reclaims 243,000 Acres — Eight Tons of Alfalfa in Three Cuttings.

The south side unit of original Payette-Boise Project, now known as the Boise Project, when fully developed, will reclaim approximately 243,000 acres and will supplement the supply for about 79,000 acres of land in the fertile valleys of the Boise and Snake Rivers, in southwestern Idaho, which are tributary to the Oregon Short Line, the Boise, Nampa, and Owyhee, and the Idaho Northern Railroads. The lands are located in Ada and Canyon counties, Townships 1 to 4 North, Ranges 1 to 5 West and 1 to 2 South, B. M. The general elevation is 2,500 feet above

sea level, and the temperature ranges from 28 degrees below to 107 degrees above zero. The thermometer rarely reaches zero, however, and freedom from wind marks the winter months. The summers are long, sunshiny, and warm, and with irrigation promote the most rapid vegetable growth. The average rainfall is 12.7 inches. The soil is of volcanic origin, free from rocks, easily worked and rich in the necessary mineral constituents. With rotation of crops and the addition of vegetable mold, it becomes richer and very productive.

Irrigated Lands in Kansas and Montana.

Subdividing Their Holdings.

Practically all of the lands under this project have been filed upon, but some of the settlers are subdividing their holdings and offering relinquishments at prices varying with location and improvements. The farm unit has been fixed at 80 acres.

Farms in a good state of cultivation produce three to eight tons of alfalfa per acre in three cuttings, two to five tons of clover, 50 bushels of wheat and 75 bushels of oats. After the last cutting the meadows furnish pasturage. Both clover and alfalfa seed yield splendid crops. Apples, prunes, and small fruits produce well and are shipped in quantities to eastern markets. Idaho fruits command high prices. Creameries are in operation in nearly every town. Sugar

beet culture is also profitable. Two trolley lines have been extended from the principal towns to cover portions of the valley.

Watershed 2,610 Square Miles.

The engineering works involved the construction of storage reservoirs on the headwaters of the Boise River. A diversion dam has been completed on Boise River, eight miles above Boise, diverting water into an inlet and distributing canal irrigating lands under it and supplying Deer Flat reservoir in the vicinity of Nampa, which has a capacity of 186,000 acre-feet. The watershed area of the Boise River is 2,610 square miles; the average annual rainfall on watershed is 25 inches and the estimated annual run-off of watershed is 1,800,000 acre-feet. The average rainfall on the irrigable area is 12.7 inches.

KANSAS GARDEN CITY PROJECT.

This Plant Consists of Twenty-three Pumping Stations, Electrically Driven.

This project consists of a pumping system for the recovery of underground waters which are delivered into a conduit leading to an old distributing canal known as "The Farmer's Ditch." The plant consists of twenty-three pumping stations, each driven electrically from a central power station. There are 10,677 acres of irrigable land in the project, lying in the vicinity of Garden City, on the north side of Arkansas River, Townships 23 to 24 S., Ranges 32 to 34 W., Sixth Principal Meridian, Finney County.

The lands are all in private ownership, but there are some excess holdings for sale. The soil is a rich, prairie loam capable of the highest

cultivation and well adapted to the raising of grain, sugar beets, cantaloupes, alfalfa, and other crops of the plains region. The average elevation of the area under this project is 2,925 feet above sea level, and the temperature ranges from 20 degrees below to 105 degrees above zero. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway furnishes transportation for the products to the local markets and to Chicago and Kansas City. The water right charge is \$37.50 per acre of irrigable land, and the farmers are also required to pay an annual maintenance and operation fee which at present amounts to \$2.75 per acre.

MONTANA BLACKFEET PROJECT.

Five Proposed Canal Systems Reclaim 132,000 Acres.

This project, which is being built for the Indian Service, involves the immediate reclamation of 50,000 acres of land in the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, Teton County, Montana, and the ultimate reclamation of 132,000 acres total under five proposed canal systems. The first construction involves the diversion of water from the left bank of Two Medicine River immediately below the confluence of Little Badger Creek, and its conduction to lands in the east-central portion of the Reservation. The lands lie at an elevation of approximately 3,850 feet and range in temperature from 40 degrees below zero to 100 degrees F. The soil is rich sandy loam, producing abundantly with sufficient moisture, the average rainfall being about 16 inches, but varying materially. Some hay and grain and excellent pasturage are produced without irrigation.

The land can be irrigated with little leveling or preparatory work, and excellent crops of grain, alfalfa, potatoes and other vegetables can be produced. The lands to be irrigated by the first system now being constructed lie east of the town of Cut Bank and adjacent to the Great Northern Railway which furnishes transportation facilities. Other stations on the Great Northern Railway from which the lands can be reached are Opal, Seville, Bombay, Blackfeet and Browning. The main canal and a portion of the distribution system of the Two Medicine Unit will probably be completed in time for irrigation season 1911. No entry can be made until formal notice has been given by the Secretary of the Interior, at which time the cost per acre for water right, the size of farm unit and method of filing will be made public.

Opportunities Offered on Irrigated Land in Montana.

MONTANA HUNTLEY PROJECT.

Towns Close Together—Two Transcontinental Railroads—All Towns Near Railroads.

This project contains about 30,000 acres of irrigable land located along the Yellowstone River, in Yellowstone County. As the lands are a part of the ceded strip of the Crow Indian Reservation settlers are required to pay \$4.00 per acre to the Indians—one dollar at the time of entry and seventy-five cents annually for four years, beginning with the second year. In addition to this the Government charges the settler the cost of building the irrigation works, which is \$30.00 per acre, payable \$3.00 per acre per annum for ten years. The payments may be made in fewer installments if desired. A further annual charge of 60 cents per acre for operation and maintenance is made. The first payment of \$4.60 becomes due when the land is filed upon.

Delightful Climate.

The general elevation of this part of Montana is 3,000 feet above sea level, its climate is delightful and the soil varying from light sandy loam to heavy clay produces abundant crops when properly watered. The principal products are alfalfa, forage, cereals, sugar beets, vegetables, apples and small fruits. The farm units vary from 40 to 160 acres, depending upon location, and average 40 acres of irrigable land. The irrigated land in this section is worth from \$75.00 to \$200.00 per acre according to the state of cultivation and the crops grown.

Two transcontinental lines of railroad—the Northern Pacific and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy—traverse the tract its entire length, and eight towns have been laid out on these

lines at intervals of five miles, so that no farm is more than three miles from a shipping point, and the average distance of all farms from a railroad station is only 1½ miles. There is a fine free range country adjoining the project, and the live stock industry affords a permanent home market for alfalfa. The railroads furnish excellent transportation facilities to Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis, Omaha, Denver and nearby cities.

Unusually Good Opportunities.

Schools and churches have been established and the towns offer unusually fine opportunities for professional and business men, manufacturers, laborers, etc. The town lots have been appraised, and may be purchased at the land office at Billings, Montana.

Water to Each Farm.

The engineering works consist of a system of canals having a length of 268 miles, which deliver water to each farm. The headworks, culverts and other structures are of reinforced concrete and the three tunnels with an aggregate length of 2,652 feet are lined with cement. The pumping plant near Ballantine is a novel feature, as the drop of water from the main canal is made to lift a portion of the water to a higher level to supply the High Line canal. Vertical turbines and centrifugal pumps are mounted on the same shaft and the operation is nearly automatic. More than 200 farms under this project are still subject to entry.

MONTANA MILK RIVER PROJECT.

Reclaims 248,000 Acres—Many Towns and Railway Stations in Milk River Valley.

This project contemplates the ultimate reclamation of about 248,000 acres of land in the Milk River Valley between Chinook and Glasgow in Chouteau and Valley counties, Montana. About 50 per cent of this area is public land. The average elevation is 2,200 feet above sea level and the temperature varies from 45 degrees below zero to 100 degrees F. The soil is sandy loam and clay, well adapted to the raising of hay, grain, vegetables, alfalfa, sugar beets and other products of the north temperate zone. The Dodson dam has been completed and from the reservoir water will be diverted into the canals on each side of the river. The Dodson South canal has now been completed and about 10,000 acres of land was irrigated during the season of 1910. This canal covers lands extending from Dodson to Nelson Lake Reservoir, from whence it is expected to construct another canal to cover

lands between that point and Glasgow. There are many towns and railway stations in the Milk River Valley, all being upon the Great Northern Railway, which traverses its entire length.

375 Miles Main Canal.

In addition to the regulation of the discharge of Milk River, the water supply will be supplemented from St. Mary Lakes. The discharge of St. Mary basin will be stored and conducted by a canal 25 miles to the head waters of Milk River. The engineering features involve storage and several diversion dams, 375 miles of main canal and an extensive lateral system. It is expected that following the completion of the Dodson South Canal and the supplying of water to the lands thereunder successive units will be developed in order that additional areas may be irrigated as rapidly as possible.

Inducements for Settlers in Montana.

MONTANA SUN RIVER PROJECT.

Reclaims 276,000 Acres — Grazing Land Included With Farm Units.

The lands under this project are located in Teton, Lewis and Clark, Chouteau and Cascade counties, about 25 miles from Great Falls. Sun River Valley is about 70 miles long and from one to five miles wide. The ultimate development of the project involves the reclamation of 276,000 acres of land. A compact body of 16,000 acres, known as the Fort Shaw Unit, has been opened to entry and is being rapidly settled.

No Brush to Be Cleared.

The soils are sandy loam, clay, adobe, and alluvium. There is no sage or other brush to be cleared. The principal crops are alfalfa, hay, grain, vegetables and sugar beets. The general elevation is 3,700 feet above sea level and the temperature ranges from 40 below to 100 degrees above zero. Fine grazing lands surround the project. The farm units vary from 40 to 160 acres of land. Wherever practicable, a tract of grazing land is included in the farm unit.

The watershed area consists of 850 square miles on Sun River and 290 square miles on Deep

Creek, and the estimated annual run-off is about 700,000 acre-feet. The average annual rainfall on the irrigable area is 12 inches.

Homestead Farms Obtained.

Farms under this project are obtainable under the homestead law, subject to the charges of actual cost of water upon the land. This charge has been fixed at \$3,000 per acre of irrigable land in not more than ten annual installments. At present the operation and maintenance charge is 50 cents per acre per annum, and the sum of \$3.50 per acre is due and payable at the time of making entry.

Villages Close Together.

An interesting feature in connection with this project is the establishment of villages every six miles. In connection with the Fort Shaw Unit already opened the villages of Fort Shaw and Simms have been established and town lots may be purchased at the local land office at Great Falls.

MONTANA-NORTH DAKOTA LOWER YELLOWSTONE PROJECT.

Several Thriving Villages on This Project—Abundance of Lignite Fuel in the Vicinity.

The project provides for the diversion of water from the Yellowstone River at a point 18 miles northeast of Glendive, Montana, and will ultimately irrigate 65,000 acres of land, for 47,000 acres of which the works have been completed and the water is now available. Two-thirds of the lands to be irrigated are in Montana, the balance in North Dakota. The lands are traversed by the line of the Missouri River Railway, grading for which has been completed and trains will be operated over same in the fall of 1910. The lands are also tributary to the Great Northern Railway on the north and the Northern Pacific Railway on the south.

Soils Easily Cultivated.

The general elevation is 1,900 feet above sea level, and the temperature ranges from 30 degrees below to 100 above zero. The soil is a deep, sandy loam, easy to cultivate and very fertile. Alfalfa, the great forage crop of the West, is especially adapted to the soil and climate. Small grains are raised with success and it is believed that sugar beets will be a profitable crop. The crop yields for 1909 were abundant. There are several thriving villages on the project. Minneapolis, St. Paul and local towns fur-

nish markets for the produce. The average rainfall is 16 inches. Surrounding the project is one of the largest and best grazing areas in the United States, providing a fine range for vast numbers of cattle and sheep. An abundance of lignite for fuel is found throughout this section.

The principal engineering features consist of a diversion dam 12 feet high and 700 feet long, 146 miles of canals and the development of 290 horsepower.

Lands \$3 Per Acre.

The building charge has been fixed at \$12.50 per acre of irrigable land, payable in not more than ten annual installments, each not less than \$1.25 per acre. The annual charge for maintenance and operation is \$1.00 per acre. The lands have practically all been filed on but as the farm unit has been fixed at 80 acres many of the settlers will be obliged to relinquish a portion of their holdings. In addition to these relinquishments the irrigable railroad lands are on the market and may be purchased at \$3.00 per acre. Private lands may also be purchased at prices varying from \$15.00 to \$25.00 per acre and considering quality of land, location and productiveness, are very low priced.

Opportunities Offered on Irrigated Land — Nevada, Nebraska, Wyoming.

NEBRASKA-WYOMING NORTH PLATTE PROJECT.

150 Miles of Canals — Capacity of Reservoir, 1,025 Feet — Watershed, 12,000 Square Miles.

This project is located about 100 miles north of Cheyenne, Wyoming, and extends along the North Platte River. About 80,000 acres of land practically all of which has been filed upon will be supplied with water in 1910. The land is tributary to the Chicago and Northwestern, Burlington and Missouri River, and Union Pacific Railroads. The average elevation is 4,100 feet above sea level, and the temperature ranges from 25 degrees below to 100 degrees above zero. The average annual rainfall on the irrigable area is about 15 inches.

Soil Very Fertile.

The soil is a fertile, sandy loam, quite free from alkali, and requiring $2\frac{1}{2}$ acre-feet of water per acre per annum. Alfalfa is the principal crop, but cereals, sugar beets and potatoes are successfully grown. Excellent range country borders the irrigable lands in Wyoming.

The farm unit has been fixed at 80 acres, and the building charge is \$45 per acre. There will be an annual charge for operation and maintenance after the second year. All accrued installments must be paid at the time of entry. The watershed area is 12,000 square miles, and

the estimated annual run-off of watershed at Pathfinder dam is 1,500,000 acre-feet.

Canal 150 Miles Long.

The principal engineering features consist of a storage dam forming what is known as The Pathfinder Reservoir on the North Platte River, about 50 miles southwest of Caspar, Wyoming, a diversion dam 150 miles down the river at Whalen, Wyoming, and the interstate canal 150 miles long. The Pathfinder dam is a concrete rubble masonry arch 218 feet high and 432 feet long on top. It is completed and the reservoir has a capacity of 1,025,000 acre-feet. The diversion dam at Whalen is a reinforced concrete weir 25 feet high and 300 feet long. A diversion dam is also planned to be constructed at Guernsey, Wyoming, for diverting water into a canal to cover lands in Goshen Hole, in eastern Wyoming and western Nebraska, which are now withdrawn from entry.

The lands in Wyoming must be filed on at the land office at Cheyenne, Wyoming, and those in Nebraska at the land office at Alliance, Nebraska.

NEVADA TRUCKEE-CARSON PROJECT.

Canals, 600 Miles — Irrigates 260,000 Acres — Contains Several Storage Reservoirs — Homesteads Open to Entry.

This project is located in western Nevada, in Churchill, Lyon and Storey counties, Townships 17 to 20 North, Ranges 17 to 31 East, M. D. M. The first unit of the project was opened in 1907 and lands are now subject to homestead entry. In addition to the land office filing fee each settler is required to pay \$3 per acre annually for ten years, without interest on deferred payments. An annual maintenance fee of 60 cents per acre is charged in addition. The first payment of \$3.60 per acre must be paid at the time of filing on the land. The farm unit is 80 acres.

Three Feet Depth Water Required.

The climate in this valley is healthful and mild. The elevation above sea level is about 4,000 feet, and the temperature ranges from zero to 112 degrees F. It is so dry, however, that the extremes, which seldom occur, are not injurious. The average rainfall on the irrigable area is 4 inches per annum. The soil is sandy loam, clay loam, and volcanic ash, requiring 3 acre-feet of water per annum for each acre. The valley will produce every variety of crop grown in the north temperate zone. Alfalfa, wheat, barley, and oats grow luxuriantly, and corn is also a profitable

crop. Apples, pears, peaches, apricots, cherries, potatoes and garden vegetables do well and find a ready market in the nearby mining towns. The Southern Pacific and Nevada and California Railroads traverse the tract and furnish transportation to the markets of the country.

The watershed area is 3,450 square miles, the annual rainfall on the watershed, 25 inches, and the estimated run-off, 1,000,000 acre-feet.

Homesteads Open to Entry.

A dam has been built on Truckee River, near Wadsworth, to turn the flow of the stream into a canal 31 miles long, which carries the waters to Carson River. Here a diversion dam turns the waters as needed into two main canals. The first unit of this project, which is now complete, involves more than 600 miles of canals and laterals, 50,000 feet of dikes and the dams on Truckee and Carson Rivers. The project in its entirety will irrigate about 260,000 acres of land and will involve the construction of several storage reservoirs and the development of power. A limited number of homesteads are at present open to entry.

Irrigated Lands in New Mexico and Texas.

NEW MEXICO CARLSBAD PROJECT.

Principal Crops, Peaches, Pears, Apples, Cherries, Small Fruits, Alfalfa, Cotton and Garden Truck.

The principal works under the Carlsbad project include the reconstruction of canals and storage reservoirs on Pecos River, in Eddy County, which were built to irrigate about 20,000 acres of land. These lands are all in private ownership, but several thousand acres are included in excess holdings and may be purchased. The price of these lands varies from \$20 to \$60 per acre. The cost of water right is \$31 per acre, payable in ten annual installments, and the annual maintenance and operation fee is \$1.35 per acre.

The general elevation is 3,100 feet above sea level, and the temperature ranges from zero to 110 degrees above. The soil is a light, sandy

alluvium, and very fertile. The principal crops in the valley are peaches, pears, apples, cherries, small fruits, alfalfa, cotton, sweet potatoes, celery and garden truck. Fodder, corn, cane and milo maize produce good crops. Stock raising is very profitable, owing to the extensive range lands on the east and west. The Santa Fe Railway furnishes transportation facilities to nearby markets and to Denver and Chicago.

The watershed area is 22,000 square miles, the average annual rainfall on watershed area is 16 inches, and the estimated annual run-off, 150,000 acre-feet. The average annual rainfall on the irrigable area is 15 inches.

NEW MEXICO HONDO PROJECT.

Fertile Alluvium Soil Growing Alfalfa, Corn, Fruits and Vegetables in Abundance.

The Hondo project provides for the diversion and storage of the flood waters from Hondo River, a tributary of the Pecos, to irrigate 10,000 acres of land in Chaves County, near Roswell. The lands are all in private ownership, but excess holdings may be purchased at reasonable prices. The general elevation is 3,750 feet above sea level, and the temperature ranges from 0 to 100 degrees above zero. The soil is a fertile

alluvium and requires 2½ acre-feet of water per acre per annum. Alfalfa, corn, fruits and vegetables produce abundantly when properly watered. The Santa Fe Railway furnishes transportation facilities.

The watershed area is 1,037 square miles, the average annual rainfall on watershed is 17 inches, and the estimated annual run-off is 40,000 acre-feet.

NEW MEXICO-TEXAS RIO GRANDE PROJECT.

Reservoir 190 Feet Deep at Lower End — Dam 265 Feet High, 45 Miles Long, With Storage Capacity of 2,538,000 Acre-Feet.

This project contemplates the reclamation of 185,000 acres of land, 110,000 of which are in New Mexico, 45,000 in Texas, and 25,000 in Mexico, which are provided for by the Treaty proclaimed January 16, 1907.

Connects With Old Canal.

The Leasburg dam for the first unit of the Rio Grande project is completed, diverting water for 25,000 acres in Mesilla Valley. It is of concrete, 609 feet long, with sluice and head gates. From the diversion dam six miles of canal were constructed to connect with the old Las Cruces Canal.

Reservoir 45 Miles Long.

The Engle dam, which is planned to be constructed opposite the Rio Grande, opposite Engle, will be rubble concrete gravity type, 265 feet high, 1,480 feet long on top, and will create a reservoir 190 feet deep at its lower end and 45 miles long with a storage capacity of 2,538,000

acre-feet. Work is being prosecuted rapidly. The valley has good railroad facilities and contains many thriving towns, of which El Paso, Texas, is the metropolis.

Requires 2½ Feet Water.

The general elevation is 3,700 feet above sea level and the temperature ranges from zero to 100 degrees above. The average annual rainfall on the irrigable area is 9.5 inches. The soil is a fertile alluvium, requiring 2½ acre-feet of water per acre per annum. It produces abundant crops when sufficient water is applied, the principal products being alfalfa, corn, fruit, vegetables and melons.

Watershed 37,000 Square Miles.

The watershed area is 37,000 square miles; the average annual rainfall on watershed is unknown, but the estimated annual run-off is 800,000 acre-feet.

Opportunities Given on Irrigated Lands in North Dakota.

NORTH DAKOTA PUMPING PROJECTS.

Pumps Run by Power Obtained From Lignite Coal — Pumps on Floating Barges.

The Government has two pumping projects in western North Dakota which raise water from the Missouri River to irrigate bench lands which cannot be reached by feasible gravity systems.

Williston Project—The initial unit of this project includes about 8,000 acres of bench and valley lands surrounding Williston, but the system may be enlarged to cover 12,000 acres. The general elevation is 1,875 feet above sea level, and the temperature ranges from 45 degrees below to 107 degrees above zero. The soil of the bottom lands is a heavy clay, but the bench lands are a rich, sandy loam, requiring 2 acre-feet of water per acre per annum. The principal crops grown are wheat, flax and oats. The supply of oats is always far short of the demand.

For Winter Feed.

Alfalfa is profitable grown for winter feed, and sugar beets are likely to become an important crop. Small fruits do well and dairy farms and market gardens are needed. The State experiment farm, near Williston, is of assistance in demonstrating the value and methods of irrigation to the farmers.

Government Townsite.

The main line of the Great Northern Railroad passes through Williston, which is the distributing point for a large area north and south of it. Land has been reserved for a Government townsite about eight miles north of Williston. A daily rural delivery is maintained over the project.

The building charge on this project has been fixed at \$38.00 per acre of irrigable land, payable in not more than ten annual installments, each not less than \$3.80 per acre. An additional annual charge of 70 cents per acre is also required for operation and maintenance, and 50 cents per acre-foot of water actually pumped and delivered for irrigation in any one year. The first installment of \$4.50 per acre is due and payable at the time of filing water right application.

Power From Lignite Coal.

The engineering features are unique. On account of the low fall of the river gravity canals were not feasible, and pumping was resorted to with power generated with lignite coal, vast deposits of which are found in this vicinity, on Government land. The power plant is located near one of the coal outcrops, the fuel being mined and delivered by gravity to the boilers. The power is converted to electricity and transmitted to the various pumping stations, some of which are 28 miles distant. On account of the unstable character of the river banks the pumps have been placed on floating barges connected to the shore by flexible pipes. The water is pumped to settling basins from which canals carry it over the lands.

Power Distributed 28 Miles.

Buford-Trenton Project — This project embraces about 12,500 acres of bench and bottom lands bordering the north bank of the Missouri River for about twenty miles east of the Montana-North Dakota State line, and lying along the Great Northern Railroad. Power for the pumps on this project is developed at the main power station at Williston, and is transmitted electrically over a transmission line 28 miles long.

Required to Sell.

The climate and crop conditions are practically the same as those at Williston. Practically all the land is in private ownership, but farmers owning more than 160 acres are required to sell their excess holdings, and farms can be bought at from \$15.00 to \$25.00 per acre.

Grazing Land Included.

The farm unit for public lands is from 40 to 80 acres of irrigable land, depending upon location, and wherever practicable a tract of grazing land has been included in the farm unit bringing the total up to 120 or 160 acres. The building, operation and maintenance charge and charge for water actually pumped are the same as under the Williston project.

OREGON UMATILLA PROJECT.

Climatic Conditions Favorable for Early Ripening and Marketing of Small Fruits —Bees Very Profitable.

The Umatilla project is located 190 miles east of Portland, Oregon, in Umatilla County, and contains about 25,000 acres of irrigable land bordering upon Columbia River immediately east of Umatilla River. Water is now available for

15,000 acres principally in private ownership. Some excellent homesteads, however, yet remain open to entry. Lands may be purchased from settlers having holdings in excess of 160 acres. In the spring of 1911 the fourth unit of about

Oregon and California Irrigated Lands.

5,000 acres with a large number of good homesteads was opened to entry. The farm unit on public lands is limited to 10 or 20 acres.

Building Charges.

The total building charge is \$60 per acre, and the annual operation and maintenance at present is \$1.30 per acre. The building charge may be paid in not more than ten annual payments, each not less than \$6 per acre. With all new entries, or water right applications, payment must be made of all accumulated charges.

Very Fine Honey Produced.

The land to be irrigated all lies below an elevation of 600 feet above sea level. Climatic conditions are extremely favorable for the early ripening and marketing of small fruits, for which the soil is especially suited, as well as for the raising of all kinds of deciduous fruits. Alfalfa is profitably grown, but the land is too valuable for pasture crops. Hogs and poultry raising pay well, and bee colonies are very profitable, the honey being exceptionally fine. Not only is the land fertile in a high degree, and the climate such as will permit of the raising of high-priced crops, but the transportation facilities are of the best. In addition to the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company's line, which skirts the western end of the project, and the Spokane

branch, running through the northern portion, there will be available the Columbia River, which, as soon as the Celilo Locks, now under construction, are completed, will afford open navigation to Portland and Astoria. The Northern Pacific has built a line of railroad from Pasco to Portland, on the north bank of the Columbia.

Watershed 1,610 Square Miles.

The watershed area is 1,610 square miles, the average rainfall on watershed 20 inches, and the estimated annual run-off 530,000 acre-feet. The average annual rainfall on the irrigable area is 9 inches.

Distributing Canals 133 Miles.

The engineering works include a storage reservoir having a capacity of 50,000 acre-feet, which is supplied with water by an inlet canal from the Umatilla River. There are 133 miles of distributing canals. A by-pass canal has been constructed through which water may be turned from the inlet canal directly into the distributing system without passing through the reservoir.

Opportunities for Business.

There are good opportunities for merchants, mechanics and professional men in the towns of Hermiston, Umatilla and Echo, which are growing rapidly.

OREGON-CALIFORNIA KLAMATH PROJECT.

To Be Reclaimed, 127,000 Acres, Improving Lake and Swamp Bottoms.

The Klamath project contemplates the reclamation of 127,000 acres of land situated in Klamath County, Oregon, and Modoc and Siskiyou counties, California. The plans involve, in addition to the irrigation of the valley lands, the reclamation by drainage and future irrigation of a portion of the Lower Klamath and Tule Lakes, lands which are now either swamp or lake bottoms. Practically all the uplands, which include the greater part of the project, are held in private ownership, much being in large holdings which, under the terms of the Reclamation Act, must be subdivided into tracts of not to exceed 160 acres, as this is the maximum area for which water can be furnished to individual owners. The public lands under the project, which include a large portion of the lake and swamp areas, are at present withdrawn from entry. When these are restored to entry homesteaders may file applications for available lands.

Potatoes an Important Crop.

The general elevation of the irrigable area is 4,100 feet above sea level, and the temperature ranges from 5 degrees below zero to 100 degrees above. The soil is exceedingly fertile, being decomposed basalt with rich deposits on the lake bottoms. The duty of water is 1.8 acre-feet per acre per annum. The principal crops grown are alfalfa, wheat, oats, barley, rye, vegetables, and some deciduous fruits. Potatoes are an impor-

tant crop, the yield and quality being excellent. The climate is especially adapted to dairying and stock raising and forage crops grow to perfection.

The principal town is Klamath Falls, located on Link River, and having about 2,500 inhabitants. Other towns in the valley are Merrill, situated near Tule Lake, Bonanza, on Lost River, within the so-called Upper Project, and several villages. The California and Northwestern Railway, a branch of the Southern Pacific road, is now built through the project, and affords transportation for the farm products to Portland, San Francisco and other coast markets.

Watershed 3,700 Square Miles.

The entire watershed area is 3,700 square miles, and the estimated run-off, 1,700,000 acre-feet. The annual average rainfall on the watershed area is 20 inches, but the rainfall on the irrigable area is only 15 inches.

Maintenance 75 Cents Per Acre.

The building charge for the first unit of this project has been fixed at \$30 per acre of irrigable land, and the operation and maintenance charge at present is 75 cents per acre each year. All installments for building and operation and maintenance, each \$3.75 per acre, then due, must be paid at the time of making water right application.

Opportunities in South Dakota and Utah Irrigated Land.

SOUTH DAKOTA BELLE FOURCHE PROJECT.

Reclamation of 102,000 Acres Contemplated—Little North of the Black Hills.

When completed this project will reclaim about 102,000 acres of land lying north and northeast of the Black Hills, in Butte and Meade counties, South Dakota. Only part of this land has been filled on. Water is now available for about 47,000 acres. There is a large amount of land in private ownership which, on account of the limit of the individual water supply to 160 acres, is offered for sale at from \$20 to \$30 per acre, depending upon improvements and location. The farm unit on public lands is 80 acres, except within two miles of townsites, where it is 40 acres. Settlers are required to pay a building charge of \$30 per acre, and an annual charge of 40 cents to 60 cents per acre for operation and maintenance.

Excellent Market in Black Hills.

The average elevation is 2,800 feet above sea level. The climate is delightful, with little snow in winter, the temperature ranging from 20 degrees below to 95 degrees above zero. As in other parts of the arid region, the sensible temperature does not vary so much, owing to the dryness of the atmosphere. The soil is about equally divided between clay loam and sandy loam, exceedingly fertile and free from excessive alkali. Fruits, such as apples, cherries, plums, and small fruits, do well, especially on the higher portions of the project near the bluffs, and potatoes can be raised on the south side of the river, where the soil is more sandy. The main crop, however, is alfalfa and native hay, which

is in great demand for winter feed, the great number of cattle and sheep summer pastured on the open range surrounding the project creating a constant demand for alfalfa. All the fruits and vegetables that can be raised on the project can be sold at the mining camps in the Black Hills. The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad passes through the town of Belle Fourche, which is one of the largest live stock shipping points in the United States. This road has also built a line through the center of the project on which the new towns of Fruitdale, Nisland, and Newell are rapidly coming to the front.

Reservoir Makes Largest Lake in the State.

The engineering work on this project involves the construction of one of the largest earth embankments in the country, which is being built in a depression between two hills, and is now nearly finished. It will be 115 feet high, 20 feet wide on top, and more than a mile long. The reservoir thus created will be filled with water by an inlet canal from the Belle Fourche River and will be the largest lake in the State.

The reservoir is being used for the storage of sufficient water for 50,000 acres during the season of 1910.

The watershed area is 4,300 square miles, the average annual rainfall on watershed 20 to 30 inches, and the estimated annual run-off 400,000 acre-feet.

UTAH STRAWBERRY VALLEY PROJECT.

Water Carried Through Mountains by Tunnel Four Miles Long.

This project provides for the irrigation of about 60,000 acres of land in Utah and Wasatch counties, on the eastern shore of Utah Lake. The water supply will be obtained from a storage reservoir which is being built in Strawberry Valley, about 30 miles east of the irrigable area. By means of a tunnel four miles long the stored waters will be carried through the mountains and emptied into Spanish Fork, from which a canal 18 to 20 miles long will convey them to the irrigable area. Power created from the high line canal is now transmitted electrically to the tunnel for drilling and later will be utilized to pump water to lands above the gravity system, and for drainage of low-lying lands.

The lands have an elevation of about 4,600 feet and the temperature ranges from 10 degrees below to 95 degrees above zero. The soil is a

sandy loam and gravel, with a deep black soil in the bottom lands, and is exceedingly fertile. Alfalfa, hay, cereals, sugar beets, fruits and vegetables are grown. Settlers are getting ready to plant orchards as soon as water is available. The lands are all in private ownership and existing canals are being enlarged to form part of the Government system. It is possible to purchase lands at reasonable prices from present owners.

Artesian Water.

The watershed area is 200 square miles, the annual rainfall on watershed 45 inches, and the estimated annual run-off 125,000 acre-feet. This valley has one of the finest domestic water supplies in the West, artesian water being found at no great depth.

Fruit Raising on the Irrigated Lands of Washington.

WASHINGTON OKANOGAN PROJECT.

In Twenty Years of History Never a Failure of Fruit Crop From Frost.

This project is designed to supply water to 10,000 acres of land in Okanogan County, Washington. The soil is volcanic ash, sand and gravel, and is very fertile. Grain, hay, fruit, nuts and vegetables are grown, but the principal crop is apples. The elevation of the land is about 1,000 feet above sea level.

Never a Failure of Fruits.

The temperature ranges from 10 degrees below to 105 degrees above zero. In the history of twenty years of fruit growing in the valley frost has never injured the crops, and there has never been a failure with apples, peaches, plums, prunes, apricots, pears, cherries, nectarines, grapes or any variety of small berries grown there.

Excess Lands for Sale.

On account of the possibilities of high development in this section the farm unit has been fixed at 40 acres. The building charge is \$65 per

acre of irrigable land, and the operation and maintenance charge at present amounts to \$1.50 per acre per annum. The lands are all entered, but excess holdings may be purchased at from \$150 to \$300 per acre.

Dam 60 Feet High, 1,000 Feet Long.

One of the interesting engineering features is a storage dam 60 feet high and 1,000 feet long, which has been built by the hydraulic fill process. A railroad connecting with the Great Northern at Oroville is being built down the valley of the Okanogan to the Columbia River. This will give the project excellent transportation facilities.

Watershed 150 Square Miles.

The watershed area is 150 square miles, the average annual rainfall on watershed 17 inches and the estimated annual run-off 30,000 acre-feet. The annual rainfall on the irrigable area is 8 inches.

WASHINGTON YAKIMA PROJECT.

To Store Water for 460,000 Acres—Lands Valued at \$300 to \$1,000 per Acre for Fruit Raising.

On the eastern side of the Cascade Mountains, in Washington, is a succession of valleys in the drainage of the Yakima River. It is estimated that with storage the water supply is sufficient for about 460,000 acres of land. Storage is being provided by erecting dams at the outlets of several mountain lakes, the capacity of which when ultimately developed, will total 930,000 acre-feet. The development of a comprehensive system of irrigation in Yakima Valley will be accomplished by the successive construction of several units of a general project, the work being gradually extended to embrace the entire irrigable area.

Lands Worth From \$300 to \$1,000 Per Acre.

Teton Unit—The lands under this unit are in Yakima County, near the city of North Yakima. The engineering features are difficult and expensive. For 12 miles the main canal is excavated along the steep sides of the Teton Canyon, and in five places the canyon walls are tunneled, the total length of the tunnels being more than two miles. The lands to be irrigated are rolling, and the distribution system will also be expensive. In order to replace in the Naches River the water needed to supply prior appropriations, it was necessary for the Government to construct storage works at Bumping Lake, Wash., on the headwaters of that stream. The lands, embracing somewhat over 35,000 acres, are nearly all in private ownership, and the land-owners are confident that the results will justify the expenditures, as the lands in the vicinity,

not more favorably situated for fruit raising, range in value from \$300 to \$1,000 per acre. The elevation is from 1,300 to 2,100 feet above sea level and the temperature ranges from 21 below zero to 102 degrees above. The soil is a volcanic ash, exceedingly fertile, and although a great variety of crops could be grown the lands are so valuable that it is probable the principal crops will be fruit and hops. The lands are tributary to the Northern Pacific Railway which has North Yakima for its nearest station to the unit. Flood water is being delivered on a rental basis to about 2,000 acres and additional areas will be irrigated in 1911. The cost of water right has not yet been determined.

Sunnyside Unit—The first unit of this system is now available for 11,590 acres of land in addition to the 40,000 acres under the old canal. The cost of water right is \$52 per acre, payable in not more than ten annual installments, and the operation and maintenance charge at present is 95 cents per acre of irrigable land. Work on the system consists of the enlargement and extension of the existing Sunnyside Canal, which was purchased by the Government. The extension of this system will cover more than 50,000 acres of new land. The project lies in Yakima and Benton counties, and embraces the towns of Parker, Zillah, Outlook, Sunnyside, Granger, Grandview, Belma, Mabton and Prosser. The average elevation is 760 feet above sea level and the temperature ranges from 21 below zero to 110 degrees above.

Attractions of Wyoming on the Irrigated Lands.

Three Feet of Water.

The soil is deep volcanic ash and gravel, and requires three acre-feet of water per acre per annum. The farm unit is 40 and 80 acres of irrigable land. Forage, hops, vegetables and fruits are grown. The orchards of Yakima Valley are famous for their yields of fine fruits.

Notice Given of Opening.

Wapato Unit—The irrigable lands under this unit are in the Yakima Indian Reservation. There are about 116,000 acres susceptible of irrigation, 15,000 acres of which are now receiving water during high water periods through canal systems constructed by the Indians. The soil and transportation facilities are excellent. For the reclamation of these lands, the plans provide for the enlargement of the old and new reservation canals which were built with tribal funds, the building of other canals and laterals, and the storage of over 200,000 acre-feet of water in

Yakima lakes. Due notice of a formal opening will be made by the Secretary of the Interior through the public press.

In Market Later.

Kittitas Unit—This unit contemplates the irrigation of land in the vicinity of Ellensburg. A canal 90 miles long will bring water from the Yakima River just above Easton. The growing season is somewhat shorter here than in the lower valleys, but the lands are well adapted to diversified farming. This is the dairying section of eastern Washington and the soil and climate are favorable for the growing of cereals, timothy, vegetables and winter apples. Construction work has not begun on this unit.

West Bank Columbia River.

Benton Unit—The lands under this project lie on the west bank of the Columbia River, from Kennewick to Priest Rapids. Work has not yet commenced on this unit.

WYOMING SHOSHONE PROJECT.

Has Highest Dam in the World — Elevation From Bed Rock, 328.4 Feet.

The project involves the construction of an impounding dam at the head of the canyon of the Shoshone River in northern Wyoming and the diversion of the waters for the irrigation of about 155,000 acres of land. This dam, the highest in the world, was completed in the winter of 1909-1910. Fifteen thousand acres were opened to entry in 1908 and a similar area was opened May 22, 1909, and so rapidly have these lands been taken up that work is now being pushed on the third unit of a similar area.

Climate Very Delightful.

The elevation is about 4,500 feet above sea level, and the temperature ranges from 20 below to 95 degrees above zero. The climate is dry and delightful and the soil of light, sandy and clay loams, produces abundantly when water is applied. Alfalfa, hay, wheat, oats, barley and vegetables can be grown; also potatoes, sugar beets and fruits. Large numbers of cattle and sheep are pastured on the surrounding ranges during the greater part of the year, but require feeding in the winter months, so that there is always a good home market for hay. Hog and poultry raising are also very profitable.

Annual Maintenance \$1 Per Acre.

The farm unit varies from 40 to 80 acres of irrigable land. The building charge is \$46.00 per acre of irrigable land, payable in ten annual installments. The annual maintenance and operation charge at present is \$1.00 per acre, one-tenth of the building charge and one year's maintenance charge, or \$5.60 per acre, are due at the time of filing. All new entries must be accompanied by payment of the charges for operation and maintenance which have accumulated since 1909.

The tract is traversed by the Chicago, Bur-

lington and Quincy Railroad, and has good transportation facilities to the big markets of the Mississippi Valley, Denver, and the Pacific Coast.

Watershed 1,380 Square Miles.

The watershed area is 1,380 square miles, the average annual rainfall on watershed 15 inches, and the estimated annual run-off is 1,000,000 acre-feet. The rainfall on the irrigable area is from 6 to 10 inches.

Highest Dam Known.

Considerable interest attaches to the engineering work on this project, as the Shoshone dam is the highest structure of its kind in the world. It is 328.4 feet high from bed rock to top of parapet walls, 108 feet thick on the bottom and only 200 feet long on top. The reservoir created by it has an area of 6,600 acres and a capacity of 456,000 acre-feet. The diversion dam, which turns the waters of the river through a tunnel 3 1-3 miles long into the main canal, is a reinforced concrete masonry structure 18 feet high and 400 feet long.

Several Flourishing Towns.

Four flourishing towns, Cody, Garland, Powell and Ralston, are located on the project. They contain schools, churches, banks, newspapers, manufacturing establishments, hotels, stores, etc., and offer opportunities for professional and business men and artisans.

Timber and Coal.

The surrounding mountains are covered with spruce and fir and supply the farmers with timber and the stockmen with summer range. Coal mines located in the vicinity supply cheap fuel for domestic and manufacturing purposes. Well water of good quality is found at depths varying from 30 to 50 feet.

Conditions Under Which Settler Can Get Irrigated Land.

REGULATIONS RELATING TO METHODS BY WHICH HOMESTEAD MAY BE OBTAINED ON RECLAIMED LAND.

Homestead Entries.

1. Q. In what way can public land be taken under the Reclamation Act?

A. The only way in which land can be taken is under the terms of the homestead law, which requires actual residence and cultivation.

2. Q. Can I take up a homestead under the Reclamation Act and obtain title when I am earning a living in a nearby city?

A. You cannot obtain a homestead unless you live on the land and make it your home. Occasional absence is allowable, if some good reason is given, but you cannot live elsewhere and claim a homestead.

3. Q. Is it necessary for me to live on the land more than once in six months?

A. Yes; actual and continuous residence is required by law; you must establish your home on the land and live there for the full term required.

4. Q. Must I move onto the land at once?

A. You are given six months from the time of making your entry to establish residence, and before the end of that time you must be actually living on the ground.

5. Q. Is it sufficient to erect an ordinary claim shanty, with one door and window?

A. No; the claim shanty and nominal residence which may have sufficed under some conditions will not be sufficient on the irrigable land. An actual home, where you sleep and take your meals habitually and the cultivation of a part of your claim, will be required.

6. Q. Can I enter 160 acres and then sell off part of it?

A. You can obtain title only to a certain piece of land, which may be from 10 to 160 acres, and you can not convey any title to this or to any portion of it until final certificate has issued to your entry. Under certain conditions you may relinquish or give up a portion of it, and in that event some other person can make a new homestead entry, but you cannot transfer to him any rights or privileges, and he must begin his term of residence as required in the case of a new entry.

7. Q. Must I live on the land if water is not available?

A. Yes; after you make your homestead entry you must comply with the terms of the homestead law. No excuse will be accepted because of lack of water; if lands are entered before water is ready there is a presumption that the person making the entry does it for speculative purposes rather than for an actual home.

8. Q. What is the area of the farm unit on the project?

A. One hundred and sixty acres.

9. Q. When can I ascertain the limit for which water may be obtained under a project?

A. Under section 4 of the Reclamation Act the Secretary of the Interior will give public notice of the lands irrigable and limit of area per entry, "which limit shall represent the acreage which, in the opinion of the Secretary, may be reasonably required for the support of a family upon the lands in question." This notice is usually given during the season preceding that during which water is to be furnished.

10. Q. What assurance is there that the land which I enter will be irrigated?

A. You can have no assurance that the land will be irrigated until public notice has been given. If you enter in advance of the public notice, you make a speculative entry, wholly at your own risk, and without any guaranty or safeguard that water will be supplied, and with a reasonable, probability that you may lose your homestead right.

11. Q. How will the notice be given?

A. Through the public press. When the

adjustment of entries to the farm units is necessary, the register and receiver of the local land office will give notice by posting in the local land office, by publication, and by mailing special notice by registered mail to every person who may have made entry to the farm unit.

12. Q. If a homestead entry is made before the issuance of the public notice as to the area of the farm unit, will the entryman be permitted to prove up as to the entire tract?

A. No. When the farm unit is established, notice will be sent to the various entrymen informing them of the fact and that they will be required to cut down their holdings to the limit decided upon by the Secretary of the Interior as sufficient for the support of a family, and giving them the option of selecting such part of the land as they may prefer and amending their entries accordingly; or in case they fail to make such selection, the United States will make it for them and cancel the remainder of the entry.

13. Q. Where the entryman is in default as to the payment of any annual installment, will his relinquishment relieve the land of the charge against it?

A. No. The annual charge is not a rental obligation, and a succeeding entryman takes the land burdened with whatever charges may have been duly levied against it and not paid or discharged by his predecessor.

14. Q. What is the effect of a relinquishment of an entry made under the Reclamation Act?

A. The cancellation of an entry, whether by relinquishment or otherwise, carries with it the forfeiture of all claim to the water right. When the land is re-entered the water right that is appurtenant to the land inures to the second entryman, who is obliged to pay all charges then due or afterwards apportioned against the tract.

15. Q. What are farm unit plats?

A. Farm unit plats are township plats approved by the Secretary of the Interior, showing the subdivision of land under reclamation projects, and the number of acres of irrigable land contained in each farm unit or separate tract of private land. They will be on file at the local land offices and at the offices of the Reclamation Service, after the issuance of the public notice provided by the Reclamation Act.

16. Q. How much water will be furnished for the land?

A. Such amount as may be available from the works controlled by the United States not to exceed the amount necessary for the proper irrigation of the same. The quantity will be duly announced for each project when the Secretary of the Interior gives the public notice under section 4 of the act.

Desert-Land Entries.

17. Q. May a desert-land entryman or his assignee apply for a government water right?

A. Yes; but he must live on the land or in the neighborhood and relinquish to the United States any land in the entry exceeding 160 acres.

18. Q. Will the time for making final proof on desert-land entries be extended?

A. Yes; his entry becomes subject to the provisions of the Reclamation Act as to residence, payments, etc.

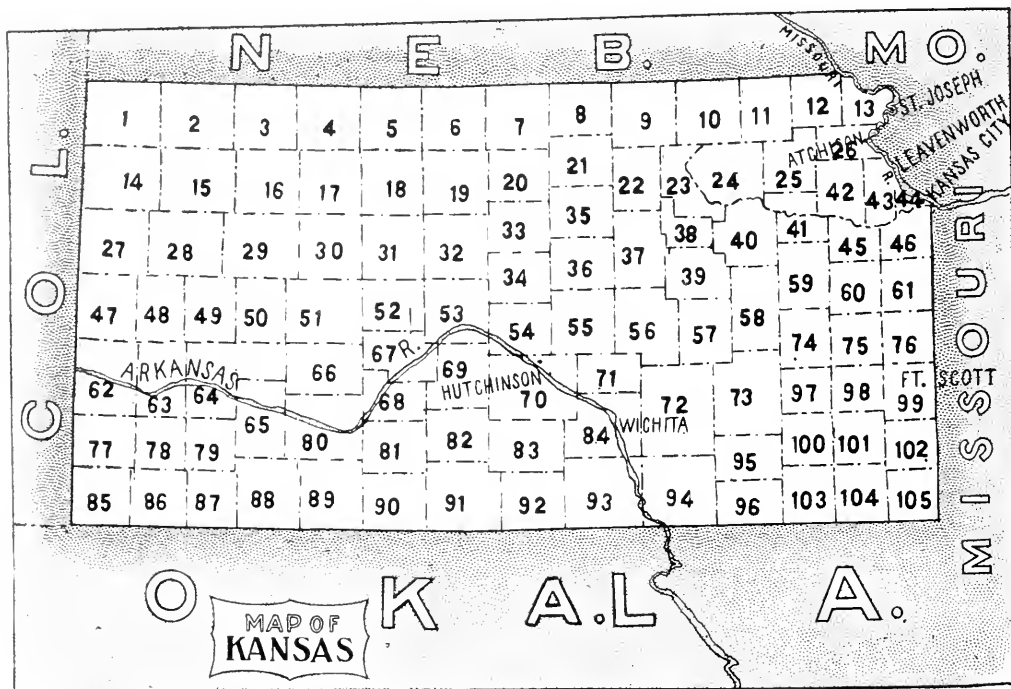
About Units.

Units differ in size. On very favorable land it may be ten and twenty acres. On other lands more.

To show what these irrigated projects are, where located and various facts about them, we give the Reclamation map herewith and reproduce much of the literature employed by the government in describing each one.

STATE AND THE 103 COUNTIES OF KANSAS

With Their Boundaries



LOCATION AND POPULATION OF KANSAS COUNTIES

Location and Population

of

KANSAS COUNTIES

Loca-
tion
COUNTIES Pop.
1910

1.....	Cheyenne..	4,218
2.....	Rawlins..	6,380
3.....	Decatur..	8,976
4.....	Norton..	11,611
5.....	Phillips..	14,150
6.....	Smith..	15,365
7.....	Jewell..	18,118
8.....	Republic..	17,147
9.....	Washington..	20,229
10.....	Marshall..	23,880
11.....	Nemaha..	19,072
12.....	Brown..	21,314
13.....	Doniphan..	14,422
14.....	Sherman..	4,519
15.....	Thomas..	5,455
16.....	Sheridan..	5,651
17.....	Graham..	8,700
18.....	Rooks..	11,282
19.....	Osborne..	12,827
20.....	Mitchell..	14,081

Loca.	County	Pop.
21.....	Cloud..	18,388
22.....	Clay..	15,251
23.....	Riley..	15,283
24.....	Pottawatomie..	17,522
25.....	Jackson..	16,861
26.....	Atchison..	28,107
27.....	Wallace..	2,759
28.....	Logan..	4,210
29.....	Gove..	6,014
30.....	Trego..	5,398
31.....	Ellis..	12,170
32.....	Russell..	10,800
33.....	Lincoln..	10,142
34.....	Ellsworth..	10,444
35.....	Ottawa..	11,811
36.....	Saline..	20,338
37.....	Dickinson..	21,361
38.....	Geary..	12,681
39.....	Morris..	12,397
40.....	Wabunsee..	12,721
41.....	Shawnee..	61,874
42.....	Jefferson..	15,826
43.....	Leavenworth..	41,267
44.....	Wyandotte..	100,068
45.....	Douglas..	21,524
46.....	Johnson..	18,288
47.....	Greeley..	1,335
48.....	Wichita..	136,060
49.....	Scott..	3,017

Loca.	County	Pop.
50.....	Lane..	2,603
51.....	Ness..	5,883
52.....	Rush..	7,826
53.....	Barton..	17,846
54.....	Rice..	15,106
55.....	McPherson..	21,521
56.....	Marion..	22,415
57.....	Chase..	7,527
58.....	Lyon..	24,927
59.....	Osage..	19,903
60.....	Franklin..	20,884
61.....	Miami..	20,030
62.....	Hamilton..	3,360
63.....	Kearney..	3,206
64.....	Finney..	6,908
65.....	Gray..	3,121
66.....	Hodgeman..	2,930
67.....	Pawnee..	8,859
68.....	Edwards..	7,033
69.....	Stafford..	12,510
70.....	Reno..	37,853
71.....	Harvey..	19,200
72.....	Butler..	23,059
73.....	Greenwood..	16,660
74.....	Coffey..	15,205
75.....	Anderson..	13,829
76.....	Linn..	14,735
77.....	Stanton..	1,034
78.....	Grant..	1,087

Loca.	County	Pop.
79.....	Haskell..	993
80.....	Ford..	11,393
81.....	Kiowa..	6,174
82.....	Pratt..	11,156
83.....	Kingman..	13,386
84.....	Sedgwick..	73,095
85.....	Morton..	1,333
86.....	Stevens..	2,453
87.....	Seward..	4,091
88.....	Meade..	5,055
89.....	Clark..	4,093
90.....	Comanche..	3,281
91.....	Barber..	9,916
92.....	Harper..	14,784
93.....	Sumner..	30,654
94.....	Crowley..	31,790
95.....	Elk..	10,128
96.....	Chautauqua..	11,420
97.....	Woodson..	9,450
98.....	Allen..	27,640
99.....	Bourbon..	24,007
100.....	Wilson..	19,810
101.....	Neosho..	23,754
102.....	Crawford..	51,178
103.....	Montgomery..	49,474
104.....	Labette..	31,423
105.....	Cherokee..	38,162
Total.....		1,690,949

Kansas Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.
A		
*Abilene	37..	4,118
Admire	58..	205

Towns	Loca.	Pop.
Agra	5..	317
Alden	51..	255
Allen	58..	286

Towns	Loca.	Pop.
Allendale	98..	260
*Alma	40..	1,010
Almena	4..	702

Towns	Loca.	Pop.
Altamont	104..	606
Alta Vista	40..	499
Alton	19..	414

Explanation: Index to Towns. First Column. Names of Towns; Second Column. Number the Same as Number of the County Where Town is Located; Third Column. Population of 1910. Loca. Means Location. Pop. Means Population. Star in Front of Name Indicates County Seat.

Kansas Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
Altoona	100	1,462	Cortland	8	454	Goddard	81	225	Latham	72	364
Andale	84	237	*Cottonwood			Goff	11	422	Lawrence	15	12,374
*Anthony	92	2,660	Falls	57	899	*Goodland	11	1,993	*Lebanon	13	19,362
Arcadia	102	694	*Council Grove	39	2,545	Gorham	32	322	Lebanon	6	234
Argonia	93	466	Courtland	8	506	Grainfield	29	309	Lebo	71	1
Arkansas City	94	7,508	Coyville	100	227	Grantville	12	200	Leecompton	15	386
Arlington	70	450	Crestline	105	287	*Great Bend	53	1,622	Lehigh	56	385
Arma	102	327	Croweburg	102	860	Greeley	55	192	Lexena	16	233
Arrington	26	209	Cuba	8	776	Green	22	289	Lenora	1	451
*Ashland	89	910	Culver	35	327	Greenleaf	9	854	Leon	72	191
Assaria	36	246	Cunningham	83	295	*Greensburg	81	1,199	Leona	13	250
*Atchison	36	16,429	Curranville	102	775	Grenola	95	532	Leonardville	23	476
Atlanta	34	333			Groden	74	209	Leota	18	188	
Attica	27	727			Grinnell	29	200	Le Roy	74	861	
*Atwood	2	910	Dearing	103	250	Gross	102	309	Levi	58	257
Augusta	72	1,235	Delphos	35	767	Gypsum	36	623	*Liberal	87	1,800
Aurora	21	450	Denison	25	299				Liberty	103	385
Axtell	10	748	Denton	13	337				*Lincoln	33	1,508
			Derby	84	350				Lindsborg	55	1,939
B			De Soto	46	331	Haddam	9	408	Linn	9	490
Badger	105	306	Detroit	37	210	Hallowell	105	250	Linnwood	13	323
Baldwin	45	1,386	Dexter	99	290	Haltstead	71	1,001	Little River	54	661
Barnard	33	425	Dighton	94	512	Hamilton	72	325	Logan	5	711
Barnes	9	650	*Dighton	50	372	Hamlin	32	208	Long Island	5	291
Bartlett	104	249	*Dodge City	80	3,214	Hanover	9	1,039	Lecton	95	1,300
Basehor	43	280	Dorrance	32	281	Harper	92	1,638	Leola Springs	56	276
Bassett	52	350	Douglas	72	657	Hartford	58	589	Louisburg	61	603
Baxter Spgs.	105	1,598	Downs	19	1,427	Harveyville	10	331	Louisville	24	247
Beattie	10	750	Dresden	3	209	Havana	103	227	Lowell	105	206
Belle Plaine	93	849	Dunkirk	102	490	Haven	70	528	Lucas	32	573
*Belleville	8	2,224	Dunlap	39	333	Havensville	24	412	Luray	32	341
*Beloit	20	3,082	Durham	56	268	Haviland	81	568	*Lyndon	91	763
Belpre	68	485	Dwight	39	298	*Hays	31	1,961	*Lyons	51	2,071
Benedict	100	215			Hazelton	91	315				
Bennington	35	386	E		Bayne	87	1,436				
Benton	72	240	Earleton	101	225	Herington	37	3,273	McCracken	52	371
Bern	11	306	Easton	43	310	Herkimer	10	200	McCune	102	730
Beverly	33	335	Edgerton	46	443	Hewins	96	225	McFarland	40	388
Bison	52	350	Edna	104	489	*Hiawatha	12	2,974	*McPherson	55	3,546
Blaine	24	245	Edwardsville	44	250	Hilldale	13	783	Madison	69	626
Blue Mound	76	596	Effingham	26	674	Hillsboro	17	983	Madison	73	721
Blue Rapids	10	1,756	El Dorado	77	3,462	Hillsboro	56	1,134	Mahaska	9	246
Bluff City	92	307	Elgin	96	606	Hillsdale	61	264	Maize	84	360
Bonner Springs	44	1,462	Elk City	100	659	Hog Back	31	300	Manchester	37	222
Brewster	15	590	Elk Falls	95	271	Holington	33	1,575	Manhattan	22	322
Bronson	99	595	Ellinwood	53	271	Holliday	46	280	*Mankato	92	1,155
Brookville	36	280	Ellis	31	1,404	Holton	25	2,842	Maplehill	40	277
Bucklin	80	1,000	*Ellsworth	34	2,041	Holyrood	34	361	Mapleton	99	230
Buffalo	100	807	Elmdale	57	253	Home	10	200	*Marion	56	1,841
Buffalo	100	300	El Paso	84	235	Hope	37	567	Marquette	55	715
Builer	70	250	Elsmore	98	216	Horton	12	3,600	*Marysville	10	2,260
Bunkerhill	32	242	Elwood	13	686	*Howard	95	1,163	Matfield	57	225
Burden	94	424	Emmett	24	209	*Hoxie	16	532	Mayetta	25	337
Burlingame	59	1,422	*Emporia	58	9,058	Hoyt	25	350	Mayfield	93	204
*Burlington	74	2,180	Engleware	102	376	Hudson	69	253	*Meade	88	666
Burns	56	489	Enterprise	37	706	Humboldt	93	238	*Medicine Lodge	91	1,229
Burr Oak	7	1,132	*Erie	101	1,309	Hunwell	93	208	Merrose	105	200
Burrton	71	689	Esbon	7	341	Huron	26	260	Melvorn	59	505
Bushton	54	222	Esbridge	40	797	*Hutchinson	70	16,364	Merriden	42	167
			Eudora	45	640				Midway	102	509
C			*Eureka	73	2,333	I			Alban	93	350
Caldwell	93	2,205	Everest	12	436	Idana	22	208	Mildred	98	390
Cambridge	43	225	Ezbon	7	347	*Independence	103	10,480	Milford	38	390
Caney	103	3,097			Industry	37	225	Miltonvale	21	829	
Canton	64	684	F		Inman	33	484	Mineral	108	1,120	
Carbondale	59	461	Fairview	12	386	Iola	38	9,032	Minneapolis	33	1,895
Carlisle	98	250	Fall River	73	383	Ionia	7	280	Minola	89	348
Carona	105	460	Florence	56	1,168	Iowa Point	13	209	Moline	95	860
Castleton	70	290	Fontana	61	246	Irving	10	109	Moran	98	559
Cawker City	20	870	Ford	81	205	Isabel	91	222	Morganville	22	285
Cedar Vale	96	948	Formosa	7	453	Iuka	82	228	Morland	17	237
Centerville	76	200	Fort Dodge	80	360				Morrill	12	398
Centralia	11	665	Ft. Leavenworth	43	2,509	J			Moundville	9	206
Chanute	101	9,272	Fort Riley	38	3,508	Jamestown	21	462	*Mound City	76	698
Chapman	37	761	*Fort Scott	99	10,463	Jarbo	43	200	Moundridge	95	666
Chase	96	103	Fowler	88	473	Jennings	3	259	Mound Valley	105	956
Chautauqua	96	348	Frankfort	10	1,426	*Jettmore	66	317	Mountain Hope	81	519
Cheney	84	734	Franklin	102	508	Jewell	7	839	Mullberry	102	997
Cherokee	102	1,452	*Fredonia	100	3,040	*Junction City	38	5,598	Millville	81	289
Cherryvale	103	4,304	Frontenac	102	3,396				Mulvane	93	1,081
Chetopa	104	1,548	Fuller	102	609	K			Munden	8	275
Chicopee	102	1,469	Fulton	99	416	*Kansas City	14	82,331	Muscotah	26	491
*Cimarron	65	587			Kelly	11	260				
Circleville	25	265	G		Kensington	6	426	N			
Cladin	53	559	Galena	105	6,096	Kincaid	25	497	Narka	8	278
*Clay Center	22	3,438	Galva	35	322	*Kingman	25	2,570	Nashville	83	260
Clay Water	84	569	*Garden	64	3,171	*Kingsley	68	1,547	National Mill-		
Clifton	9	614	Garden Plain	84	296	Kiowa	91	1,520	tary Home	13	2,508
Clinton	45	250	Gardner	46	514	Kirwin	5	607	Nedoma	19	107
Clyde	21	1,057	Garfield	67	333				Neodesha	100	2,872
Coats	82	269	Garland	99	345	L			Neosho Falls	57	574
Coffeyville	103	12,687	*Garnett	75	2,334	Labette	101	350	Neosho Rapids	58	551
*Colby	15	1,130	Gas	98	1,281	*La Crosse	52	806	Nesquehanna	51	742
*Coldwater	90	684	Gaylord	6	308	*La Cygne	57	957	Nesquehanna	25	250
Colony	75	530	Gem	15	250	Lancaster	98	2,760	New Albany	100	213
Columbus	105	3,064	Geneseo	54	566	*Lakin	63	237	New Cambria	36	280
Colwich	84	258	Geuda Springs	93	566	Lancaster	26	220	*Newton	71	286
*Cordia	14	415	Girard	102	2,416	Lane	60	272	Nickerson	50	1,165
Conway Spgs.	93	1,292	Gladis	5	206	Langdon	70	200	Notaske	96	247
Corning	11	411	Glasco	21	720	Lansing	13	890	Norton	4	1,582
			Glen Elder	20	565	*Larned	67	2,911			

Kansas Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Locat.	Pop.	Towns	Locat.	Pop.	Towns	Locat.	Pop.	Towns	Locat.	Pop.		
Nortonville	12	638	Prescott	76	255	Selden	16	297	V				
Norwich	83	392	Preston	82	278	*Seneca	11	1,806	Valley Center	84	381		
O			Pretty Prairie	70	327	Severance	13	383	Valley Falls	42	1,129		
Oakland	14	1,465	Princeton	69	250	Severy	73	608	Vermilion	10	366		
Oakley	28	681	Protection	90	390	Sharon	91	356	Victoria	31	1,500		
Oak Valley	95	202	Q			*Sharon Spgs.	27	140	Vliets	10	209		
*Oberlin	3	1,157	Quenemo	59	556	Shawnee	46	450	W				
Ogden	23	230	Quincy	73	280	Sidd	85	250	Wabauaunsee	40	260		
Oketo	19	253	Quindaro	14	306	Silver Lake	41	260	*Wakeney	30	883		
*Olathe	46	3,272	Quinter	29	450	Simpson	20	211	Wakefield	22	514		
Olshurg	24	220	R			Skidmore	105	480	Waldron	92	262		
Omaha	21	759	Radley	102	508	*Smith Center	6	1,350	Waldo	32	209		
Onida	11	211	Ramona	56	256	Soldier	25	338	Waldron	92	262		
Opolis	102	350	Randall	23	325	Soldiers Home	13	4,281	Walnut	102	639		
Osage City	59	2,432	Randolph	23	455	Solomon	37	949	Walton	71	357		
Ossawatimie	61	1,046	Ransom	51	204	South Haven	93	483	Wamego	24	1,714		
*Osborne	19	1,566	Ransomville	60	290	South				*Washington	9	1,547	
*Oskaloosa	12	851	Rantoul	60	282	Hutchinson	50	387	Waterville	10	704		
*Oswego	104	2,317	Reading	58	289	*Spiceville	80	575	Wathena	13	777		
Otego	7	290	Redfield	99	232	Spivey	83	252	Waverly	74	751		
*Ottawa	69	7,650	Reece	73	280	Spring Hill	46	605	Webber	7	309		
Overbrook	59	571	Republic	8	450	Stafford	69	1,927	Webster	18	208		
Overland Park	46	209	Reserve	12	390	Stanley	46	200	Weir	105	2,289		
Oxford	93	624	Rexford	15	360	Sterling	54	2,133	Welda	75	250		
Ozawkie	42	283	Richland	41	250	Stilwell	16	360	*Wellington	93	7,034		
P			Richmond	69	350	Stippville	105	250	Wellsville	60	646		
Palco	18	279	Riley	23	343	Stockton	18	1,317	West Mineral	105	1,853		
Palmer	9	390	Robinson	12	492	Stone City	105	508	*Westmoreland	24	484		
*Paola	61	3,207	Rosedale	44	5,960	Strong	57	742	Westphalia	75	564		
Parker	76	398	Roseland	105	396	Summerfield	30	554	West Plains	88	333		
Parsons	104	12,463	Rossville	41	672	Sylvan Grove	33	464	Westmore	11	483		
Partridge	70	246	Rushcenter	52	200	Sylvia	70	631	Wetmore	24	225		
Pawnee Rock	53	458	*Russell	32	1,692	*Syracuse	62	1,126	Wheaton	24	225		
Paxico	40	238	S			T			White City	39	506		
Pecadoy	36	1,416	Sabetha	11	1,857	Tablemound	103	1,260	White Cloud	13	1,119		
Peoria	60	225	Saint Francis	1	492	Talmo	8	288	White Water	72	518		
Perry	42	406	Saint John	69	1,785	Tampa	56	256	Whiting	25	426		
Perth	93	280	Saint Marys	24	1,397	Tescott	35	421	*Wichita	84	52,450		
Peru	96	575	Saint Paul	101	927	Thayer	101	542	Willard	41	206		
Peterson	59	260	Saint Peter	17	250	Tipton	29	210	Williamsburg	60	399		
Pfeifer	31	402	*Salina	36	9,688	Tonganoxie	43	1,018	Wilsey	39	469		
*Phillipsburg	5	1,302	*Santa Fe	29	280	Topeka				Wilson	34	981	
Piedmont	73	208	Savonburg	98	257	(capital)	41	43,684	Winchester	42	456		
Piqua	97	290	Sawyer	82	357	Toronto	97	627	*Winfield	94	6,740		
Pittsburg	102	14,755	Scammon	105	2,233	*Troy	13	940	Woodbine	37	250		
Plains	88	350	Scandia	8	579	Turner	44	260	Woodruff	5	260		
Plainville	18	1,090	Schoenchen	31	496	Turon	70	572	Woodston	18	299		
Pleasanton	76	1,373	*Scott	19	819	Tyro	103	603	Y				
Pomona	60	523	Scottsville	20	248	U			Yale	102	809		
Portis	19	304	Seranton	59	770	Udall	94	330	*Yates Center	97	2,024		
Potwin	72	249	*Sedan	96	2,211	Uniontown	99	256	Yocemento	31	320		
Powhattan	12	216	Sedgewick	71	626	Utica	51	306	Z				
*Pratt	3	3,302				Zenda						83	269

KANSAS

Torn by Political Foment in Its Early History—Later Devastated by Drouth and Grasshoppers—Finally Triumphs Over All Difficulties and Becomes a Most Prosperous State

The geographical center of the United States.—A state visited by a great number of catastrophes of which the people have been victims.

Kansas is the center of the United States. The exact geographical center, exclusive of Alaska, lies near Manhattan, in Riley county, Kansas, about 100 miles west of Kansas City.

The width of the state is 400 miles from east to west, and in length 210 miles from north to south. Its area covers 82,080 square miles, being larger than New England; twice as large as Kentucky, Ohio, or Indiana, and larger than New York and Indiana combined.

Kansas has been more frequently mentioned in recent history than any other western state. Everything about Kansas was remarkable. Here was the great American Desert, here were the vast buffalo herds, here lived the drouth stricken people of other years, here was grasshopper headquarters, here was the contest between the free state settlers and the pro-slavery denizens who came in from Missouri determined to make Kansas a slave state.

Here Lawrence, Topeka, Ossawatimie, and other towns, were settled by people from New England, sent out by the Massachusetts emigrant aid society to make the state politically anti-slavery. Here John Brown, of Harper's Ferry notoriety, began his anti-slavery crusades, resulting in murder and excitement in 1855, here Quantrell and a band of pro-

slavery guerrillas burned Lawrence and killed 185 persons in 1863.

DROUTH, GRASSHOPPERS AND HARD TIMES.

Here drouth, grasshoppers and hard times compelled great numbers of the people to mortgage their properties to eastern capitalists. For the purpose of investigating the cause of the evil conditions that had fallen upon Kansas, here gathered the people in every district into their school houses, and these men and women discussed free silver, gold standard, monopoly, trusts and the tariff. Here they talked and talked and acquired such practice and fluency in oral discussions as to enable great numbers of men and women to go forth from Kansas highly accomplished public speakers.

Here again the rains fell, the wheat and corn-fields responded in over bountiful supply, the granaries and barns were filled to overflowing, the mortgages were paid, the farmers opened bank accounts, the school house gatherings are no longer held, while the Kansas orators, with the tillers of the soil, aided by favoring climatic conditions, have settled down to the making of money from their exceedingly fertile soil.

Great as Kansas is in area, in intellectuality of people, in stirring events of the past, in wealth of agriculture and natural resources, it seems strange not to speak of Kansas in any other way than in the superlative degree.

Kansas Described

In Speech of Hon. J. J. Ingalls, Formerly United States Senator from Kansas. In "A Kansas Survey," Published by the Kansas Immigration and Information Association. We Find the Following.

Kansas is the navel of the nation. Diagonals drawn from Duluth to Galveston, from Washington to San Francisco; from Tallahassee to Olympia; from Sacramento to Augusta, intersect at its center.

Kansas is the nucleus of our political system, around which its forces assemble; to which its energies converge; and from which its energies radiate to the remotest circumference.

Kansas is the focus of freedom, where the rays of heat and light concentrated into a flame that melted the manacles of the slave, and cauterized the heresies of state sovereignty and disunion.

Kansas is the core and kernel of the country, containing the germs of its growth, and the quickening ideas essential to its perpetuity.

It seems incredible that there was a time when Kansas did not exist; when its name was not written on the map of the United States; when the Kansas cyclone, the Kansas grasshopper, the Kansas boom, and the Kansas Utopia were unknown.

I was a student in the junior class at Williams College, when President Pierce, forgotten but for that signature, approved the act establishing the Territory of Kansas, May 30, 1854. I recall the inconceivable agitation that preceded, accompanied, and followed the event. It was an epoch. Destiny closed one volume of our annals, and opening another, traced with shadowy finger upon its pages a million epitaphs, ending with "Appomattox."

Kansas was the prologue to a tragedy whose epilogue has not yet been pronounced; the prelude to a fugue of battles whose reverberations have not yet died away.

Floating one summer night upon a moonlit sea, I heard far over the still waters a high, clear voice singing:

"To the West! To the West! To the land of the free,
Where the mighty Missouri rolls down to the sea;
Where a man is a man if he's willing to toil,
And the humblest may gather the fruits of the soil."

A few days later, my studies being completed, I joined the uninterrupted and resistless column of volunteers that marched to the land of the free. St. Louis was a squalid border town, the outpost of civilization.

The railroad ended at Jefferson City. Trans-continental trains, with sleepers and dining cars, annihilating space and time, were the vague dream of a future century.

Overtaking at Hermann a fragile steamer that had left her levee the day before, we embarked upon a monotonous voyage of four days along the treacherous and tortuous channel that crawled between forests of cottonwood and barren bars of tawny sand, to the frontier of the American Desert.

It was the mission of the pioneer with his plough to abolish the frontier, and to subjugate the desert. One has become a boundary, and the other an oasis. But with so much acquisition, something has been lost for which there is no compensation or equivalent. He is unfortunate who has never felt the fascination of the frontier; the temptation of unknown and mysterious solitudes; the exultation of helping to build a State; of forming its institutions and giving direction to its career.

Kansas, in its rudimentary stage, extended westward six hundred and fifty-eight miles to the crest of the Rocky Mountains, the eastern boundary of Utah. By subsequent amputation and curtailment, it was shorn to its present narrow limits of fifty-two million acres; three thousand square miles in excess of the entire area of New England. Denver, Manitou, Pueblo, Pike's Peak, and Cripple Creek are among the treasures which the State-makers of 1859, like the base Indian, threw unconsciously away, though richer than all his tribe.

Thirty years ago, along the eastern margin of the grassy quadrangle which geographers called Kansas, the rude forefathers of Atchison, Leavenworth, Wyandotte, Lawrence and Topeka slept in the intervals of their strife with the petty tyrants of their fields, and beyond their western horizon, the West was silence, solitude, and the wilderness, to the Rio

Grande; to the Yellowstone, to the Sierra Madre, like the lonely steppes of Inner Asia, uninhabited by wandering tribes, whose occupation was war; whose pastime was the chase; and whose untold centuries by roaming herds that followed the seasons in their recurring migrations from the arctic circle to the Gulf.

It has been sometimes obscurely intimated that the typical Kansan lacks in reserve, and occasionally exhibits a tendency to exaggeration in dwelling upon the development of the State, and the benefits and burdens of its citizenship.

Jealousy, malicious scoffs, actuated by envy, jealousy, malignity and other evil passions, have hinted that he unduly vaunted himself; that he brags and becomes vainglorious, that he is given to bounce, tall talk, and magniloquence.

There have not been wanting those who affirm that he magnifies his calamities as well as his blessings, and desires nothing so much as to have the name of Kansas, in any capacity, always in the ears and mouths of men.

Such accusations are well calculated to make the judicious grieve. They result from a misconception of the man and his environment.

The normal condition of the genuine Kansan is that of shy and sensitive diffidence. He suffers from excess of modesty. He blushes too easily. There is nothing he dislikes so much as to hear himself talk. He hides his light under a bushel. He keeps as near the tail end of the procession as possible. He never advertises. He bloweth not his own horn, and is indifferent to the band wagon.

He is oppressed by the vast responsibility of being an inhabitant of a commonwealth so immeasurably superior, in all the elements of present glory, in all the prophecies of future renown, to its inferior companions.

To be a denizen of a State that surpasses all other communities, as Niagara excels all other cataracts, as the sun transcends all other luminaries, imposes obligations that render levity impossible.

The every-day events of Kansas would be marvels elsewhere; our platitudes would be panegyrics; the trite and commonplace are unknown. It is impossible to over-estimate the value of citizenship in a State that sent more soldiers into the Union armies than it had voters when Sumter fell; that exceeded all quotas without draft or bounty; that had the highest rate of mortality upon the field of battle. That a State so begotten and nurtured should be as indomitable in peace as it was invincible in war, was inevitable. Its generation was heroic. It represented ideas and principles; conscience, patriotism, duty, the "unconquerable mind and freedom's holy flame."

No other State encountered such formidable obstacles of nature and fortune. Our disasters and catastrophes have been monumental. Swarms of locusts eclipsing the sun in their flight, whose incredible voracity left the forests, and the orchards, and the fields of June as naked as December; droughts changing the sky to brass and the earth to iron; sieges that in a day devastated provinces and reduced thousands from comfort to penury these and the other destructive agencies of the atmosphere have been met by a courage that no danger could daunt, and by a constancy unshaken by adversity.

The statistics of the census tables are the more eloquent than the tropes and phrases of the imagination. The story of Kansas needs no reinforcement from the imagination. Its arithmetic is more dazzling and bewildering than poetry, and the historian is compelled to be economical of truth and parsimonious in his recital of facts, in order not to impose too great a strain upon the capacity of human credulity.

Notwithstanding the mishaps of husbandry and the fatalities of nature, it is a moderate and conservative statement that no community ever increased so rapidly in population, wealth and civilization, nor gained so great an aggregate in so brief a time, as the State of Kansas. There is no other State where the rewards of industry have been so ample, and the conditions of prosperity so abundant, so stable and so secure as here.

CONDENSED IMPORTANT FACTS RELATING TO KANSAS.

Altitude. Highest at Colorado, Sherman 9,000 feet, 2,906 feet. The decline from this to the edge of the state is about 3,000 feet. Consequently many rivers to flow rapidly.

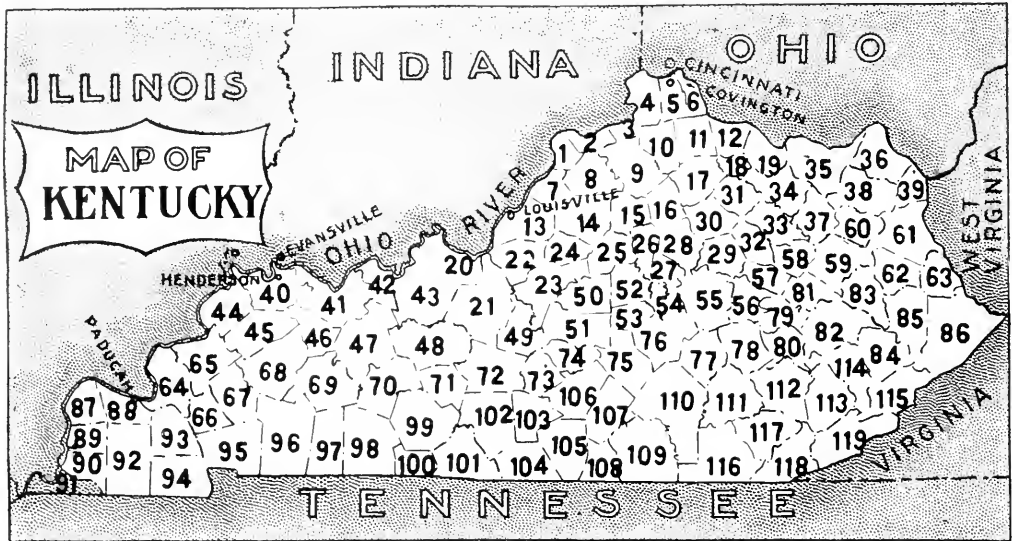
Climate. Leavenworth, Leavenworth, Kansas average annual temperature January 21° below zero, 78°. Extremes: 107°, 20° below zero. Annual rainfall, 38.4 inches; at Dodge, 36.5 inches.

Dimensions. See general facts.

History. Believed to have been visited by Spaniards under Vasquez de Coronado in 1541. Partly explored by Frenchmen from Louisiana in 1819-29. After an exciting contest between advocates of pro-slavery and free state, a constitutional convention was held at Wyandotte, Kansas, in 1859, and a constitution adopted prohibiting slavery. In 1861 Kansas was admitted to the Union. During the civil war 20,151 men went into the service in defense of the Union. In various parts of the State Indian massacres occurred between 1864 and 1870 and locusts devoured the crops in 1874.

STATE AND THE 119 COUNTIES OF KENTUCKY

With Their Boundaries



LOCATION AND POPULATION OF KENTUCKY COUNTIES

Location and Population
of
KENTUCKY COUNTIES

Loca- tion	COUNTIES	Pop. 1910	Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.
1	Trimble	6,512	26	Ford	.....	58	Menifee	6,133	90	lickman	11,750
2	Carroll	8,110	27	Jessamine	12,613	59	Morgan	16,239	91	Fulton	14,114
3	Gallatin	4,691	28	Payette	47,715	60	Elliot	9,814	92	Graves	33,539
4	Boone	9,420	29	Clark	17,987	61	Lawrence	20,067	93	Marshall	15,771
5	Kenton	79,355	30	Bourbon	17,462	62	Johnson	7,482	94	Calloway	19,867
6	Campbell	99,369	31	Nicholas	10,601	63	Martin	7,291	95	Calhoun	14,539
7	Oldham	7,248	32	Montgomery	12,868	64	Livingston	10,627	96	Christian	38,845
8	Henry	17,716	33	Bath	13,988	65	Crittenden	13,296	97	Todd	16,188
9	Owen	14,248	34	Fleming	16,066	66	Lyon	9,423	98	Logan	24,977
10	Grant	10,581	35	Lewis	16,887	67	Caldwell	14,063	99	Warren	30,579
11	Pendleton	11,985	36	Greenup	18,475	68	Hopkins	34,291	100	Simpson	11,460
12	Bracken	10,308	37	Rowan	9,438	69	Muhlenburg	28,598	101	Allen	14,882
13	Jefferson	262,929	38	Carter	21,966	70	Butler	15,805	102	Barren	25,293
14	Shelby	18,011	39	Boyd	23,414	71	Edmonson	10,469	103	Metcalfe	10,453
15	Franklin	21,135	40	Henderson	29,352	72	Hart	18,173	104	Monroe	13,663
16	Scott	16,956	41	Daviess	41,029	73	Green	11,871	105	Cumberland	9,846
17	Harrison	16,173	42	Hancock	8,519	74	Taylor	11,961	106	Adair	16,503
18	Robertson	4,121	43	Beckinsridge	21,434	75	Carey	15,479	107	Russell	10,861
19	Mason	18,611	44	Union	19,886	76	Lincoln	17,897	108	Clinton	8,153
20	Meade	7,783	45	Webster	20,974	77	Rock Castle	14,473	109	Wayne	17,518
21	Hardin	23,696	46	McLean	13,341	78	Jackson	10,731	110	Pulaski	35,986
22	Bullitt	9,487	47	Ohio	27,613	79	Lee	9,531	111	Laurel	19,872
23	Nelson	16,830	48	Grayson	19,958	80	Owsley	7,979	112	Clay	17,789
24	Spencer	7,567	49	Larue	10,701	81	Wolfe	9,861	113	Leshie	8,976
25	Anderson	10,146	50	Washington	13,910	82	Breathitt	17,540	114	Perry	11,255
			51	Marion	16,330	83	Magoffin	13,654	115	Fletcher	.....
			52	Mercer	14,063	84	Knott	10,791	116	Whitley	31,983
			53	Boyle	14,668	85	Floyd	12,463	117	Knox	22,116
			54	Garrard	11,894	86	Pike	31,679	118	Bell	28,447
			55	Madison	26,951	87	Ballard	12,690	119	Harlan	10,566
			56	Estill	12,273	88	McCracken	35,061			
			57	Powell	6,268	89	Carlisle	9,010			
									Total		2,289,905

Kentucky Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
A			B			B			B		
Adairville	98	683	Amos	101	420	Bailey Mine	39	309	Baskett	40	270
*Albany	108	579	Anchorage	13	384	Bandana	87	337	*Beattyville	79	1,364
Alexandria	6	353	Arlington	89	550	*Barbourville	117	1,633	Beaver Dam	47	762
Allensville	97	436	Ashbury	55	290	*Bardstown	23	2,126	*Bedford	1	269
Almo	94	225	Ashburyburg	68	750	*Bardwell	89	1,087	Beech Grove	46	208
Almo House	13	399	Ashland	39	8,688	Barlow	87	532	Bellevue	6	6,683
Alpine	119	569	Athertonville	49	306	Barnesley	68	375	*Benton	93	824
Alvaton	99	209	Augusta	12	1,787	Barrenfork	110	560	Berea	55	1,510
									Berkeley	89	309

Explanation: Index to Towns. First Column, Names of Towns; Second Column, Number the Same as Number of the County Where Town is Located; Third Column, Population of 1910. Loca. Means Location. Pop. Means Population. Star in Front of Name Indicates County Seat.

Kentucky Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
Bernstadt	111	406	Curdsville	41	235	*Harrodsburg	52	3,117	Mitchellsville	53	250
Berry	17	339	*Cynthiana	17	3,603	*Hartford	17	976	Monterey	9	260
Bevier	48	208				*Hawesville	12	1,002	*Monticello	109	260
Big Clifty	48	260	D			*Hazard	111	537	Morehead	31	1,358
Big Spring	20	209	*Danville	113	360	Hazel	91	306	Moore Ferry	33	560
Birdsville	64	260	*Dawsonsprings	68	1,350	Hazel Green	81	257	*Morehead	37	1,105
Birmingham	93	349	Dayton	4	6,979	Hebbardsville	10	350	Moreland	76	250
Blackford	45	449	DeKoven	41	690	Hellie	86	525	*Morgantown	11	2,725
Blanche	118	300	Denton	38	432	Henderson	40	11,152	Mortonsville	26	202
Blandville	87	229	Dexter	94	260	Henshaw	41	306	Moscow	90	500
Bloomfield	23	352	Dishman	116	220	*Hickman	94	2,736	Mount Pleasant	18	321
Bloomington	83	390	*Dixon	45	741	High Bridge	27	206	*Mt. Sterling	32	2,932
Bonanza	85	260	Drakesboro	69	1,126	Highland Park	13	1,977	*Mt. Vernon	77	930
Bonham	111	280	Dry Ridge	10	360	Hillside	69	560	Mouthcard	86	250
Bonneville	72	257	Dundee	47	200	Hindman	84	370	*Munfordville	72	145
Bosworth	88	236	Dunbar	57	402	*Hopkinsville	49	741	Murphysville	19	879
Botland	23	290	Durbin	39	360	Horse Cave	96	9,119	Murray	91	2,089
*Bowl'g Green	91	1,173				Hutsonville	76	381	Myers	31	280
Bradfordville	51	330	E			*Hyden	113	316			
Bradshaw	78	396	Earlington	68	3,931						
*Brandenburg	20	482	E. Bernstadt	111	698	I					
Bremen	69	251	East Point	62	250	Idamay	79	200			
Brent	6	380	Echols	47	250	Ibez	63	412			
Brighton	28	350	*Eddyville	66	1,442	Irvine	56	272	N		
Broadhead	77	477	Eden	63	412	Irvington	43	665	Nebo	68	298
Bromley	5	819	*Edmonton	103	250	Island	46	647	Nepton	31	235
*Brooksville	12	492	*Elizabethton	21	1,970				Nerinx	51	230
*Brownsville	102	313	Elkhorn City	86	360	J			Nevada	52	206
Bruce	102	309	*Elkton	97	1,228	*Jackson	82	1,316	*New Castle	8	468
Buffalo	49	298	Ellisburg	75	325	Jeffersonton	13	345	New Haven	23	105
Bulah	90	260	Elmsere	5	960	Jellicock	116	546	New Hope	23	210
Burgin	52	679	Elvira	112	320	Jonesville	9	648	New Liberty	9	211
*Burkesville	105	817	Empire	8	1,374	Junction City	53	747	*Newport	6	30,309
Burnside	110	1,117	Empire	96	220	K			*Nicholasville	27	2,935
Butler	11	426	Epworth	35	209	Keene	27	590	Normal	39	300
			Erlanger	5	700	Kensee	116	206	North Fork	19	260
			Ewing	34	390	Kevill	87	200	North Middle	30	390
C						Kewanee	86	226	North Pleasure	30	390
*Cadiz	95	1,005	F			Kidd Store	75	309	ville	8	235
Cairnes	118	209	Fairfield	23	292	Kings Mount'n	76	350	Nortonville	68	254
*Calhoun	46	742	Falcon	83	220	Kirkmansville	97	206			
California	6	248	*Falls of Rough	48	250	Kirksey	94	260	O		
*Campbells'vle	74	1,206	Fancy Farm	92	226	Kirksville	41	212	Oakdale	82	2,073
*Camp Nelson	27	660	Farmers	37	427	Kuttawa	66	889	Oakland	99	257
*Campton	81	326	Firebrick	35	260				Oakton	99	206
Caney	86	320	Fiskburg	35	260	L			Olive Hill	38	1,122
Caneyville	59	480	Fitch	38	380	La Center	87	426	Olympia	33	260
Cannel City	48	430	Flat Lick	117	250	La Fayette	96	266	*Owensboro	11	16,011
Carbondale	68	209	*Flemingsburg	34	1,219	*La Grange	7	1,152	*Owenton	9	1,024
*Carlisle	31	1,283	Florence	4	250	*Lancaster	54	1,517	*Owingsville	33	912
Carrollton	2	1,906	Flossie	109	320	Latonia	5	1,882	P		
Carrsville	64	298	Fordsdale	92	250	*Lawrenceb'g	25	1,723	*Paducah	88	22,760
Carter	38	259	Ford	29	702	Lebanon	119	206	Paint Lick	51	225
Caseville	44	230	Fordsville	47	649	Lebanon Jct.	22	807	*Paintsville	62	912
*Cattlettsburg	39	3,520	Fort Branch	114	360	Lee City	81	269	*Paris	30	5,589
Cave City	102	645	Frankfort	6	590	*Leitchfield	48	1,053	Parkers Lake	110	280
Cave	91	250	(Capitol)	15	10,465	Leshas	11	290	Parksville	53	209
Centertown	47	299	*Franklin	10	3,063	Lewisburg	98	258	Patesville	12	300
Centerville	30	290	Fredonia	67	421	Lewisport	42	596	Peach Orchard	61	580
Central City	69	2,545	Fulton	91	2,575	*Lexington	28	35,099	Pembroke	96	731
Cerulean	111	272	Furguson	110	404	*Liberty	75	339	Perryville	53	407
Chester	111	360	G			Little	36	290	Petersburg	4	393
Chesley	68	220	Garnettsville	20	290	Little Hickm'n	27	250	Pettit	41	280
Chinville	36	269	Garrison	35	206	Little Rock	30	280	Pewee Valley	77	506
Cicero	26	250	*Georgetown	16	4,532	Livingmore	46	1,220	Peytontown	55	209
Clahill	36	290	Germantown	12	287	*London	77	685	*Pikeville	86	1,280
Clarkson	48	376	Ghent	2	421	Lot	111	1,638	Pine Hill	77	506
Clay	45	1,098	Gilbertsville	93	458	*Louisia	116	250	Pine Knot	116	209
Clay City	57	581	*Glasgow	102	2,316	*Louisville	61	1,356	*Pineville	118	2,161
Clearfield	92	260	Glasgow Jct.	102	303	Love-laceville	13	223,928	Pittsburg	111	931
Clermont	37	209	Glencoe	3	237	Lowes	92	220	Pleasant View	116	560
*Clinton	63	1,497	Glenboro	43	269	Ludlow	5	1,163	Pleasure	13	220
Cloverport	117	1,403	Glen Dean	115	360	Lunah	82	206	Pleasureville	38	522
Coalport	117	275	Gourd	115	360				Pollard	39	1,506
Coalton	39	660	Grahm	38	350	M			Powderly	69	309
Cold Spring	6	260	Grahamton	20	325	McHenry	47	530	Praise	86	306
Colshurg	21	220	Grand Rivers	64	320	McKinney	76	420	*Prestonsburg	85	1,120
College Hill	55	260	Gratz	9	213	McNeal	39	206	Princess	39	306
Colly	115	260	*Grayson	117	400	*Madisonville	68	1,966	*Princeton	67	3,015
Colson	115	320	*Greenburg	38	735	*Manchester	112	626	Providence	45	2,081
*Columbia	106	1,022	*Greenville	73	450	*Marion	65	1,627	Pryorsburg	92	212
Columbus	90	970	*Greenwood	36	680	Marrowbone	86	280	Punchon	81	390
Concord	35	213	*Greenwood	69	1,601	Marshall	19	220			
Conway	77	226	Grit	111	460	Maxon Mill	88	360	Q		
Coolidge	110	250	Guthrie	97	1,096	*Mayfield	92	5,916	Quincy	35	285
Corbin	116	2,589				*Mays Lick	19	308	Quinton	110	506
Corinth	10	252	H			*Maysville	19	6,111			
Cornishville	52	300	Hagerhill	62	251	Mead	19	240	R		
Corydon	40	912	Haldeman	37	280	Mentor	6	250	Randville	35	250
*Covington	5	53,300	Halsey	116	390	Mercer	69	1,290	Randolph	116	590
Crab Orchard	76	467	Hanson	68	230	Middleboro	118	7,308	Randolph	86	260
Crescent Mine	111	250	Hardin	93	366	Middletown	13	302	Randolph	17	306
Crescent Sprgs	5	350	*Hardinsburg	43	737	Midway	26	937	Randolph	55	1,540
Crofton	96	402	*Harlan	119	560	Millburn	89	207	Randolph	36	290
Cunningham	89	250				Millersburg	30	799	Robert	40	341
						Millton	1	355	Roberts	82	211
						Mining City	70	250	Robert	77	260
									Robert	86	251
									Robert	70	137

Kentucky Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
Rockport	47	658	Silboam	36	290	*Taylorsville	21	622	Wasioto	118	360
Rowland	76	590	Slade	57	402	Temple	111	290	Waterford	24	206
Rowletts	72	233	Slate Lick	55	290	Tippie	88	509	Water Valley	92	228
Ruddells Mills	30	210	Sloughville	45	113	Toloboro	35	460	Waverly	41	311
Rumsey	16	113	Slouans Valley	110	220	*Tomk sville	104	639	Webbville	61	260
Rural	86	209	Smithfield	8	350	Torchlight	61	220	Wentz	114	290
Russell	36	1,038	*Smithland	61	557	Travelers Rest	80	296	West Covington	5	1,751
*Russellville	98	3,111	*Smiths Grove	99	736	Trenton	37	653	*West Liberty	59	442
			*Smith Mills	10	290	Turnersville	76	280	West Point	21	782
			*Sonnet	110	1,491	Tyler	88	506	Westport	7	390
			South	21	250	Tytone	25	544	Wheatcroft	45	490
Sacramento	46	138	South	69	365				White Plains	68	281
Sadieville	16	167	Carrollton	61	627				*Whitesburg	115	321
Saint Charles	68	660	South Gate	6	627	Union	4	275	Whitesville	41	452
Salem	61	320	South			Uniontown	41	1,356	*Wickliffe	87	989
Salt Lick	33	532	Portsmouth	36	520	Urban	112	406	*Williamsburg	116	2,004
Salvisa	52	309	Spottsville	10	148	Utica	41	590	Williamstown	62	290
Salversville	83	310	*Springfield	50	1,329				*Williamstown	10	806
Sanders	2	250	Stamping						Wilton	27	1,060
Sandyfork	113	261	Ground	16	381				Winchester	29	7,156
Sandis	19	261	*Standord	36	1,332	Valley View	55	596	Wingo	92	404
Science Hill	110	257	*Stanton	57	278	Vanceburg	53	1,145	Woburn	82	217
*Scottsville	101	1,327	*Stanton	57	278	Vernona	4	290	Wolf	38	306
Seebree	15	1,509	Stewartsport	13	205	Versailles	23	268	Woodburn	99	217
Sedalia	92	250	Stewartsville	10	209	Vine Grove	21	570	Woodville	88	250
Shady Grove	65	206	Stinson	38	200	Visalia	5	250	Worthville	2	326
Shannondale	28	290	Stithton	21	390	Viva	111	250			
Sharon Grove	97	306	Sturgis	11	1,167						
Sharpsburg	33	110	Sulphur	8	255						
Shawhan	30	300	Suimer Shade	103	210						
Shelby City	53	275	Summersville	73	320						
*Shelbysville	14	3,142	Switzer	15	399						
*Shepherdsville	22	318									
Shirburne	31	253									
Sherman	10	350	Talcum	81	208						
Shively	13	280	Taylor Mines	47	353						

KENTUCKY

The Blue Grass Regions—Line Live Stock—Support of the Union Cause

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE.

Kentucky. Historic name. It is difficult to do justice or even partial justice to this state in so many ways renowned. Here **Daniel Boone** explored portions of the state in 1769, built a fort at the point occupied by the **village of Boonsboro**, in Clark Co., Ky., in 1775. Had numerous skirmishes with the Indians, but survived to remove to Upper Louisiana, in 1788, to a tract of land, comprising 2,000 acres, given to him by the Spanish authorities. He settled with his family and followers at Charette, on the Missouri River, beyond the inhabited regions of the country, and there followed the occupation of hunting and trapping bears till his death, which occurred in 1820. He was one of the **daring land seekers** and pioneers, who was brave enough to contend with the difficulties which sometimes beset settlers in a new country.

DISTINGUISHED MEN OF KENTUCKY.

Kentucky was the home of **Henry Clay** for 50 years, 46 years of which period he ably represented his state in Congress, being **outspoken** in favor of the **abolition of slavery**. He was the author of tariff legislation favorable to protecting infant industries in the United States; was the **author** of the "Missouri Compromise," favored the recognition of the **South American Republics**, the independence of Texas, and many public measures of great importance; speaker of the House for a time; secretary in cabinet of John Quincy Adams; candidate for Congress in 1824 and 1832 and a most graceful and polished speaker. He was for nearly a half century one of the **most influential** members of the National legislature ever in Congress.

Here at **Lexington** was the home of **Cassius M. Clay**, from 1840 to the close of his official life, as Minister to Russia in 1869. He was in the Mexican war, was an out and out **opponent of slavery**. His paper, **The True America**, was destroyed by a pro-slavery mob. He subsequently revived his paper and circulated it in Kentucky, although printed in Cincinnati. His "Life, Writings and Speeches" are published in two volumes.

THE REGION OF FEUDS.

Here was the feud region of the South, where misunderstanding and ill feeling arising between two families would go on and on, through a generation, the fire of animosity and revenge only becoming extinguished when the last surviving member of one family was shot by a member of the other family, which happened to survive.

Happily these feud quarrels and the manufacture of illicit whisky by moonshiners in the mountains are becoming past events in the onward march of the civilization of the South. We allude

to them here only as relics of a peculiar people in a past age.

Though a **slave state**, every possible effort was made by the Governor and the authorities of Kentucky to keep the State out of the ranks of the seceded states during the Civil War. This was successful in that no act of secession was passed, but some 40,000 men of the state went into the Confederate service. The loyalty to the Union cause was demonstrated, however, by 91,900 troops being recruited for the Union side. This is also long past history.

FAMOUS BLUE GRASS REGION OF KENTUCKY.

Kentucky contains the celebrated Blue Grass region. From this section of the United States come the famous Kentucky **high bred horses** and the premium Shorthorn cattle.

Of the 40,000 square miles of territory, it is claimed that there are not over 200 square miles of irremediable land. The southeast part of the state is broken by the Cumberland mountains, none of whose summits attain over 3,000 feet in height. The hills and valleys are **well wooded**. West and north of this region lies a gently undulating upland, intersected by rivers flowing through deep valleys. The soil of this region is of the very finest quality, being in fact what is known as the Blue Grass region, extending from the Ohio River, southward, to the Cumberland River, through the central portion of the state. The **barrens**, so called, lie to the westward of the blue grass country. The region is being brought forward farmed, and though naturally **not so fertile** as the blue grass soil, bids fair, under proper management, to be profitable land to cultivate.

Land seekers are advised to investigate this region carefully.

COAL AND HYDRAULIC LIMESTONE FOR CEMENTS.

The coal measures, which occupy the whole eastern part of the state, are a part of the great Appalachian coal field, which overpreads western Virginia and Pennsylvania.

Limestones of wide extent and great thickness are found. Hydraulic limestone is found near the falls at Louisville and is extensively used in the manufacture of cement.

The **Mammoth Cave**, in Edmonson Co., near Green River, is one of the wonders of the world, which people from all parts of the earth come great distances to see. It has been explored for a distance of more than 10 miles.

That this region has been, in former times, the abode of mammoth animals is shown in the finding of the remains of the **mastodon, mammoth, musk ox, elk**, etc., in large numbers.

Kentucky Opportunities in Agriculture and Varied Enterprises

SALT BEDS OF KENTUCKY.

In Clay and Meade Cos. salt is obtained in large quantity by boring. Iron ores are found in the northeast corner of the state, where numerous furnaces are in operation. Other products of the state are saltpeter, gypsum, natural gas, asphaltum and petroleum.

WILD ANIMALS AND FORESTS OF KENTUCKY.

Of the larger wild animals deer yet remain in abundance. The smaller animals, including the badger, raccoon, groundhog, rabbit, opossum, etc. are yet common, as are the wild turkey, partridge, ducks, etc.

In the forests, which yet cover a large part of the State, particularly in the river valleys, may be found a numerous variety of trees, comprising the ash, elm, white pine, yellow pine, tulip, hickory, sweet gum, black walnut, sugar maple, white, red and black oaks, locust, buckeye, cottonwood, coffee tree, cypress and catalpa.

That enterprising, industrious tillers of the soil can be well rewarded for their labor throughout all portions of the state, is revealed by a study of climatic conditions. The average annual temperature is about 55°. Winter continues from the last of November till the first of April, but snowfalls are light and seldom remain long upon the ground. The average annual rainfall for the state is 47 inches, which ensures almost invariably a regular and abundant crop.

With the abundance of streams traversing the State in all directions along the elevations it is highly probable that many of the valleys could be irrigated, making them absolutely free from any possibility of loss of crops from drouth.

FERTILIZING MATERIAL IN THE BLUE GRASS REGION.

The blue grass region covers something over 10,000 square miles. This portion of the state is overlaid with a substratum of limestone, which is continually undergoing decay. This serves as fertilizer, enriching the soil to such a degree that abundant crops can be grown on the same land for a century without apparently diminishing the fertility of the land.

People in search of location for homes should visit the blue grass region. What is there about limestone that so tends to fertilize the soil? Is it the stone itself in bulk or must it be pulverized? Is the disintegration of the stone on the soil through the natural process of exposure to air necessary to secure fertilization? or can this stone be ground into a fine meal, taken elsewhere and spread upon land with favorable result?

Used anywhere this limestone is a superior fertilizer. The agriculturist of the blue grass region has the advantage of having this material right on the ground, and fortunate is the agriculturist who owns a farm in the blue grass country of Kentucky.

A very certain crop in this state is tobacco. Other crops in their order are corn, oats, wheat, potatoes, hay and rye. Apples and peaches are the reliable fruits.

The principal industries in the order of value of output are distilling liquors, flour and grist milling, lumber making from loess, manufacturing chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff, foundry and machine shop work, slaughtering and meat packing, stemming tobacco, tanning leather, malt liquors, wooden goods, iron and steel furniture, agricultural implements, cigars, brick, tile and cotton goods.

CONDENSED IMPORTANT FACTS RELATING TO THE STATE.

Altitude. Highest at Big Black Mountain, in Harlan Co., 4,100 feet.

Climate. Average annual January temperature at Louisville, 34 above, July 79. Extremes, 107 and 20 below.

Dimensions. Extreme length of state, 230 miles. Extreme width, 175 miles. Area of state, 40,400 square miles.

History. Was formerly a portion of the territory of Virginia. The first white explorer was John Finley, who went there with a few companions in 1761. Daniel Boone, Finley and others went there in 1770. In 1774 a settlement made at Harrodsburg by James Harrod and others. A fort built by Daniel Boone at Boonesboro. Several skirmishes and battles with the Indians. Kentucky organized as a territory in 1790. Admitted to the Union as a state in 1792.

THE MAMMOTH CAVE OF KENTUCKY.

From an article by W. Stump Farward, published in the American Cyclopaedia, we gather the following:

Mammoth Cave, the largest cavern known, situated near Green River, Kentucky, is about five miles south of Paducah.

Its mouth is reached by descending a steep, rocky ravine through a dense forest. The regular tunnel-shaped opening, some three hundred feet in diameter at the top, where the walls about fifty feet high.

The cave extends about nine miles, and is said that to visit the portions already reached requires from 150 to 200 miles of travel. These interior contains a succession of marvelous avenues, chambers, domes, abysses, grottoes, lakes, rivers, cataracts, etc., which for size and wonderful appearance are unsurpassed.

The rocks present numerous forms and shapes of objects in the external world, while stalagmites and stalactites of gigantic size and fantastic form abound, though not so brilliant and beautiful as are found in some other caves.

Chief among the objects of interest are Silliman's Avenue, about one and a half miles long, from twenty to two hundred feet wide, and from twenty to forty feet high; Marion's Avenue, of about the same dimensions; the Star Chamber, about a mile long and seventy feet wide, the ceiling of which, seventy feet high, is composed of black gypsum and is studded with innumerable white points, which by a dim light present a most striking resemblance to stars; and Cleveland's Cabinet, an avenue about two miles long, spanned by an arch of fifty feet, with an average central height of ten feet.

By many the last is regarded as the most wonderful object in the cave. It is encrusted, from end to end, with the most beautiful formations in any variety of form. The base of the whole is sulphate of lime, in one part of dazzling whiteness and perfectly smooth; and in other places crystallized so as to glitter like diamonds in the light.

Growing from this in endless diversified forms is a substance resembling schist, translucent and imperfectly laminated. Some of the crystals bear a striking resemblance to celery, and all are of about the same length; while others, a foot or more in length, have the color and appearance of vanilla cream candy; others are set in sulphate of lime, in the form of a rose, and others still roll out from the base in forms resembling the ornaments on the capital of a Corinthian column.

Some of the incrustations are massive and splendid; others are as delicate as the lily or as fancy work of shell or wood.

Sidesaddle Pit, over which rests a dome sixty feet high, is about ninety feet deep and twenty feet across. This and some of the other pits and domes in the cave have been formed out of the solid rock by the solvent action of water charged with carbonic acid.

The deepest of the pits are the Macdonald, 175 feet in depth, and twenty feet in diameter, and the Bottomless Pit, about the same depth.

There are several bodies of water in the cave, the most considerable being Echo River, which is about three-fourths of a mile long, 200 feet wide at some points and from ten to thirty feet deep, its course being beneath an arched ceiling of smooth rock, about fifteen feet high. This river has invisible communication with Green River, the depth of water and the direction of the current in the former being regulated by the stage of water in the latter.

The River Styx, 450 feet long, fifteen to forty feet wide, and from thirty to forty feet deep, is spanned by an interesting natural bridge about thirty feet above it.

Lake Lethé is about 450 feet long and from ten to forty feet wide, and varies in depth from three to thirty feet. It lies beneath a ceiling about ninety feet above its surface. Its waters sometimes rise to a height of sixty feet in consequence of freshets in Green River.

The Dead Sea is a ghastly body of water, somewhat smaller than the preceding two. Remarkable species of animal life are found in the cave in the form of an eyeless fish and the eyeless crayfish, which are nearly white in color. Another species of fish has been found with eyes, but totally blind.

Other animals known to exist in the cave are lizards, frogs, crickets, rats, bats, etc. Besides ordinary fish and crayfish washed in from Green River.

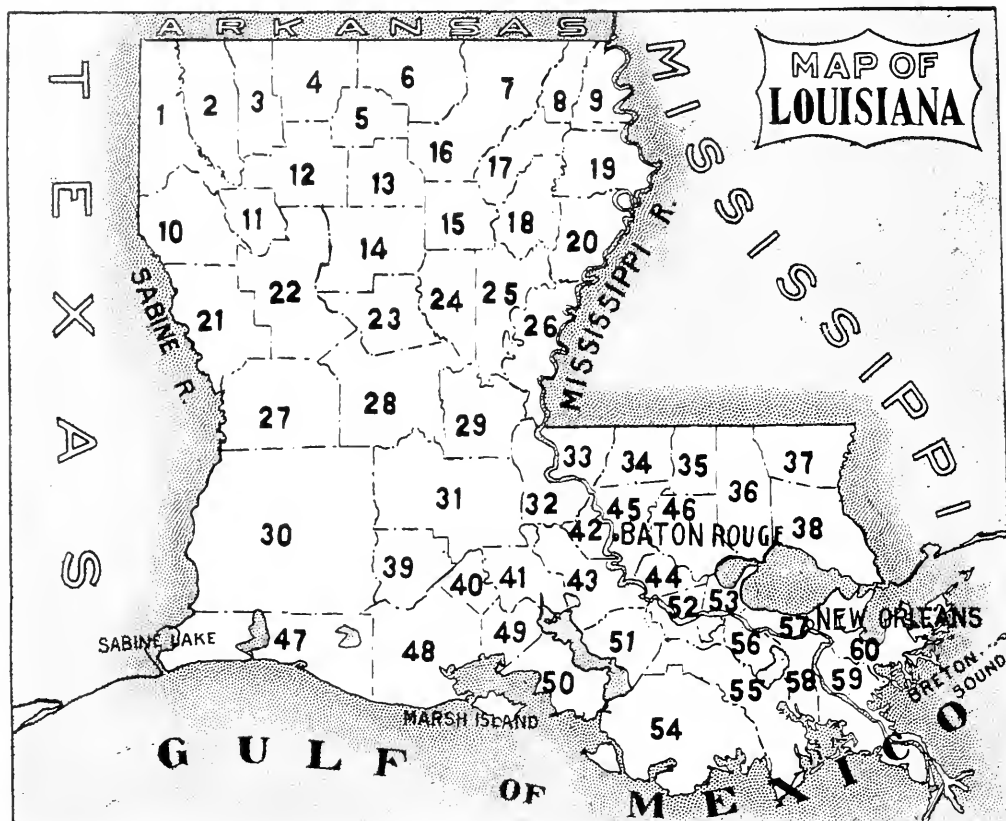
The atmosphere of the cave is pure and healthful; the temperature, which averages 59° above zero, is about the same winter and summer, not being affected by climate outside.

The Mammoth Cave was discovered in 1808. It has always been the property of the State of Kentucky. For sometime after its discovery it was neglected, and made there.

In this vicinity are also Paducah River, about three miles in length, White River, about two miles, and Indian Cave, and also the Cave of the Winds.

STATE AND THE 60 COUNTIES OF LOUISIANA

With Their Boundaries



LOCATION AND 1910 POPULATIONS OF LOUISIANA PARISHES (COUNTIES).

Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.
1.....	Caddo	58,200	17.....	Richland	15,769	33.....	West Feliciana	13,419	19.....	Iberia	31,262
2.....	Bossier	21,738	18.....	Franklin	11,989	34.....	East Feliciana	20,055	50.....	St. Mary	39,368
3.....	Webster	19,186	19.....	Matuson	.....	35.....	St. Helena	9,172	51.....	Assumption	24,128
4.....	Claiborne	25,050	20.....	Tensas	17,060	36.....	Tangipahoa	29,160	52.....	St. James	23,009
5.....	Lincoln	18,485	21.....	Sabine	19,871	37.....	Washington	18,886	53.....	St. John the Baptist	14,338
6.....	Union	20,451	22.....	Natchitoches	36,455	38.....	St. Tammany	18,917	54.....	Terrebonne	28,320
7.....	Morehouse	18,786	23.....	Grant	15,958	39.....	Acadia	31,847	55.....	La Fourche	23,111
8.....	West Carroll	6,249	24.....	La Salle	9,402	40.....	Lafayette	28,733	56.....	St. Charles	11,207
9.....	East Carroll	11,637	25.....	Catahoula	10,445	41.....	St. Martin	23,070	57.....	Orleans	339,075
10.....	De Soto	27,689	26.....	Concordia	14,278	42.....	W. Baton Rouge	12,636	58.....	Jefferson	18,247
11.....	Red River	11,402	27.....	Vernon	17,384	43.....	Iberville	30,954	59.....	Plaquemines	12,521
12.....	Rienville	21,776	28.....	Rapides	44,515	44.....	Ascension	23,887	60.....	St. Bernard	5,277
13.....	Jackson	18,818	29.....	Avozelles	34,102	45.....	E. Baton Rouge	34,580			
14.....	Winn	18,357	30.....	Calcasieu	62,767	46.....	Livingstone	10,627			
15.....	Caldwell	8,593	31.....	St. Landry	66,661	47.....	Cameron	4,288			
16.....	Ouachita	25,830	32.....	Coupee	.....	48.....	Vermillion	26,390			
Total.....											1,656,388

Louisiana Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
A											
*Abbeville	48	2,907	Albemarle	51	1,202	Alliance	59	220	*Amite	36	1,677
Abita Springs	38	365	Alberta	42	590	Ama	56	890	Anchor	32	390
Adeline	50	808	Alden Bridge	2	560	Amelia	50	400	Angie	37	346
			*Alexandria	28	11,213	Amelia	50	160	Ansley	13	660
			Allemands	56	506	Amesville	58	290	Antrim	2	350

Explanation: Index to Towns. First Column, Names of Towns; Second Column, Number the Same as Number of the County Where Town is Located; Third Column, Population of 1910. Loca. Means Location. Pop. Means Population. Star in Front of Name Indicates County Seat.

Louisiana Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
Arabi	60	250	Daniels	30	325	Ida	1	520	Abbeville	32	296
Arbroth	42	390	De Can	6	320	Independence	36	1,001	Abbeville	32	296
*Arcadia	12	1,079	Delembre	49	308	Iota	39	769	Abbeville	32	296
Argyle	32	260	Delhi	17	685				Abbeville	32	296
Arnaudville	31	279	Denham	19	290				Abbeville	32	296
Arsland	22	200	De Quincy	30	715				Abbeville	32	296
Athens	2	514	De Ridder	30	2,100				Abbeville	32	296
Atkins	14	311	Des Allemands	56	569				Abbeville	32	296
Avery Island	49	208	Diamond	59	360				Abbeville	32	296
Avoca	51	280	Dime	59	200				Abbeville	32	296
Ayers	21	250	Dodson	14	845				Abbeville	32	296
B			*Donaldsville	44	4,090				Abbeville	32	296
Baldwin	50	1,062	Donner	54	260				Abbeville	32	296
Bancroft	30	290	Dorville	43	206				Abbeville	32	296
Barataria	58	660	Dubach	3	390				Abbeville	32	296
Barham	27	250	Dubherly	5	714				Abbeville	32	296
*Bastrop	7	854	Dubuisson	31	250				Abbeville	32	296
Batchelor	32	290	Dunbar	38	260				Abbeville	32	296
Baton Rouge	45	14,897	E						Abbeville	32	296
(capital)			Echo	28	238				Abbeville	32	296
Bayou Goula	43	1,020	*Edgard	53	250				Abbeville	32	296
Bayou Lacomb	38	600	Edna	30	220				Abbeville	32	296
Bayou Sara	33	630	Elizabeth	30	290				Abbeville	32	296
Baywood	45	360	Ellendale	54	360				Abbeville	32	296
Belair	59	660	Empire	59	208				Abbeville	32	296
Belcher	1	260	Eola	29	460				Abbeville	32	296
Bell City	30	325	Erath	48	575				Abbeville	32	296
Belle Alliance	51	860	Eros	13	898				Abbeville	32	296
Bellemead	29	409	Estherwood	39	541				Abbeville	32	296
Bellerose	51	506	Eunice	31	1,684				Abbeville	32	296
Benson	10	209	Evangeline	39	460				Abbeville	32	296
Bentley	23	209	Evans	27	225				Abbeville	32	296
*Benton	2	318	Evergreen	29	299				Abbeville	32	296
Bermuda	22	270	F						Abbeville	32	296
Bernice	6	781	*Farmerville	6	598				Abbeville	32	296
Bertrandville	59	360	Ferriday	26	577				Abbeville	32	296
Berwick	50	2,183	Fisher	21	1,060				Abbeville	32	296
Bethany	1	250	*Florin	21	250				Abbeville	32	296
Bhenville	12	606	*Floyd	8	260				Abbeville	32	296
Bljout	28	250	Fordoché	22	290				Abbeville	32	296
Blanchard	1	260	Forest Hill	28	260				Abbeville	32	296
Bogalusa	37	1,808	Fort Jesup	21	1,026				Abbeville	32	296
Boleyn	22	350	*Franklin	50	3,857				Abbeville	32	296
Bollinger	22	360	*Franklin	37	814				Abbeville	32	296
Bonami	30	609	Frison	10	308				Abbeville	32	296
Bonita	7	273	Fryburg	12	290				Abbeville	32	296
Bossier	2	773	Fullerton	27	1,238				Abbeville	32	296
Bourg	54	560	G						Abbeville	32	296
Boutte	56	309	Garden City	50	560				Abbeville	32	296
Bowie	55	1,060	Garyville	53	1,060				Abbeville	32	296
Boyce	28	865	Genesee	36	606				Abbeville	32	296
Breaux Bridge	41	1,339	Gheens	55	560				Abbeville	32	296
Brice	12	250	Gibbsland	12	1,065				Abbeville	32	296
Broussard	40	449	Gibson	54	290				Abbeville	32	296
Brusly	43	390	Gilbert	18	250				Abbeville	32	296
Bryceland	25	250	Gladis	37	560				Abbeville	32	296
Bunkie	29	1,765	Gladwin	50	506				Abbeville	32	296
Buras	59	660	Good Pine	24	508				Abbeville	32	296
Burton	52	406	Grace	14	250				Abbeville	32	296
C			Grand Cane	10	485				Abbeville	32	296
Calhoun	16	260	Grand Coteau	31	392				Abbeville	32	296
*Cameron	47	260	Grand Isle	58	252				Abbeville	32	296
Campti	40	664	Grappes Bluff	22	360				Abbeville	32	296
Carenro	10	609	Grayson	15	206				Abbeville	32	296
Carson	30	560	*Greensburg	35	268				Abbeville	32	296
Carville	43	306	Greenwood	1	250				Abbeville	32	296
Caspiana	1	250	*Gretina	58	3,500				Abbeville	32	296
Catara	31	260	Grossette	43	506				Abbeville	32	296
Centerville	50	509	Gueydan	48	1,085				Abbeville	32	296
Charenton	50	402	Gulleets	36	260				Abbeville	32	296
Chauvin	54	260	H						Abbeville	32	296
Cheneyville	28	498	Hackberry	47	220				Abbeville	32	296
Chienere	16	226	Hahnville	56	306				Abbeville	32	296
Choudrant	5	360	Hall City	30	890				Abbeville	32	296
Church Point	39	481	*Hammond	36	2,942				Abbeville	32	296
Cinclare	40	406	*Harrisonburg	35	361				Abbeville	32	296
Clarks	15	750	Haughton	2	219				Abbeville	32	296
*Clinton	34	918	Hawthorne	27	280				Abbeville	32	296
Clouterville	22	360	Haysville	4	663				Abbeville	32	296
Cocoville	29	590	Hecker	30	400				Abbeville	32	296
*Colfax	23	1,049	Hermitage	42	208				Abbeville	32	296
Collinston	7	333	Hodge	13	360				Abbeville	32	296
*Columbia	15	580	Holly	10	406				Abbeville	32	296
*Convent	52	390	Homer	4	1,855				Abbeville	32	296
Converse	21	260	Hope	12	260				Abbeville	32	296
Cooper	27	309	*Hornbeck	27	459				Abbeville	32	296
Cottonport	29	866	Hosston	1	280				Abbeville	32	296
Cotton Valley	3	550	*Houma	34	5,024				Abbeville	32	296
*Coushatta	11	564	Husser	36	280				Abbeville	32	296
*Covington	38	2,601	Hydropolis	29	590				Abbeville	32	296
*Crowley	39	5,099							Abbeville	32	296
Cut Off	55	260							Abbeville	32	296
Cypremort	50	206							Abbeville	32	296

Louisiana Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
*St. Martheville, 11.....		2,318	Springhill 3.....		750	U			Weeks 49.....		260
St. Patricks..... 52.....		260	Stables 27.....		620				Welsh 30.....		1,250
St. Rose..... 36.....		506	Standard 24.....		806	V			Westlake 30.....		1,500
St. Tammany..... 38.....		275	Stardling 38.....		269				West Monroe..... 16.....		1,127
Saline 12.....		316	Sterlington 16.....		406	Vacherie 52.....		250	Westwego 58.....		560
Sarepta 3.....		320	Strader 36.....		290	Vacherie Sta..... 52.....		260	White Castle..... 43.....		2,389
Scotland 45.....		209	Sulphur 30.....		350	Venice 59.....		480	Whitehall 46.....		266
Scott 10.....		239	Sun 38.....		250	Verda 23.....		250	Wilson 34.....		562
Sellers 56.....		269	Sunset 31.....		377	Victoria 22.....		350	*Winfield 14.....		2,925
Selma 23.....		860	Sycamore 28.....		290	*Vidalia 26.....		1,345	*Winshoro 18.....		821
Seymourville 43.....		560	T			Vienna 5.....		580	Wyona 14.....		223
*Shreveport 1.....		28,015	Taft Station..... 56.....		596	Ville Platte..... 31.....		603	Wyatt 13.....		336
Sibley 3.....		480	*Tallulah 49.....		847	Vinton 30.....		809	Y		
Simsboro 5.....		282	Tangipahoa 36.....		391	Vivian 1.....		826			
Slaughter 31.....		281	Terre Haute..... 53.....		250	W			Yellow Pine..... 3.....		1,000
Slidell 38.....		1,188	*Thibodaux 55.....		3,821	Walker 46.....		592	Youngsville 40.....		328
Smoke Bend 11.....		660	Tioga 28.....		633	Wallace 53.....		309	Z		
Sodus 21.....		350	Torras 32.....		500	Walls Lake..... 16.....		290			
Solitude 33.....		208	Tremont 5.....		566	Washington 31.....		1,528	Zachary 45.....		419
Springfield 46.....		250	Trout 21.....		502	Water Proof..... 20.....		445	Zimmerman 38.....		560
									Zwolle 21.....		973

LOUISIANA

An Ideal Region for the Agriculturist on a Fertile Soil Made from the Wash of Many States

So many good things are to be said of Louisiana it is difficult to do the State justice with the limited space at our command.

COUNTRY LAND BELOW RIVER LEVEL

So far as topography of the State is concerned it has the single disadvantage in some portions of being low, much of the southern part of the State being not more than ten feet above sea level and liable to frequent inundations. The land along the Mississippi River, below New Orleans, and 120 miles above, is below the surface of the river at high water and is protected from inundation by artificial embankment, called levees. A break in the levee, called a crevasse, sometimes occurs, inundating hundreds of thousands of acres of valuable land.

At present the levee lines by which the shores of rivers are protected in Louisiana from overflow are about 1,139 miles long. Of this 865 miles are situated on the Mississippi River, 395 miles on the Red River and tributaries, 70 miles on the Atchafalaya and 150 miles on Bayou Lafourche.

COST OF MAINTAINING THE LEVEES

To maintain the levees, and protect all low land from inundation, the State levies a general tax of one mill on the dollar, which yields \$315,000 a year. A special tax of 2½ cents per acre and a produce tax is levied, in the levee district, which yields \$1,500,000 annually. Besides this the United States Government has expended for several years yearly about \$700,000 for levee protection through the Mississippi River Commission. Thus it is seen that a thoroughly efficient system is being pursued for the protection of the agricultural interests in Louisiana.

While this is something of a tax on farmers of this region, it is so light, compared with benefits, that no one complains. It should be understood that this vast area of low land, comprising about one-half of the State, for thousands of years, has been receiving fertilizing sediment brought down by the Mississippi River, from the up country.

As the soil in the valleys of Egypt have, for countless centuries, been enriched by the overflow of the Nile, so these Louisiana low lands possess a soil of the very richest fertility. Added to this an annual rainfall, in this section, of over 60 inches, accounts for the fact of abundant crops and no crop failures.

WHAT CAN BE GROWN IN LOUISIANA

Should the question be asked as to what can be grown here, the reply may be, "Ask what cannot be grown."

Either on the uplands or the lowlands, nearly all crops, natural to the North, can be grown, the warm temperature, long seasons with abundant

rainfall, permitting two or three crops to be grown on the same land during a year.

Included in the list of crops which can be grown are vegetables of all kinds, fruits in great variety, pecans and oranges in South Louisiana; bananas and pineapple on the Gulf Coast; sugar cane all over the State; rice, cotton and a great many other products.

"LOUISIANA YESTERDAY AND TOMORROW"

Walter Parker has written an article on the changes taking place in the agricultural development of the State, particularly with reference to the reclamation of wet lands, which contains much important information. He says:

Because Louisiana's climate is mild and her soil is immensely fertile, her sons and daughters have never had to work very hard to earn the necessities of life. And it has only been recently, when great tracts of Louisiana's alluvial prairies began passing from the hands of ancient owners into the hands of enterprising land developers, that the spirit of American enterprise, as it is understood throughout the Middle West, became manifest. The work of reclamation and development is now progressing rapidly, and thousands of thrifty farmers become land owners and move into the State each year.

Yesterday, Louisiana was the home of the great planter whose broad acres of sugar cane and cotton were cultivated by hired negro labor. The planter and his family resided in pleasure-loving New Orleans. On many a place of 5,000 acres no more than five white men resided. The negro does not vote in Louisiana because of the property and educational qualifications. Consequently, throughout the richest agricultural areas in the State the franchise was largely exercised by men whose direct interests were more or less plutocratic, therefore largely contrary to the spirit of the great Middle West.

Today, all this is undergoing complete change. The huge stretches of alluvial prairies which were built up by silt deposits from the overflowing Mississippi river, are being drained by modern machinery in such a way as to create navigable canals to the harbor at New Orleans out of each main drainage canal. These virgin tracts are subdivided into 10, 20 and 40-acre farms and sold to homeseekers from Indiana, Illinois and other States, and to Hollanders, Germans and other high type agriculturists at less than half the price per acre the half worn-out farm lands in the Middle West now sell for.

THE BEGINNING OF RECLAMATION

The work of reclamation began two years ago when the State of Louisiana withdrew all taxes on real estate mortgage loans, reclamation bond issues and similar forms of investment, and the influx of homeseekers began immediately. Because these artificially drained farms are highly productive and relatively cheap, the demand for them has run

Louisiana Opportunities in Agriculture and Varied Enterprises

ahead of the ability of the drainage machines, and in order to meet this demand, plantation estates are being cut up and sold off in small tracts. In this way all comers are served, and at the same time hundreds of voters are occupying areas on which hundreds of people lived but of which very few could vote. This means a complete change in the political aspect of agricultural Louisiana, and with that change is developing much greater agricultural influences on State and parish political affairs. This will mean better schools and more of them, better roads and expanding enterprise, which of course means better markets and improving values generally.

The Louisiana of tomorrow will be a very different commonwealth from that of yesterday, although the mild climate, the sea breezes, the hospitality of the people, and the wonderful soil will undergo no change. The metamorphosis will relate strictly to the use the new population will make of the advantages Nature has provided.

The new plows will plow deep and often—there is almost no limit to the productivity of the soil nor is there any ice or snow to terminate growth and maturity—and the owners will accumulate bank rolls for later use.

Rapid refrigerator trains will haul Louisiana fruit and vegetables into the northern markets in increasing volume both before and after other sections can supply those markets.

ONE MILLION ACRES NEAR NEW ORLEANS

New Orleans, which has never had suburbs, will rest in the center of a 1,000,000-acre garden intensively cultivated in 10-acre units. It will all be suburbs, closely linked with the city by inter-urban car lines.

The opening of the Panama Canal will create many new enterprises in city and State, and all of the new workers will require food. The clothing bill in South Louisiana does not have to include flannels and furs.

The other day a party of New York investors paid \$600,000 for a canal that connects the Mississippi River with the Mississippi Sound in order to obtain an all-water route from the Alabama coal mines to New Orleans, where they will spend millions in creating a great coaling station from which to supply the demand the Panama Canal will create.

Another concern has arranged to establish a great packing plant at New Orleans to take care of the cattle that will be imported from South America. They expect the Panama Canal to give impetus to this new traffic.

Recently Louisiana exempted all over-sea steamship lines domiciled in Louisiana from taxation in order to encourage direct steamship lines from New Orleans to South America, where corn and manufactures are needed, and to the Far East, where cotton, rice and manufactures are needed.

Even now, about \$25,000 worth of fresh vegetables from this part of the world are shipped to Panama each week, and the canal is not yet ready for business.

ONCE A PART OF THE GULF OF MEXICO

The soil formation of the Mississippi Valley, and particularly of Southern Louisiana, stands in a class by itself. Southern Louisiana was once a part of the Gulf of Mexico, and the land was built up from the bottom of the sea by silt deposits brought down by the river. The tributaries of the Mississippi river drain more than twenty States—the twenty States that during the past half century have stood at the head of the agricultural list.

The soil in all these States is constantly washing, and in solution is carried southward by the several rivers. These rivers rise at different times of the season from freshets, and from the melting of snow and ice. In this way at different times each year during many hundreds of years thin layers of the silt from various soils in the various sections were deposited in the sea, and gradually built up what is now the sugar, rice, orange and vegetable district of Louisiana. The land is all soil plumb to the bottom of the prehistoric sea.

Some fifty years ago the building of levees protected these alluvial prairies from further overflows,

and the great river is now largely contained in the levees, thus saving Louisiana further and further to the southward in the Gulf. The drainage of these alluvial prairies began only three years ago when freedom from taxation, the invention of practical machines, the high cost of living, the high price of Midland West lands, and the approaching completion of the Panama Canal turned widespread interest on Louisiana.

LOUISIANA AN EXPORTER INSTEAD OF AN IMPORTER

Since then Louisiana has become an exporter of corn in place of an importer, which was easy since the production of fifty bushels an acre without cultivation from sod corn is a simple matter on the alluvial prairies.

Recently, at the National Corn Exhibit at Columbus, Ohio, a 17-year-old boy—Stephen Henry, of Melrose, La.—won first prize in competition with 48,000 other boys. Henry exhibited the best ten ears, and won on 138 bushels grown by him on less than one acre at a total cost of 13½ cents per bushel. For the honor of representing Louisiana at the Columbus Show many boys competed with young Henry, and more than 100 of them produced over 100 bushels on a single acre.

Because of the open winter and the bottomless soil, the enterprising South Louisiana farmer who desires to pile up profit may keep his land continuously in use. During the winter, cabbages, onions and similar stuff are grown. Late winter finds the land planted in all kinds of high priced vegetables. Late in March the land goes into corn, which is harvested in July, sun dried and ready for export. During the fall many vegetables to catch the late season northern markets grow in profusion. Meanwhile, the busy farmer has no worries concerning fertilizer, nor does he fear soil exhaustion.

WHY SOIL IS SO RICH

On top of all the soil in South Louisiana there is a layer three to four feet thick of humus or decayed vegetable matter mixed in with the silt. The rich silt itself has no bottom.

Of this soil combination in Louisiana, Prof. Firman G. Bear, Chief Chemist of the Ohio State University, after having made an exhaustive analysis, said:

"There is enough nitrogen present in the first eight inches to supply nitrogen for 1,000 fifty-bushel crops of corn. I have never analyzed a soil with so high a percentage of nitrogen."

Corn experts estimate that in 1911 Louisiana will export 60,000,000 bushels of corn, 100,000,000 bushels in 1912, and probably 200,000,000 by 1915. Five years ago Louisiana annually imported 20,000,000 bushels of corn for feeding purposes.

Great credit is due the Louisiana Meadows Co., of New Orleans, the pioneers in the reclamation of the alluvial wet prairies of Southern Louisiana, for the remarkable transformation of vast areas of these wet lands into veritable gardens, with beautiful navigable canals—like Holland—to each farm, and the northern and western farmer with all his energy, progressiveness and courage, cultivating this wonderfully fertile soil the year round, much to his profit and happiness.

CONDENSED FACTS RELATING TO LOUISIANA

Altitude: Highest in State at Arcadia, Bienville county, 368 feet.

Climate: New Orleans, average temperature in January, 54; in July, 84, extreme, 102 and 7 above. Annual rainfall, 60.5 inches.

Dimensions: Extreme length, 275 miles; extreme width, 280 miles.

Mardi Gras: February.

History: Visited by DeSoto, 1541; Marquette, 1673; La Salle, 1682. Settlements made near New Orleans about 1706. The territory ceded to the United States in 1803. Louisiana purchase came to light in 1803. Louisiana Seceded from Union in 1861. Captured by Union Army in 1862 and turned over to the United States Army. General Butler came to New Orleans in 1862, succeeded by General Banks, and the Union, 1868.

STATE AND THE 16 COUNTIES OF MAINE

With Their Boundaries

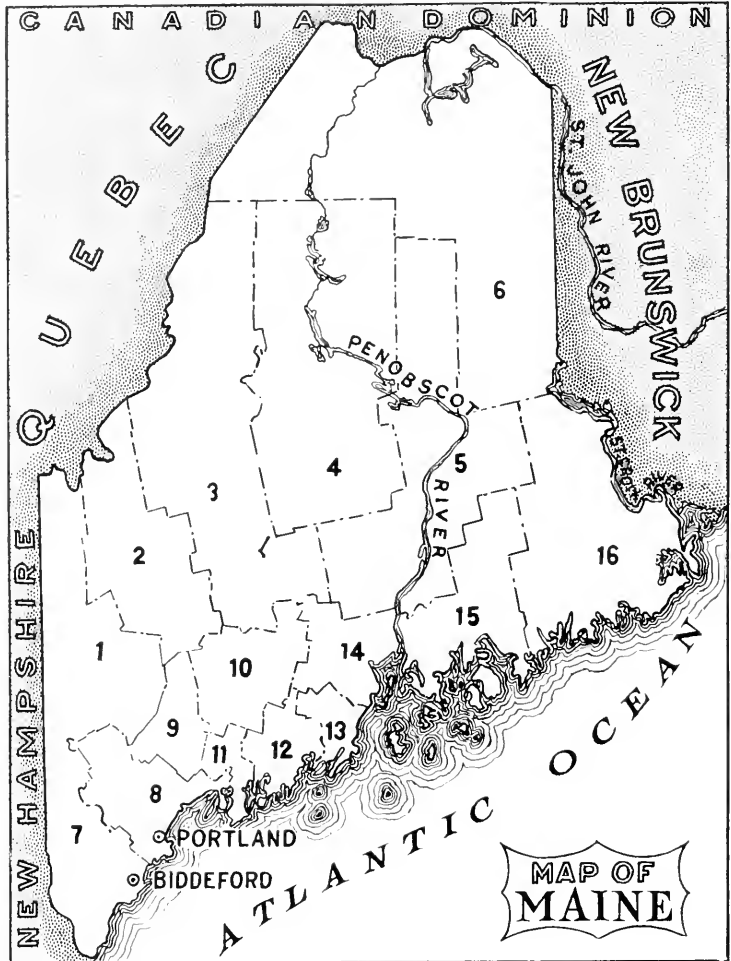
LOCATION AND POPULATION OF MAINE COUNTIES

Loca- tion	COUNTIES	Pop. 1910
1.....	Oxford	36,256
2.....	Franklin	19,119
3.....	Somerset	26,301
4.....	Piscataquis	19,887
5.....	Penobscot	85,285
6.....	Aroostook	71,661
7.....	York	68,526
8.....	Cumberland	112,014
9.....	Androscoggin	59,822
10.....	Kennebec	62,863
11.....	Sagadahoc	18,574
12.....	Lincoln	18,216
13.....	Knox	38,981
14.....	Waldo	33,383
15.....	Hancock	35,775
16.....	Washington	49,995

Total.....742,371

LOCATION AND POPULATION OF MAINE CITIES AND VILLAGES 1910

Towns	Loca.	Pop.
A		
Abbot Village	4.....	716
Acadia	6.....	650
Acton	7.....	778
Addison	16.....	420
Albany	1.....	415
Albion	10.....	645
Alexander	16.....	333
*Alfred	7.....	645
Alna	12.....	506
Alton	15.....	318
Amherst	15.....	365
Andover	1.....	520
Anson	3.....	244
Appleton	13.....	1,080
Argyle	5.....	253
Ashland	6.....	1,260
Athens	3.....	896
Atkinson	4.....	273
Atlantic	15.....	132
*Auburn	9.....	15,064
Augusta (capital)	10.....	13,211
B		
Bailey Island	8.....	506
Baldwin	8.....	468
*Bangor	5.....	21,803
Bar Harbor	15.....	1,181
Baring	16.....	273
*Bath	11.....	9,396
Beals	16.....	508
Beans Corner	2.....	250
*Belfast	11.....	4,618
Belgrade	10.....	450
Belgrade Lakes	10.....	360
Bemis	2.....	280
Benedicta	6.....	450
Benton	10.....	520
Benton Falls	10.....	240
Berry Mills	2.....	250
Berwick	7.....	2,280
Bethel	7.....	834
Biddeford	7.....	17,079
Biddeford Pool	7.....	480
Bingham	3.....	802
Blaine	6.....	976
Blanchard	4.....	248
Blue Hill	15.....	1,828
Bolsters Mills	8.....	420
Boothbay	12.....	320
Booth Bay Harbor	12.....	2,060
Bouchard	6.....	506
Boundary	6.....	360
Bowdoin	11.....	420
Bowdoinham	11.....	1,302



Maine Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
Bowery Beach	8.....	308	Bucksport Center	15.....	262	Cashs Corner	8.....	275
Bradford	5.....	495	Burlington	6.....	250	Castine	15.....	947
Bradford Center	5.....	260	Burlington	5.....	394	Caswell Planta	6.....	375
Bradley	5.....	283	Burnham	14.....	686	Center Lincolnville	14.....	530
Bremer	12.....	299	Buxton	7.....	861	Center Lovell	1.....	260
Brewer	5.....	5,667	Buxton Center	7.....	280	Center Montville	14.....	352
Bridgewater Center	6.....	586	Byron	1.....	206	Centraltown	9.....	1,060
Bridgton	8.....	1,174	C			Chain of Ponds	2.....	250
Bridgton Junction	8.....	310	Calais	16.....	6,116	Charleston	5.....	796
Brighton	3.....	134	Cambridge	3.....	421	Charlotte	16.....	315
Bristol	12.....	706	Camden	13.....	2,835	Chase Mills	9.....	200
Brooklin	15.....	506	Canaan	3.....	1,130	Chebeague Island	8.....	562
Brooks	11.....	669	Canton	1.....	1,953	Chelsea	10.....	990
Brooksville	15.....	410	Cape Elizabeth	8.....	780	Cherryfield	16.....	1,800
Brookton	16.....	129	Cape Jellison	14.....	1,202	Chester	5.....	402
Brownfield	1.....	1,025	Cape Neddick	7.....	260	Chesterville	2.....	250
Brownville	4.....	1,570	Cape Porpoise	7.....	660	China	10.....	550
Brownville Junction	4.....	380	Caratunk	3.....	218	Chisholm	2.....	806
Brunswick	8.....	5,341	Caribou	6.....	4,758	Clinton	5.....	284
Bryant Pond	1.....	250	Carmel	5.....	1,066	Columbia	16.....	1,398
Buckfield	1.....	357	Carroll	5.....	546	Columbia Falls	16.....	698
Bucksport	15.....	2,239	Carthage	2.....	280			
			Cary	6.....	420			
			Casco	8.....	810			

Maine Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
Cooper	16	264	Falmouth Foreside			Kittery	7	2,872	Muscogogus	12	608
Coopers Mills	12	450	Frankfort	8	240	Kittery Depot	7	210	Myrick	5	206
Corinna	5	1,102	Farmingdale	10	850	Kittery Point	7	1,062	N		
Corinth	5	240	*Farmington	2	1,240	Knightville	8	666	Naples	8	746
Cornish	7	1,118	Farmington Falls			Knox	14	267	New Castle	12	532
Cornville	3	460		2	430	Knox Station	14	259	Newfield	7	456
Costigan	6	235	Fayette	10	299	L			New Gloucester	8	1,125
Crawford	16	206	Five Islands	11	260	LaGrange	5	574	Newhall	8	216
Crouseville	6	275	Fort Fairfield	6	1,620	Lake View	4	225	New Harbor	12	360
Cumberland Center			Fort Kent	6	2,528	Lambert Lake	16	250	New Limrick	6	606
	8	672	Foxcroft and			Lawrences			Newport	5	1,095
Cumberland Mills			Dover	4	1,736	Mills	10	490	New Portland	3	166
Curtis Corner	9	280	Franklin	15	1,099	Lebanon	7	1,260	New Sharon	2	1,061
Cushing	13	233	Freedom	15	1,406	Lee	5	825	New Sweden	6	507
Cutler	16	462	Freeman	2	307	Leeds	9	1,066	New Vineyard	2	660
D			Freeport	8	965	Lexington	9	789	Nobleboro	12	810
Damariscotta	12	1,012	Frenchville	6	1,660	Lexington	3	231	Norlands	9	286
Damariscotta Mills			Friendship	13	1,080	Liberty	14	737	Norridgewock	3	1,706
	12	350	Fryeburg	1	540	Ligonia	8	250	North Amity	6	290
Danforth	16	1,380	Fryeburg Center	1	240	Limerick	7	806	North Anson	3	1,206
Davidson	5	202	G			Limestone	6	1,480	North Auburn	9	266
Dayton	7	560	Gardiner	10	5,311	Limington	7	1,086	North Bath	11	210
Deadwater	3	380	Garland	5	713	Lincoln	5	1,167	North Bergrade	10	210
Deadham	15	290	Georgetown	11	799	Lincoln Center	5	360	North Berwick	7	1,809
Deer Isle	15	897	Gilead	1	250	Lincolnville	11	1,200	North Bradford	5	320
Denmark	1	380	Goodrich	6	250	Linneus	6	1,260	North Bridgton	8	190
Dennysville	16	452	Goodwins Mills	7	550	Lisbon	9	3,603	North Brooks-		
Detroit	3	590	Gore	7	230	Lisbon Falls	9	2,203	ville	15	290
Dexter	8	2,941	Gorham	2	2,650	Litchfield	16	306	North Buckfield	1	360
Dickey	6	250	Gouldsboro	15	350	Litchfield Cor-			North Carmel	5	230
Dixfield	1	563	Grand Isle	6	430	ners	10	580	North Castine	15	310
Dixmont	5	331	Grand Lake			Little Deer Isle	15	262	North Chapleigh	7	166
Dorman	16	206	Stream	16	262	Little River	9	2,206	North Chester-		
*Dover and Foxcroft			Gray	8	380	Littleton	6	921	ville	2	206
Dover South Mills			Great Works	5	402	Livermore	9	846	North Cornville	3	220
	4	220	Greenbush	5	660	Livermore Falls	9	2,200	North Cutler	16	202
Dresden	12	305	Greene	9	675	Longcove	13	360	North Deer Isle	15	375
Dresden Mills	12	225	Greenville	4	1,420	Lovells	1	691	North Dexter	5	240
Dryden	2	260	Greenville Jun-			Lowell	5	460	North Dixmont	5	210
Dry Mills	8	280	tion	4	330	Lower Grand			Northeast Har-		
Durham	9	280	Greenwood	1	727	Isle	6	534	born	15	660
Dyer Brook	6	250	Guilford	4	1,508	Lubec	16	3,066	North Edge-		
E			H			Ludlow	6	409	comb	12	393
Eagle Lake	6	762	Hallowell	10	2,864	M			North Fryburg	1	210
East Baldwin	8	380	Hamlin	6	560	McKinley	15	250	North Gorham	8	250
East Benton	10	220	Hamden	5	506	*Machias	16	2,082	North Gray	8	262
East Blue Hill	15	210	Hamden High-			Machias Port	16	1,187	North Haven	13	655
East Boothbay	12	540	lands	5	582	Macwahoc	6	216	North Islesboro	11	630
Eastbrook	15	246	Hancock	15	406	Madawaska	6	2,060	North Jay	2	450
East Brownfield	1	340	Hanover	1	212	Madison	3	2,108	North Limington	7	260
East Corinth	5	589	Harmony	3	660	Madrid	2	241	North Mon-		
East Dixfield	1	250	Harrington	16	865	Mainstream	3	266	mouth	10	480
East Eddington	5	620	Harrison	8	651	Manchester	10	525	North Newburg	5	220
East Hampden	5	360	Hartford	1	642	Manset	15	225	Castle	12	250
East Harpswell	8	240	Hartland	3	974	Maple Grove	6	306	North New Port-		
East Hiram	1	310	Hastings	1	230	Mapleton	6	925	land	3	550
East Holden	14	209	Haynesville	1	380	Mariner	6	450	North Newry	1	286
East Jackson	14	222	Hayward	6	408	Mars Hill	6	1,506	North Parson-		
East Lamoine	15	250	Hebron	1	460	Masardis	6	650	field	7	366
East Lebanon	7	250	Hebron Station	1	206	Mattawamkeag	5	527	North Perry	16	206
East Limington	7	262	Heron	5	802	Mattawamkeag	5	527	Northport	11	515
East Livermore	9	208	Highisle	13	375	Mattucks	8	380	North Raymond	8	268
East Lowell	5	260	Highland Lake	8	320	Maxime	6	534	North Scarborough	3	300
East Machias	16	1,637	Hillman	6	280	Mechanic Falls	9	1,687	North Sullivan	15	220
East Madison	3	560	Hiram	1	393	Medford	1	282	North Vassal-		
East Millinocket	5	2,062	Hodgdon	6	1,596	Medford Center	4	282	boro	10	782
Easton	6	320	Hollis Center	7	308	Medomac	12	390	North Waldo-		
East Orland	15	450	Hope	13	360	Medway	5	508	boro	12	250
East Orrington	5	260	*Houlton	6	8,060	Mercer	3	490	North Water-		
East Otisfield	8	220	Howard	5	580	Messalonskee	10	210	boro	7	160
East Parsonsfield			Hulls Cove	15	260	Mexico	10	325	North Water-		
	7	390	I			Middleton	5	306	ford	1	206
East Poland	9	347	Hurricane			Millbridge	16	1,963	North Wayne	10	206
Eastport	16	4,961	Iceland	13	266	Mill Creek	5	369	North White-		
East Raymond	8	260	Indian River	16	206	Millinocket	5	3,066	field	2	126
East Sangerville	4	856	Industry	2	553	Milltown	16	1,200	North Windham	8	350
East Sebago	8	280	Island Falls	6	1,550	Mill Village	2	430	North Wood-		
East Sullivan	15	425	Islesboro	14	276	Milo	1	3,108	stock	1	250
East Sumner	1	480	J			Milo Junction	1	280	North Yar-		
East Vassalboro			Jackman	3	357	Milton Planta-			month	8	306
	10	350	Jackman	14	380	tion	1	211	Norway	1	2,215
East Waterford	2	420	Jay	3	22	Minot	9	280	O		
East Wilton	2	430	Jefferson	12	1,155	Minot Station	9	162	Oakfield	6	720
East Winn	5	236	Jemima	6	308	Minturn	15	250	Oakfield Station	6	250
Eastwood	7	250	Jonahson	16	624	Monarda	6	222	Oakland	10	2,105
Eliot	7	650	Jonesport	16	2,124	Monmouth	10	1,236	Oaks	8	420
*Ellsworth	15	3,549	K			Monroe	11	829	Oceanville	15	250
Ellsworth Falls	15	420	Katahdin Iron			Monson	14	1,237	Ogunquit	7	505
Empire Road	9	347	Works	4	308	Monticello	6	1,332	Oranout	5	240
Enfield	5	389	Keegan	6	780	Montville	14	1,068	Old Orchard	7	440
Etna	5	527	Kenduskeag	5	423	Moose River	3	360	Oldtown	5	566
Eustis	2	208	Kennebunk	7	3,509	Morrill	11	453	Oldtown	6	741
Exeter	5	887	Kennebunk Port	7	2,123	Moscow	3	366	Orland	15	690
F			Kents Hill	10	250	Mount Chase	5	309	Orland	5	250
Fairbanks	2	360	Kezar Falls	7	608	Mount Desert	15	109	Ors	8	200
Fairfield	3	2,801	Kingfield	2	693	Ferry	15	250	Ors	8	200
Falmouth	8	245	Kingman	5	1,075	Mount Vernon	10	900	Ors	8	200

Maine Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
P			Seal Harbor	15	308	Springvale	7	2,505	West Brooklin	15	240
Palermo	11	512	Searsport	14	919	Spruce Head	13	200	West Brooks-		
Palmyra	3	805	Sebasport	11	1,509	Standish	8	1,506	ville	15	250
Paris	1	369	Sebago	8	576	Stark	3	766	West Buxton	7	861
Paris Hill	1	262	Sebago Lake	8	250	Steep Falls	8	466	West Cumber-		
Parkman	1	718	Sebec	4	585	Stetson	5	618	land	8	240
Passadumkeag	5	409	Sedgewick	15	950	Steuben	16	752	West Denmark	1	302
Patten	5	1,206	Shapleigh	7	847	Stockholm	6	375	West Dresden	12	220
Peabesett	11	391	Shapleigh, Cor-			Stockton			West Durham	9	250
Pembroke	12	375	net	7	380	Springs	11	774	West Enfield	5	380
Pembroke	16	824	Shawmut	3	625	Stonington	15	1,648	West Falmouth	8	780
Pendebosc	15	935	Shepard	12	350	Stow	1	291	West Farming-		
Perry	6	725	Sheridan	6	366	Stratton	2	568	ton	2	590
Perry	16	570	Sherman Mills	6	369	Strickland	9	340	Westfield	6	500
Peru	1	250	Sherman Station	5	369	Stroudwater	8	627	West Franklin	15	500
Phair	6	706	Shiloh	9	662	Sullivan	15	325	West Gardiner	10	853
Phillips	2	823	Shirley Mills	4	248	Summer Station	1	426	West Gorham	8	320
Phillipsburg	11	1,254	Sidney	10	1,205	Sunset	15	368	West Goulds-		
Pine Point	8	350	Silvers Mills	5	350	Surry	15	909	boro	15	210
Pittsfield	3	2,231	Skowhegan	3	5,189	Swans Island	15	808	West Gray	8	240
Pittston	10	1,105	Southfield	3	479	Swanville	11	689	West Jonesport	16	617
Pleasantdale	3	850	Snows Falls	1	266	Sweden	1	282	West Kenne-		
Pleasant Point	13	225	Solon	3	1,065	T			bunk	10	700
Plymouth	5	680	Somerset	3	208	Temple	3	470	West Lubec	16	275
Poland	9	560	Somerville	12	374	Tenants Harbor	13	2,060	West Mills	2	552
Popham Beach	11	290	South Acton	7	530	The Falls	15	420	West Minot	9	466
Portage	6	608	South Atkinson	4	230	The Forks	3	245	West Newfield	7	250
Port Clyde	13	405	South Berwick	7	3,188	Thompson	13	2,688	West Palmyra	6	370
Porter	1	906	South Brewer	5	980	Thorndyke	14	589	West Paris	3	204
*Portland	8	58,571	South Bridgton	8	350	Togus	10	2,306	West Pembroke	16	6,902
Pownall	8	592	South Bristol	12	580	Topsfield	16	375	West Peru	1	420
Pratt	8	350	South Brooks-			Topham	11	1,066	West Poland	9	875
Prentiss	5	410	ville	15	308	Tremont	15	306	Westport	12	451
Presque Isle	6	2,938	South China	19	223	Troy	14	375	West Pownall	8	250
Princeton	16	1,927	South Corinth	5	262	Turner	9	1,025	West Rockport	13	360
Prospect	11	340	South Deer Isle	15	450	Union	13	806	West Scarborough	8	400
Prospect Ferry	14	356	South Dover	4	206	Unity	14	922	West Seabrook	10	275
Prospect Har-			South Elliot	7	950	Upper French-			West Sullivan	15	665
bor	15	240	South Freeport	8	320	ville	6	1,165	Westville	3	390
Prouts Neck	8	350	South Gardiner	10	490	Upper Glou-			West Waldo-		
R			South Harswell	8	250	chester	8	305	boro	12	250
Randolph	10	1,205	South Hiram	1	340	Upper Mad-			Whitefield	12	405
Rangeley	2	695	South Hope	13	541	waska	6	2,056	Whiterock	8	275
Raymond	8	552	South Jefferson	12	260	Van Buren	6	3,300	Whiting	16	393
Razordville	13	200	South Lagrange	5	221	Vanceboro	16	870	Whitneyville	16	413
Readfield	10	994	South Levant	5	262	Veazie	5	650	Willard	8	565
Red Beach	16	600	South Liberty	14	310	Vinal Haven	13	2,358	Williamantic	4	271
Richmond	11	2,049	South Lubec	16	205	Waldo	11	566	Wilton	2	1,806
Ridgelyville	1	1,066	South Montville			Waldoboro	12	3,145	Wilton Station	2	200
Ripley	3	450	South Newburg	5	260	Waldo Station	14	468	Windham		
Riverside	10	299	South New			Wales	9	266	Center	8	255
Riverview	3	244	Castle	12	750	Wallagrass	6	595	Winn	5	708
Robbinston	16	460	South Orrington	5	360	Walton Hill	8	605	Winnecook	14	290
Robinsons	6	1,050	*South Paris	1	1,542	Waltham	15	242	Winnegance	11	308
*Rockland	13	8,174	South Penobscot			Warren	13	1,542	Winslow	10	2,277
Rockport	13	2,514	South Presque	15	200	Washburn	6	1,225	Winslow Mills	12	400
Rome	10	560	Isle	6	200	Washington	13	1,660	Winter Harbor	15	660
Round Pond	12	450	South Robbin-			Waterboro	7	792	Winterport	14	1,566
Roxbury	1	222	ston	16	320	Waterford	1	201	Winterville	6	281
Rumford	7	7,066	South Sanford	7	250	Waterville	10	11,458	Winthrop	10	2,088
Rumford Corner	1	311	South Scurry	15	200	Wayne	10	709	Winthrop		
Rumford Falls	1	5,427	South Thomas-			Webbs Mills	8	200	Center	10	1,509
Rumford Point	1	306	ton	13	505	Weeks Mills	10	350	*Wisconsin	12	1,273
S			South Union	13	236	Weld	2	740	Woodland	16	1,562
Sabatius	9	805	South Vassal-			Wellington	4	484	Woodland Num-		
Saco	7	6,583	boro	10	566	Wells	7	1,200	ber One	6	1,066
Saint Agatha	6	365	South Waldo-			Wesley	16	227	Woodville	5	560
Saint Albans	3	1,206	boro	12	208	West Athens	3	320	Woolwich	11	892
Saint David	6	551	South Water-			West Baldwin	8	460	Wyman	16	260
Saint Francis	6	461	ford	1	295	West Bath	11	291	Y		
Saint George	13	250	South West Har-			West Bethel	1	240	Yarmouth	8	950
Saint John			bor	15	850	West Boothbay			Yarmouthville	8	1,108
Plantation	6	386	South Wind-			Harbor	12	240	York Beach	7	380
Salem	2	218	ham	8	1,205	West Bowdoin	11	520	York Corner	7	500
Sandy Brook	8	275	Spaulding	6	725	West Bridgton	8	209	York Harbor	7	306
Sandy Point	11	365	Springfield	5	509	Westbrook	8	8,281	York Village	7	1,260
Sanford	7	6,096									
Sangerville	4	1,306									
Santiago	15	465									
Sargentville	15	357									
Scarboro	8	350									

PICTURESQUE RESORTS

Rangeley Lakes, Me.—This group of six lakes, in the western part of the State, is connected by streams passing from one to the other, until an unbroken water route of about 60 miles is formed. Their names are Umbagog, Lower Richardson, Molechunkamunk, Moosehmagantic, Cuscutup and Rangeley. The surrounding scenery is extremely picturesque and grand, and the entire resort presents many attractions for artists, tourists, hunters and fishermen. Indian Rock is a favorite camping ground for sportsmen. Near by is Dixville Notch, from one point of which portions of Canada, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine may be seen.

Old Orchard Beach, Saco Bay, Me.—Fifteen miles west from Portland, Me., Old Orchard Beach, the summer resort, extends from the Dunstan River, on

the north, to the Saco River, on the south, a distance of six miles, with a solid sand beach. In Saco Bay, in that vicinity, are the following islands, which add to the picturesqueness of the scenery: Stratten's Island, about half a mile long and containing a few houses, but no trees; close by is Bluff Island, about 450 feet long, with a cluster of trees near the center; Wood Island, off the mouth of the Saco River, is nearly half a mile long, covered with trees, and contains a lighthouse and fog-bell; Stage Island is nearly one-fourth mile long, and has no trees, but a graystone monument 40 feet high; Basket Island is about 450 feet in diameter; Ram Island is oval-shaped and about 450 feet long; Eagle Island is about 450 feet across, with foliage, but no trees.

MAINE

A New England Region of Rapid Running Streams and the Wild in Nature

Land seekers, who contemplate leaving cities for the purpose of going upon farm land, should not forget that many of the most prosperous men in mercantile life, many distinguished in the professions and in all lines of work, throughout the United States, had the advantage of farm life among the rugged hills of New England.

THE BEST OF FOODS

Not only is this a grand region to come from, but it is a superior part of the world in which to rear children.

In everything relating to food here is the best. Suppose our home to be in Maine. In the clear waters of the **running brooks** we will get the **finest** speckled trout; here is the **sweetest** honey and the most delicious **maple sugar**. The cattle that feed on the tame grass and drink the fresh waters from the running streams, yield the **best milk and cream**; on the dry sidehills grow the **mealiest potatoes**. The live stock of the country are protected from storms, the hens live on the best carefully prepared foods and hence give us eggs of **exquisite flavor**. And so throughout all the range of foods in New England—people there live on only the best.

It is a **splendid** region in which to rear a boy on a farm by a family compelled to get a living from land. Compared with the over abundant yield of land in the prolific West, the smaller crop which must be carefully harvested and every straw saved, compels frugality, prudence and economy. The never ceasing labor and necessity in planting, cultivating and harvesting, compels those habits of industry which tend to temperance and success, wherever the New England boy is placed in after life.

The family, especially before emigrating far away, should look to the farms out of which the young men have gone to the West. Possibly the farm houses are **entirely deserted** and the land turned over to stock raising, or perhaps the young men of the family gone, the old folks who yet remain will be glad to make an arrangement highly advantageous to any new family who will take the farm.

In the tour of inspection among New England farms it may be profitable to visit the State of Maine. Give a week—a month will be better—in looking up some of the old farms. On some of the lands that can be bought cheaply and upon which a **delightful** home may be made.

BACK TO THE NEW ENGLAND FARM

There exists a **strong inclination** with many people in the West to go back to the New England hills, at least for summer residence. The picturesque scenery, **rapid running streams**, beautiful **evergreens**, lakes and the wild in Nature all appeal to them.

There are hundreds of these old homes where

Lakes in Maine.

Many Picturesque Localities with Lakes May Be Found in This State.

	Miles Long.	Miles Wide.
Alligator Lake, Hancock Co.	3 1/4	1 1/4
Barrows Lake, Washington Co.	2	1
Baskahagan Lake, Washington Co.	3 1/2	3
Beaver Dam Lake, Washington Co.	2	1
Big Lake, Washington Co.	12	2
Big Wilson Pond, Piscataquis Co.	5	3 1/2
Boyden's Lake, Washington Co.	3	1 1/2
Caribou Lake, Piscataquis Co.	5	3
Cathanes Lake, Washington Co.	4	2 1/2
Centre Pond, Piscataquis Co.	2	1
Chain Lakes (3), Washington Co.	8	1 1/2
Chain Lakes (7), Franklin Co.	3	10 1/2
Chamberlain Lake, Piscataquis Co.	10	5
Chesuncook Lake, Piscataquis Co.	18	3
Chinquassamtook Lake, Piscat. Co.	6	3
Clifford's Lake, Washington Co.	3	3
Cold Stream Pond, Penobscot Co.	4 1/2	3
Cranberry Lakes (3), Washington Co.	4	1
Crawford Lake, Washington Co.	5	1 1/2
Cupsuptic Lake, Franklin Co.	4	1 1/2
Dexter Pond, Penobscot Co.	3	1 1/2
Eagle Lake, Hancock Co.	2	3
Eagle Lakes, Arrostook Co., each	14	2 1/2
Long Lake, Cumberland Co.	10	1
Long Pond, Piscataquis Co.	6	1
Long Pond, Washington Co.	3	3
Loon Lake, Piscataquis Co.	3	1 1/2
Love Lake, Washington Co.	2 1/2	1
Machias Lake, Washington Co.	3	1
Madentaunt Lake, Penobscot Co.	1	1 1/2
Mapaug Lakes, Washington Co.	6	1
Mattaceunt Lake, Penobscot Co.	3	1
Mattagam Lake, Penobscot Co.	3 1/2	1 1/2
Mattamiscontis Lake, Penobscot Co.	2	1

houses can be painted, the trees trimmed, the lawns so put in order as to make the place highly salable, and all this mostly the summer.

But if old and run-down estates are not ready found select sequestered nooks, build cottages, in the grounds up tastefully and sell the property to those who are hunting for just such quiet, romantic places among the mountains and hills of the "Down East."

People of wealth in the central cities who are seeking these rural spots do not ask for large houses and elaborate furniture. They want somewhere from five to twenty acres of land, a group of two, three or four cottages, with an abundance of a **piazza room**. They desire a running brook close by, trees, mountains and hills to look up to, shrubbery, tangled vines, rocks and ferns. They want the rustic. Accustomed to the highly polished, the beautifully finished in architecture and landscape gardening, they yearn for the wild and untrained.

Look over our list of towns, write to the Agricultural Department of the State University in Maine. Tell them what you want and enclose an addressed prepaid return envelope to yourself. Get into touch with **real estate dealers**, they know about old homes in that State.

Go and see for yourself and, if opportunity offers, dress up old properties or make them new for those who need and want summer cottages and rural homes.

CONDENSED IMPORTANT FACTS RELATING TO MAINE

Altitude: Highest in Maine, Mt. Katahdin, in Piscataquis county; near the center of the State, 5,200 feet.

Climate: The climate is severe in winter and the air dry and pure. Average January temperature, 22 above; summer heat, 62 degrees. Average annual temperature at Portland, 48 degrees. With cool summers, hunting and excellent fishing, Maine is a delightful summer resort State. The winters are long and snows deep. The soil is so well drained malaria is almost unknown. Extremes of heat and cold at Portland 97 and 17 below. Average rainfall, 45.2 inches.

Dimensions: Area, 33,940 square miles; extreme length, 255 miles; extreme width, 205 miles. Primeval forest covers three-fourths of the State. Coast line, 278 miles; including indentations, 2,186 miles.

History: This coast believed to have been visited by the Northmen in 990; visited by Cabot, 1482; by the French in 1524; in 1525 by the Spaniards. Pemaquid, Lincoln county, settled in 1625. Indian raids were common and but little improvement made until after the Revolutionary War. Admitted to the Union, 1820. Maine liquor law prohibiting manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors passed in 1851; permanently in 1858.

	Miles Long.	Miles Wide.
Mattawamkeag Lake, Arrostook Co.	8	4
Medybemps Lake, Washington Co.	8	2 1/2
Meluncas Lake, Arrostook Co.	3	1 1/4
Millinokett Lakes, Penobscot Co.	6	1 1/2
Molasses Pond, Hancock Co.	2 1/2	2 1/2
Molechunckamunk Lake, Oxford Co.	6	3 1/2
Monson Pond, Piscataquis Co.	2	1
Mooshead Lake, Piscataquis Co.	4	2 1/2
Mooschumaguntic Lake, Oxford Co.	12	4
Mud Pond, Piscataquis Co.	2	1 1/2
Mud Lake, Piscataquis Co.	1	1 1/2
Musquash Lake, Washington Co.	3	1
Portage Lake, Arrostook Co.	5	2 1/2
Pushaw Lake, Penobscot Co.	7	3
Ragged Lake, Piscataquis Co.	3	1
Rangely Lakes, Franklin Co.	9	3
Reed's Pond, Hancock Co.	6 1/2	1 1/4
Richardson Lakes, Oxford Co.	11	3
Ripogonus Lake, Piscataquis Co.	3	1 1/2
Roach Lake, Piscataquis Co.	2	1 1/2
Rocky Lake, Washington Co.	2	1 1/2
Rocky Pond, Hancock Co.	2	1
St. Croix Lake, Arrostook Co.	2	1
Schroeder Lakes, Piscataquis Co.	8	1
Schroeder Lake, Washington Co.	2	1
Sebago Lake, Cumberland Co.	10	1
Sebec Lake, Piscataquis Co.	2	1
Seboosis Lake, Penobscot Co.	2	1
Seragley Lake, Penobscot Co.	2	1
Shining Lake, Washington Co.	2	1
Shin Ponds, Penobscot Co.	2	1
Sisladobis Lake, Penobscot Co.	2	1
Spider Lake, Piscataquis Co.	2	1
Squawpan Lake, Arrostook Co.	2	1

With Their Boundaries



Maryland Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Explanation: Index to Towns. First Column, Names of Towns; Second Column, Number the Same as Number of the County Where Town is Located; Third Column, Population of 1910. Loca. Means Location. Pop. Means Population. Star in Front of Name Indicates County Seat.

Maryland Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
Fullerton	6	506	*La Plata	16	299	Parkton	6	360	Stevens	9	350
Funkstown	3	568	Lauraville	6	1,049	Parkville	6	299	Stall Point	11	196
G			Laurel	12	2,115	Parole	13	330	Stockton	21	255
Gaithersburg	9	625	Leitersburg	3	350	Parsonsburg	22	260	Sudbrook	14	250
Gaithersburg	14	262	*Leonardtown	20	525	Patapsco	5	250	Sudlersville	14	217
Galloways	13	250	Lewiston	1	225	Pekin	2	206	Sugarland	9	540
Gamber	5	225	Libertytown	4	589	Perry Hall	6	250	Suitland	12	296
Gardenville	6	668	Lime Kiln	1	1,062	Perryville	8	635	Sykesville	5	565
Girdletree	24	325	Lindensville	2	502	Pikesville	4	259	T		
Glencoe	6	290	Loch Lynn	1	216	Pisgah	16	225	Takoma	9	1,156
Glen Echo	9	203	Long Green	6	249	Pittsville	22	366	Taneytown	5	821
Geneig	10	265	Loreley	6	220	Pocomoke City	21	2,363	Taylor	1	280
Glyndon	6	311	Lothair	16	369	Point of Rocks	1	361	Taylorville	5	201
Golden Ring	6	392	Luke	2	505	Pomonkey	16	250	Texas	6	1,060
Goldsboro	19	231	Lutherville	6	663	Pondsville	3	280	Thurmont	1	903
Govanstown	6	1,590	M			Port Deposit	8	1,391	Tilghman	18	1,209
Graceham	4	269	McCoys	3	750	Powhatan	6	569	Timonium	6	262
Grange	6	296	McDonough	6	290	Preston	19	288	Toddville	21	269
Granite	6	678	Madison	21	550	Princess Anne	23	1,006	Tompkinsville	16	296
Grantsville	1	248	Manchester	5	523	Prince George's	8	506	*Towson	6	3,508
Greensboro	19	609	Merdrila	22	396	Quanto	22	290	Trappe	18	273
Guilford	10	590	Marion Station	23	275	Queen Anne	15	209	Tunis Mills	18	200
H			Marydel	19	366	Queenstown	15	279	Tyaskin	22	290
Habnab	23	206	Maugansville	3	220	R			U		
*Hagerstown	3	16,507	Mayo	13	290	Raspeburg	6	509	Union Bridge	5	801
Halethorpe	6	390	Meadows	12	309	Reisterstown	6	1,066	Union Mills	5	250
Hamilton Station	6	1,506	Mechanicsville	20	562	Relay	6	2,056	Uniontown	5	309
Hampstead	5	555	Millington	14	399	Rhodes Point	23	260	Unionville	1	250
Hancock	3	893	Monie	23	290	Rider	19	496	Upper Fairmount	23	590
Harmons	13	390	Monkton	6	366	Ridgely	19	943	Upper Falls	6	475
Harrisonville	6	462	Motters	4	290	Ringgold	3	390	*Upper Marlboro	12	361
Havre de Grace	7	4,212	Mountain Lake	1	335	Rising Sun	8	416	Urbana	1	309
Hereford	6	380	Mount Airy	5	622	Riverdale	12	1,099	V		
Hillsdale	6	804	Mount Ranier	12	1,242	Rock Hall	11	781	Vale Summit	2	366
Hillsboro	19	209	Mount Savage	2	3,590	Rock Point	16	306	Vienna	21	332
Hillswood	20	250	Mount Vernon	11	598	*Rockville	9	1,181	W		
Homestead	6	890	Mount Wash-	6	1,590	Rosedale	6	390	Walkersville	1	532
Hoopersville	21	369	Mount Wians	6	1,509	Rossville	6	606	Wallman	1	236
Howardsville	6	390	Myersville	4	280	Ruxton	6	350	Walsey	15	1,240
Hughesville	16	250	N			S			Warren	6	678
Hurlock	21	516	Nanticoke	22	360	Sabillasville	4	206	Warwick	8	287
Hurry	20	360	Neavitt	18	309	Saint Ingoes	20	390	Waverly	6	2,099
Hursley	24	252	Newark	24	290	Saint Michaels	18	1,517	Wenona	23	290
Hyattsville	12	1,917	New Market	1	320	Salisbury	22	6,690	Western Port	2	2,702
I			New Windsor	5	416	Sandy Hook	3	309	*Westminster	5	3,295
Ingleside	15	290	North Beach	17	262	Savage	10	1,099	Westport	6	1,060
J			Northbranch	6	290	Secretary	21	409	Wetupin	22	306
James	21	250	North East	8	974	Security	3	366	Whaleysville	21	325
Jefferson	4	350	O			Schleysport	1	220	Whiteford	7	200
Jesterville	22	359	*Oakland	1	1,366	Sharpsburg	1	960	White Hall	6	532
K			Oakland	5	490	Sharpstown	22	722	White Marsh	6	390
Keedysville	3	367	Ocean	2	1,306	Sherwood	6	490	Willards	22	209
Keep Tryst	3	290	Ocean City	24	476	Smithsburg	3	481	Williamsport	3	1,571
Kennedyville	11	290	Oella	6	516	*Snow Hill	24	1,841	Wingate	21	250
Kensington	9	689	Orangeville	6	1,506	Solomons	17	313	Wingate	21	250
Keymar	5	209	Oriole	23	466	South Balti-	13	2,506	Winthrop	16	208
Kingsville	6	210	Owings Mills	6	212	more	13	2,506	Woodberry	11	13,062
Kitzmiller	1	865	Oxford	18	1,191	Sparrows Point	6	4,066	Woodbrook	6	390
Knoxville	4	350	P			State Sana-	4	250	Woodlawn	8	250
L			Q			tortum	4	250	Woodshoro	1	690
Lakeland	12	290	R			T			Woodstock	10	208
Lansdowne	6	690	S			U			Wynne	20	206

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

A 64 Square Mile Area, Named in Honor of Columbus, Located in Maryland, on the Banks of the Potomac River.

District of Columbia Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Pop.	Towns	Pop.	Towns	Pop.	Towns	Pop.
Anacostia	2,158	Brookland	1,500	Kenilworth	290	Tennallytown	961
Benning	630	Congress Heights	2,260	Langdon	560	Uniontown	2,158
Brightwood	246	Good Hope	2,186	Takoma Park	1,250	Washington	331,069

The District of Columbia is seen on the left side of the map of Maryland near and to the left of the number 12. The District is noteworthy principally as being the location whereon stands the United States Government buildings at Washington.

Washington, D. C. The District of Columbia, the Federal Territory of the Nation, originally contained 100 square miles, but part of the grounds were afterward surrendered to Virginia; its present size is 64 square miles. Washington City is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long by $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles at its greatest breadth. Its location is on the eastern bank of the Potomac River, $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles from its mouth, and $184\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the sea. The transfer of the government from Philadelphia to Washington was made in October, 1800. The

officials then numbered only a few persons. The great city was a mere hamlet, and most of its houses were small huts. But it soon began to increase in population at the rate of 800 souls a year. August 24, 1814, the British invaded the capital, burned all the government buildings and destroyed a large number of the public records, a property loss estimated at \$1,000,000. During the same administration the city took upon it the reconstruction of the capital was begun and finished in 1827. The total cost of the new and old—was nearly \$13,000,000. The captured grounds contain 43 acres.

Opportunities in Agriculture and Varied Enterprises

MARYLAND

An Oyster and Fish Center. Warm, Sandy Soil, Favorable for Vegetable and Fruit Growing. Near Markets.

Should the reader enquire as to what the land seeker could find to do for himself and family in the State of Maryland, he may be referred to statistics for a reply. Investigation will show that there is a very dense population of people here, and these people all have to be fed.

In a study of climate it is found that the average annual temperature for the State is from 54 to 64 degrees, and that the mercury seldom falls below zero. January weather average 34 above at Baltimore and July stands at 78. The annual rainfall is 43.8 inches.

A SUPERIOR REGION FOR PEACHES.

The soil in the eastern part of the state is a sandy loam, easily made highly productive by fertilization, and in this portion of the state peaches grow in great abundance. The same is true of all garden products. In the valleys of the central and northern parts of the state the soil is exceedingly fertile, producing large crops of tobacco, wheat and corn. Other staples are hops, flax, maple sugar, honey, wine and sorghum molasses.

From the recent annual report of the Department of Agriculture it is seen that in Maryland the yield of oats was very great, and the same of wheat and corn.

GREAT ADVANTAGE IN CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

And so, through all the list of agricultural productions, the agriculturist finds soil and climate ready to assist in the production of any cereal, vegetable or fruit adapted to the climate. To this is added superior facilities for getting to the markets. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, constructed at a cost of \$11,375,000, runs by the side of the Potomac river westward, from Georgetown and Washington, to Cumberland, in Allegany County, a distance of 184½ miles. This canal, with its 74 locks, a width of surface of 52 to 60 feet and a depth of 6 feet, is in readiness to carry all the various productions of the extreme western part of Maryland to the Potomac River at a very cheap rate, while the Potomac and Patuxent rivers, assisted by the Chesapeake Bay, easily carry all the production of Central Maryland out to the ocean, whence they go to New York and its immense market, two hundred miles away, in a few hours.

OYSTER, FISH-CANNING, FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

The soil, the climate and the markets are right here in Maryland if the land seeker wants to engage in agriculture. But possibly he prefers the fishing business. If so, here is the oyster industry on Chesapeake Bay and adjoining waters, giving employment to over 32,000 persons. In this enterprise there are over \$7,000,000 invested, the annual oyster yield being 10,000,000 bushels.

If the applicant for work dislikes the water, he can turn to one of the 500 canning establishments, to one of the 800 tobacco factories, or any one of the 8,000 factories in which are employed over 94,000 workmen.

GENERAL MANUFACTURING GOING FORWARD.

If the seeker for employment has a trade he has simply to look over the general list of industries going forward in Maryland.

The Coal Area in this state is 550 square miles, and from the mines in this territory there were

taken out in one of the recent years, 6,312,706 tons, worth \$1.30 per ton at the mine.

The list of general manufacturing includes flour, fertilizers, cotton goods, foundry and machine shop products, malt liquors, planing mill products, chewing and smoking tobacco, iron and steel, distilled liquors, furniture, patent medicines, brass goods, ships, confectionery, boots and shoes, and brick and tile.

CONDENSED IMPORTANT FACTS RELATING TO MARYLAND.

Altitude.—Highest, Great Backbone Mountain, in Garrett County, 3,400 feet high.

Climate.—Annual average January temperature at Baltimore, 34 above; July, 78. Extremes, 104 and 7 below. Average annual rainfall, 43.8 inches.

Dimensions.—Extreme length of State, north and south, 120 miles; extreme width, east and west, 200 miles.

History.—Charter issued to Lord Baltimore in 1632. First permanent settlement made at St. Marys City, St. Mary County, 1634. Annapolis founded by Puritan refugees, 1649. Baltimore settled 1730. Admitted to the Union 1788. One of the 13 original States.

Legislature.—First governor of the State, John E. Howard, 1789.

Agricultural and Mechanical College, at College Park, Prince George County.

ONLY TWO MONTHS OF WINTER.

The State of Maryland glories in an exceptionally fine, healthful climate, its mildness being due chiefly to the vicinity of the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf Stream. The winter lasts only two months, January and February. Spring is short and pleasant, and is followed by a long summer, with warm days and cool nights. The heat of the summer is moderated by the constant cool breeze from the Atlantic.

FARM WORK ALL YEAR ROUND.

No fear need be felt of blighting frosts, and the farm work can proceed almost all the year round. In Maryland suitable soil, if properly cultivated, will produce 40 bushels of wheat to the acre.

Under highly improved cultivation, the yield of corn is 80 bushels per acre.

Land properly cultivated will yield 4,000 quarts of strawberries to an acre.

TOMATOES THE GREAT RELIABLE CROP.

The tomato crop is also very profitable. The young plants are set out in the spring; many do this with a machine, but two persons can easily plant seven acres in a day by hand. The plants should be placed the same distance apart as in the case of corn, and cultivated in the same manner. The canning factories pay on an average \$8.00 per ton for tomatoes, and an acre will produce from 6 to 18 tons, according to the quality of the soil.

On a farm of from 40 to 60 acres a settler can, by industry and economy, live comfortably and attain to easy circumstances, if he and his family cultivate their own land. He can dispose of his products with little expense, as railroad and steamboat lines run in all directions, and freight rates are low. A farmer who lives along the water can have his own sailboat and take his products to market himself.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

Our map of Maryland shows the location of one prominent well known city, namely, Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, MD. This city was formerly noted as a seat of wealth, refinement and extensive trade. The naval academy was established in 1845 by the Hon. George Bancroft, Secretary of the Navy, the regulations requiring that the students each remain four years, under strict discipline and instruction in all the branches of the naval profession.

The town was settled in 1640 by Puritan refugees from Virginia and was first called Providence. The next year a commission, appointed by Lord Balti-

more, organized the county and named it Anne Arundel Town, in honor of Lady Baltimore. In 1694 the town was regularly laid out and called Annapolis after Queen Anne who gave it some valuable presents. At the close of the revolution Maryland offered to cede Annapolis to the general government as the federal capital. During negotiations for a permanent capital Congress assembled here and at this session Washington surrendered his commission as commander-in-chief December 23, 1783.

Opportunities in Agriculture and Varied Enterprises

Prices of Small Farms in Maryland

AVERAGE PRICES. BEFORE BUYING CAREFULLY INVESTIGATE.

South of Delaware is Somerset County, Maryland, county seat Princess Anne. See location & map. Several farms we see advertised in here. See prices.

POSTOFFICE AND STORE.

30 acres \$1500

On this property there is a store 32x45, carrying a stock of \$2,500; postoffice in store; 8-room, 2-story house, nearly new; stable 32x38, built 5 years ago. Two tenant houses, one four-room, the other three. Advanced age of owner forces sale. He has made money here, and you can do the same. Only 120 miles from Baltimore, 6 hours by boat. Eighteen acres in fertile fields which cut 2½ tons hay per acre; 8 acres in wheat, abundance of fruit, 5 acres in strawberries. One-half cash, and easy terms. Princess Anne, Md.

HOME IN GOOD REPAIR.

16 3-8 acres \$1300

Twenty minutes' drive from Princess Anne; 13 acres is garden land, balance wood land; red clay, and sand mixed clay subsoil; a lot of fine fruit trees of different varieties; strawberries, etc. Two-story house of 5 rooms, 2 porches; barn and stables for the farm; a nice little home and in good repair; a fine place to raise poultry. If farm is not large enough, there is land close by that can be bought very low. Owner has another farm, reason for selling. Only \$1,300; \$1,000 cash, reasonable time on balance. Princess Anne, Md.

FARM WITH ALL CONVENIENCES.

73 acres \$1000

Located 6 miles from Princess Anne; 55 acres tillable, balance wood land; in good neighborhood; schools and churches close by; a 2-story dwelling of 9 rooms and hall; stable and outbuildings; plenty of fruit. Advanced age of owner cause of sale. \$700 down; time on balance. Princess Anne, Md.

FARM CLOSE TO CHURCH AND SCHOOL.

175 acres \$1300

Twenty-two acres cultivated, balance in young timber, pine, oak and gum; 6 miles to R. R. station; good neighborhood; close to church and school; dwelling of 8 rooms, 3 porches, painted; pump house, corn house, new with loft above; 2 small barns; grapes, apples, peaches; also a 5-room tenant house. One-half cash and easy terms. Princess Anne, Md.

IN AN EXCELLENT NEIGHBORHOOD.

69 acres \$2500

Water front for 80 rods; 5 miles from county seat; 45 acres under cultivation, balance in woodland and pasture; red clay soil; fruit trees of all kinds; splendid land for all farm crops; 13 acres of wheat, a few acres of winter oats, all looking fine. Two-story, 4-room house; barn 18x28, poultry house, corn crib, etc. A lot of wealthy farmers all around in this section; one of the best neighborhoods in Maryland. One-half cash and easy terms. Princess Anne, Md.

FARM WITH IMPROVEMENTS \$10 AN ACRE.

100 acres \$1000

Located 5 miles from county seat on main county road, in good neighborhood. Two-story house of 5 rooms, and some outbuildings; 40 acres cleared, balance in woodland. Terms cash. Orchard set out. Princess Anne, Md.

LARGE IMPROVED FARM AT \$25 AN ACRE.

200 acres \$5000

There are 5 acres of strawberries in fine condition; abundance wood and timber; owner has re-

fused \$1,500 for the saw timber; it is estimated to be worth \$2,500. 8-room, 2-story house; fine shade, convenient stable, poultry house, tenant house, etc., in good order; advanced age cause of sale; only 1½ miles out from R. R. village, on main road four miles from county seat. \$3,000 down and easy terms. Princess Anne.

These properties, offered for sale in Maryland, are samples of many homes and farms for sale in Eastern States. In a majority of cases the properties are in good order but the younger members of the household being gone, the old people, or those in charge of the estate, are willing to sell at a sacrifice.

Great numbers of people in the western and middle states, knowing the value and advantages of the old homes, are emigrating into the eastern states. Write to the Secretary of State for lists of real estate agents.

ADVANCED AGE OF OWNER CAUSE OF SELLING.

157 acres \$1500

On main road between two large villages, only 6 miles from Pocomoke City; 120 acres in cleared fields; balance wood and timber; 100 apple trees just coming into bearing; 4 acres in strawberries; 1,500 bushels of corn grown last year without fertilizer; 7-room house; barn 30x40, stable for horses. Buildings are very good and are insured for \$1,500. Stock and tools at low price. Advanced age of owner cause of sale. One-half cash; balance easy terms. Princess Anne, Md.

POSTOFFICE NEXT DOOR.

12 acres \$1200

Located 9 miles from Princess Anne, in a little village. A dwelling of 6 rooms, hall and porch, painted; carriage house, stable and outbuildings; school and churches close; postoffice next door; country thickly settled; 60 acres of oyster ground can go with the farm; plenty of fruit. \$1,000 cash, balance on time. Princess Anne.

THRIVING VILLAGE AND NEAR SCHOOLS.

100 acres \$1600

Seven miles from county seat, on a fine level road; close to good, thriving little village; good school and churches; 60 acres cleared, balance in wood and timber. Soil is red clay and a good quality; raises fine crops. The dwelling was burned down; some small buildings are left, in a fine neighborhood; some northern neighbors close by; ½ mile to river, with right of way. \$1,000 cash, time on balance. Princess Anne, Md.

OWNER HAS NO USE FOR FARM.

28 acres \$1100

A pleasant little home in a good neighborhood, close to churches and school, 3 stores close by, 22 acres of good tillable land; a carload of lime used on the farm last year. A 2-story, 4-room house and 2 porches; new barn, 16x32; 4 stables; carriage house, wagon shed, corn crib, poultry house; a fine place for poultry; 2½ miles from R. R. station, mail delivered; 7 miles from Princess Anne on a nice level road. \$700 down, time on balance. Owner has a store and has no use for the farm. Princess Anne, Md.

YOUNG ORCHARD—DIFFERENT KINDS OF FRUIT.

116 acres \$1500

Located 6 miles from Princess Anne, on a fine level road; 1½ miles to store, 7½ to R. R. station; 10 acres in wood land; a 5-room dwelling, and some outbuildings for the farm. A carload of lime used on the farm last year. Different kinds of fruit trees. \$1,000 cash; balance on time. Princess Anne, Md.

Massachusetts Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
E. Walpole.....9.....763			*Lawrence.....7.....85,892			Norfolk.....9.....769			Richmond.....10.....1,546		
E. Wareham.....11.....550			Lakeville.....11.....912			N. Abington.....11.....2,292			Richmond.....8.....18,119		
E. Weymouth.....9.....3,540			Lee.....1.....1,106			N. Adams.....11.....22,019			Riverside.....1.....115		
*Edgartown.....13.....1,475			Leeds.....3.....1,151			N. Amherst.....3.....1,195			Rockport.....2.....315		
Enfield.....3.....832			Leicester.....3.....3,237			*Northampton.....3.....19,131			Rockville.....11.....986		
Erving.....2.....1,094			Lenox.....1.....3,060			N. Andover.....9.....5,529			Rock.....11.....160		
Essex.....7.....1,067			Lenox Dale.....1.....512			N. Attleboro.....10.....9,562			Rockland.....11.....6,928		
Everett.....6.....33,484			Leominster.....5.....17,589			N. Bedford.....9.....482			Rockport.....7.....1,211		
F			Leverett.....2.....706			N. Billerica.....6.....625			Rockville.....9.....322		
Fairhaven.....10.....5,132			Lexington.....6.....4,918			Northboro.....2.....1,717			Roxbury.....2.....527		
Fairview.....4.....213			Leyden.....2.....286			Northbridge.....2.....8,807			Roxley.....7.....1,288		
*Fall River.....10.....119,295			Lincoln.....6.....558			Center.....5.....200			Royalston.....5.....383		
Falmouth.....12.....3,144			Lincoln Station.....6.....561			N. Brookfield.....3.....3,075			Royalston Sta.....5.....628		
Farley.....2.....328			Linwood.....5.....1,364			N. Carver.....11.....508			Russell.....1.....630		
Farmington.....5.....510			Littleton.....6.....819			N. Chelmsford.....6.....1,695			Rutland.....5.....1,206		
Fayville.....5.....450			Littleton Com- mon.....6.....405			N. Dana.....5.....587			S		
Feeding Hills.....5.....1,365			Long Meadow.....1.....961			N. Dartmouth.....10.....1,500			Sagamore.....12.....368		
Fisherville.....5.....820			Long Plain.....10.....221			N. Dighton.....10.....1,020			*Salem.....7.....13,697		
Fiskdale.....5.....1,160			*Lowell.....6.....106,394			N. Eastham.....12.....200			Salisbury.....7.....810		
*Fitchburg.....5.....37,826			Ludlow.....4.....4,948			N. Easton.....10.....3,099			Salisbury Beach.....7.....624		
Florence.....3.....1,930			Ludlow Center.....1.....539			N. Falmouth.....12.....250			Sandwich.....1.....281		
Forge Village.....6.....206			Lynn.....7.....89,336			Northfield.....3.....775			Sandwich.....12.....1,158		
Foxboro.....9.....3,863			Lynnfield.....7.....445			Northfield Farms.....2.....214			Saugus.....7.....8,041		
Framingham.....6.....12,948			Lynnfield Center.....7.....457			N. Grafton.....3.....1,720			Saundersville.....5.....220		
Franklin.....9.....5,611			Lyonsville.....2.....256			N. Hadley.....3.....215			Savoy.....1.....257		
Furnace.....5.....2,890			M			N. Hanover.....11.....360			Saxtons River.....6.....2,000		
G			Magnolia.....7.....865			N. Hanson.....11.....200			Scituate.....11.....1,177		
Gardner.....5.....14,699			Malden.....6.....11,404			N. Harwich.....12.....208			Scotland.....11.....206		
Georgetown.....5.....1,900			Manchester.....5.....1,520			N. Leominster.....5.....1,209			Seaside.....11.....1,660		
Gilbertville.....5.....2,100			Manchewick.....7.....2,673			N. Middleboro.....11.....360			Seatonk.....10.....1,917		
Gill.....2.....708			Manomet.....11.....590			N. Orange.....2.....281			Sharon.....9.....2,085		
Gleasondale.....6.....705			Marblehead.....10.....5,183			N. Oxford.....5.....705			Sheffield.....1.....1,627		
Globe Village.....5.....2,975			Marion.....11.....1,029			N. Plymouth.....11.....1,000			Shelburne Falls.....2.....1,541		
Glocester.....7.....24,398			Marlboro.....6.....11,579			N. Reading.....6.....903			Shelburne.....6.....383		
Goshen.....3.....218			Marshfield.....11.....588			N. Scituate.....11.....1,000			Shirley.....6.....1,492		
Grafton.....5.....5,705			Marshfield Hills.....11.....506			N. Stoughton.....9.....372			Shirley Center.....6.....200		
Granby.....3.....747			Mashpee.....12.....303			N. Truro.....12.....336			Shutesbury.....5.....1,866		
Granville.....6.....1,190			Matfield.....11.....317			N. Uxbridge.....6.....552			Shutesbury.....2.....374		
Great Barrington.....1.....5,926			Mattapoisett.....11.....1,080			N. Westport.....10.....506			Siasconset.....11.....268		
Greenbush.....11.....206			Maynard.....6.....6,390			N. Weymouth.....9.....998			Silver Lake.....11.....255		
*Greenfield.....2.....10,411			Medford.....9.....3,466			N. Wilbraham.....4.....568			Sixteen Acres.....1.....250		
Greenwich.....3.....364			Medford.....6.....23,150			N. Wilmington.....6.....360			Somerset.....10.....2,798		
Greenwood.....6.....466			Medway.....9.....2,696			Norton.....10.....2,544			Somerville.....6.....77,336		
Groton.....6.....1,852			Melrose.....6.....15,715			Norwell.....11.....934			South Acton.....6.....809		
Groveland.....7.....2,086			Melrose High- lands.....6.....4,000			Norwood.....9.....8,014			Southampton.....3.....974		
H			Mendon.....5.....922			O			S. Ashburnham.....5.....1,062		
Hadley.....3.....1,651			Merrick.....4.....1,277			Oak Bluffs.....3.....1,138			S. Ashfield.....2.....263		
Halifax.....11.....494			Merrimac.....7.....1,706			Oakdale.....5.....1,099			S. Attleboro.....10.....530		
Hamilton.....7.....732			Methuen.....7.....11,448			Oakham.....5.....305			S. Barre.....3.....450		
Hamden.....4.....561			Middleboro.....11.....8,214			Old Furnace.....5.....208			S. Berlin.....5.....200		
Hancock.....1.....434			Middlefield Sta.....3.....232			Onset.....11.....1,560			S. Bourne.....5.....1,031		
Hanover.....11.....862			Middleton.....7.....929			Orange.....2.....5,283			S. Braintree.....9.....3,109		
Hanson.....11.....695			Millbury.....5.....13,655			Orleans.....12.....617			S. Bridgewater.....5.....12,592		
Hardwick.....5.....3,524			Millers Falls.....3.....469			Osterville.....12.....505			S. Carver.....11.....435		
Harvard.....5.....848			Millington.....3.....252			Otis.....1.....329			S. Chatham.....12.....285		
Harwich.....12.....691			Millis.....9.....750			Otter River.....5.....550			S. Chelmsford.....6.....395		
Harwich Port.....12.....550			Mill River.....1.....293			Oxford.....5.....3,361			S. Dighton.....10.....1,218		
Hatfield.....3.....1,269			Millville.....5.....1,935			P			S. Deerfield.....2.....927		
Haverhill.....7.....44,115			Milton.....9.....7,924			Palmer.....4.....8,610			S. Dennis.....12.....265		
Hawley.....2.....359			Mittineague.....4.....2,931			Paxton.....5.....114			S. Duxbury.....11.....468		
Heath.....3.....1,096			Monson.....4.....1,758			Peabody.....7.....15,721			S. Easton.....10.....706		
Hebronville.....10.....806			Montague.....2.....6,866			Pelham.....3.....460			S. Egremont.....1.....512		
Hingham.....11.....4,965			Montague City.....3.....465			Pemberton.....11.....561			S. Essex.....7.....723		
Hingham Center.....11.....760			Monterey.....1.....441			Pepperell.....6.....2,453			S. Framingham.....6.....7,218		
Hinsdale.....1.....1,452			Monterey.....4.....259			Pepperell Sta.....6.....2,500			S. Groveland.....7.....370		
Hindbrook.....9.....2,816			Monument.....12.....250			Peterborough.....3.....605			S. Hadley.....3.....1,891		
Holden.....5.....1,150			Mount Tom.....4.....223			Phillipston.....3.....271			S. Hallowell.....3.....3,311		
Holliston.....6.....2,711			Mundale.....4.....203			Pigeon Cove.....3.....555			S. Hampton.....7.....814		
Holyoke.....4.....57,730			Myricks.....10.....649			*Pittsfield.....1.....32,421			S. Hanson.....11.....655		
Hopedale.....5.....2,048			N			Plainfield.....3.....332			S. Harwich.....12.....360		
Hopkinton.....6.....3,185			Nahant.....7.....972			Plainville.....9.....1,282			S. Hingham.....11.....700		
Hortonville.....10.....506			Nantasket.....9.....1,060			*Plymouth.....11.....12,111			S. Lancaster.....5.....1,080		
Housatonic.....1.....2,361			Nantucket.....14.....2,962			Plympton.....11.....514			S. Lee.....1.....382		
Hubbardston.....5.....1,016			Natick.....6.....9,866			Plympton.....11.....255			S. Lincoln.....6.....561		
Hudson.....6.....6,743			Needham.....9.....5,026			Pocasset.....12.....325			S. Middleboro.....11.....160		
Hull.....11.....630			*Needham Heights.....9.....1,506			Potterville.....9.....365			S. Natick.....6.....609		
Huntington.....3.....1,606			*New Bedford.....10.....96,652			Potterville.....10.....311			S. Needham.....10.....285		
Hyannis.....12.....1,264			New Braintree.....5.....477			Pratts Junction.....5.....220			S. Needham Heights.....9.....608		
Hyde Park.....6.....15,507			Newbury.....5.....551			Prescott.....3.....1,056			S. Norwell.....6.....708		
I			*New Braintree.....5.....477			Prescott.....3.....206			S. Northfield.....5.....280		
Indian Orchard.....4.....6,153			Newburyport.....7.....11,949			Princeton.....5.....607			S. Walpole.....9.....300		
Ipswich.....7.....5,777			New Lenox.....1.....299			Province-town.....12.....1,369			S. Westport.....10.....200		
J			New Marlboro.....1.....692			Q			S. Weymouth.....9.....3,500		
Jefferson.....5.....1,176			New Salem.....1.....271			Quinapoxet.....5.....111			S. Weymouth.....9.....3,500		
K			Newton.....6.....39,896			Quincy Adams.....9.....32,612			S. Yarmouth.....7.....509		
Kendal Green.....6.....591			Newton Cent'r.....6.....6,066			Quissett.....12.....200			S. Zanesville.....7.....619		
Kingston.....11.....1,950			Newton High- lands.....6.....3,990			R			S. Zanesville.....7.....619		
L			Newton Lower Falls.....6.....2,955			Randolph.....9.....1,301			S. Zanesville.....7.....619		
Lancaster.....5.....1,400			Newton Upper Falls.....6.....3,506			Raynham.....10.....1,106			S. Zanesville.....7.....619		
Lanesboro.....1.....751			Newtownville.....6.....5,503			Raynham Sta.....10.....562			S. Zanesville.....7.....619		
Lanesville.....7.....1,686			Nobscot.....6.....302			Reading.....6.....5,818			S. Zanesville.....7.....619		
						Readville.....9.....1,562					

Massachusetts Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca. Pop.	Towns	Loca. Pop.	Towns	Loca. Pop.	Towns	Loca. Pop.
Sudbury.....6.....309		Wales.....4.....645		W. Cummington3....225		W. Wareham..11....350	
Sunderland.....2.....910		Walpole.....9.....4,892		W. Dennis....12....666		W. Warren....5....1,193	
Sutton.....5.....3,073		Walsham.....6.....27,831		W. Dudley....5....1,263		W. Whately...2....366	
Swampscott.....7.....6,204		Wamesit.....6.....300		W. Duxbury..11....450		Westwood....9....927	
Swansea.....10.....550		Waquoit.....12....460		W. Falmouth..12....275		Weymouth....9....12,895	
Swansea Center10....564		Ward Hill.....7....400		Westfield.....4....16,014		Whately.....2....350	
T		Ware.....3.....8,774		Westford.....6....2,851		White Valley..5....208	
*Taunton.....10....34,259		Wareham.....11....4,402		W. Groton....6....460		Whitins.....5....1,364	
Tempest Knob.12....350		Warren.....5....1,188		Westhampton.3....466		Whitinsville..5....4,309	
Templeton.....5....3,756		Warwick.....2....527		W. Hanover...11....551		Whitman.....11....7,292	
Tewksbury.....6....3,750		Washington...1....339		W. Mansfield.10....508		Wilbraham....4....1,140	
Thorndike.....4....1,373		Watertown...6....12,875		W. Medford...6....4,300		Wilkinsonville.5....460	
Three Rivers...4....1,191		Waterville...5....632		W. Medway....9....1,250		Williamburg...3....847	
Tolland.....4....274		Waverly.....6....1,531		W. Millbury...5....521		Williamstown..1....3,708	
Topshfield.....7....1,095		Wayland.....6....917		Westminster..5....998		Williamstown Station.....1....764	
Townsend.....6....968		Webster.....5....11,509		Westminster Depot.....5....350		Williamansett.4....1,451	
Townsend Har- bor.....6....304		Wellesley Hills.9....2,461		W. Newbury...7....1,405		Wilmington...6....1,370	
Tremont.....11....350		Wellfleet.....12....858		W. Newton....6....7,000		Winchendon...5....5,678	
Truro.....12....340		Wendell.....2....228		Weston.....6....1,500		Winchendon Springs.....5....1,660	
Turners Falls..2....5,115		Wendell Depot..2....201		W. Orange....2....223		Winchester...6....9,309	
Tyngsboro.....6....768		Wenham.....7....814		W. Peabody...7....308		Windsor.....1....457	
Tyringham.....1....314		West Acton....6....720		W. Pittsfield..1....460		Winthrop Center.10....132	
U		W. Auburn....5....265		Westport.....10....2,928		Woburn.....6....15,303	
Upton.....5....877		W. Barnstable.12....308		Westport Point.10....305		Woods Hole...12....408	
Uxbridge.....5....4,671		W. Berlin.....5....230		West Rutland..5....490		Woodville....6....360	
V		Westboro.....5....5,446		W. Springfield.4....9,321		*Worcester...5....15,986	
Vineyard Haven13....1,108		W. Boylston...5....51		W. Stockbridge.1....955		Woronoce.....4....423	
W		W. Brewster...12....200		W. Stoughton..9....406		Worthington...3....341	
Waban.....6....500		W. Bridgewater11....1,211		W. Sutton.....5....200		Wrentham.....9....1,203	
Wakefield.....6....11,404		W. Brookfield..5....1,384		W. Tisbury....13....357		Y	
		W. Chatham....12....250		W. Townsend..6....506		Yarmouth Port12....665	
		W. Chelmsford.6....560		W. Upton.....5....1,147			

MASSACHUSETTS

A GREAT MANUFACTURING REGION AND HIGH CLASS OF PEOPLE.

One purpose of this volume is to give information to people living in cities and others who wish to change their place of residence, and particularly to where land may be obtained to good advantage.

In our presentation of opportunities for families in getting support we are absolutely impartial. We have not the slightest pecuniary interest in any region of the country we describe. We are governed therefore by no bias in favor of any particular locality. Our mission is simply to present the merits of all states, tell the extremes of climate, describe each locality spoken of truthfully and leave readers to be their own judge as to where they had better go. Then, before buying go and see the property.

We aim to give the general geography of every state, the location of every county, and with this, location of every government land office, agricultural college, capital of the state and public institution, where the information may be obtained by correspondence with superintendents of these institutions.

We have made a specialty in this work of giving the location and population of every county in the United States, that the land seeker, might, besides corresponding with the Secretary of State, write to County authorities and get the facts about any particular locality.

We will say here, what we repeat elsewhere, to get a prompt answer the enquirer should always enclose a prepaid envelope, with name and address on same.

When leaving a city, as we said of another manufacturing State, the family is not always desirous of leaving for the sake of going upon a farm. They may wish to change abode for the purpose of surrounding the children with different associations. They may wish to change the home to get employment in some kind of manufacturing industry or other employment. Besides agricultural possibilities we speak generally of the industrial conditions of a State.

This brings us to a consideration of the opportunities for new settlers in the State of Massachusetts. In the beginning it may be said that this is not an agricultural but a manufacturing state. And yet people wishing to get themselves beautiful homes amid picturesque New England scenes will find many chances for profitable investment in every county in the state. If desirous of owning many acres or a small tract of land, in any county, open correspondence with one or more real estate agents, get descriptions and photographs of various prop-

erties in the market for sale, and after seeing them determine if any of them is what you want.

There are numerous highly fertile valleys in the State in which market gardening can be carried forward with profit. A two or three weeks' visit to this region would reveal all that.

But possibly the land seeker is principally intent upon finding, with a rural home, the opportunity for employment in some manufacturing industry. If so this is a superior region for that purpose. In proportion to its size Massachusetts is far ahead of any State in the Union in factory production, as shown in the fact that there are in this State about 400,000 wage earners employed in factories.

THE MANY RAPID FLOWING RIVERS.

There are various reasons for this being a great factory center. In the first place the maps enumerate 190 rivers in this small state. Many of these are branches of larger rivers, yet all of them are so rapid in flow as to give power. Second, with over 200 miles of sea coast, providing numerous harbors for incoming raw material and outgoing manufactured product to the great markets of the world, there is superior chance to get the raw material in and the manufactured product out, to the world. Third, accessibility to the millions of people on the Atlantic coast that have to buy goods; and fourth, long years of experience in getting factories established and finding avenues of trade.

ALWAYS FIND OPPORTUNITY BY SEARCHING.

It is reasonable to suppose that with the immense call for population to go West, the ranks of these 400,000 workers in factories will be often broken, and there will be ample opportunity to find factory employment in this State at any time of the year.

A brief enumeration of goods made in Massachusetts includes the finest of carpets, silks, woollens, cottons, paper, shoes, matches, cutlery, agricultural implements, tools, silverware, bronzes, whips, drugs, chemicals, clocks and other goods much too numerous to mention.

Attracted by the high culture of the people, by the many educational advantages, by the opportunity for making of beautiful homes in the midst of charming scenery, great numbers of people, who have been well over the world, are going to the rural, picturesque uplands and pleasant valleys of Massachusetts to spend the last years of life.

PRICES OF REAL ESTATE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

We give elsewhere a list of some properties for sale in Massachusetts, which may be considered an average of hundreds of properties in the market.

Massachusetts Opportunities in Agriculture and Varied Enterprises

New England Properties for Sale

Altitude. Highest in the State, Mt. Greylock, in the extreme northwest part of the State, in Berkshire Co., 3,400 feet high.

Climate. Average annual January temperature at Boston 26 above. Average July 71. Extremes, 103 above and 13 below. Average annual rainfall, 45 inches.

Dimensions. Extreme length of State, 110 miles; extreme width, 190 miles.

Agricultural College. Amherst.

History. First permanent settlements made by the Pilgrims at Plymouth, 1620; by the Puritans at Salem, 1628; at Boston, 1630. King Philip's war, 1675. Witchcraft trials at Salem, 1692, twenty persons executed. First newspaper, "Public Occurrences" in Boston, 1639. "Boston News Letter" founded 1704. Published till 1776. Boston massacre, 1770. Boston Tea Party, 1773; value tea destroyed, \$100,000. Battles of Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill, 1775.

PRICES OF SMALL FARMS AND VILLAGE PROPERTIES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Although this state is densely populated, it is seen, from these items, which we cut from a real estate advertising sheet, that homes can be obtained here at reasonable prices. For values on farm properties write to Secretary of States for list of real estate dealers in Massachusetts.

NORFOLK COUNTY, MASS.

West Medway is located on the Woonsocket division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, only 27 miles from Boston; commutation \$26 per quarter. Take train leaving South Station, Boston, or River Street Station, Woonsocket, R. 1.

West Medway is a town of about 1,600 people. It has good graded grammar and high schools, electric lights, trolley cars, woolen mill, shoe, straw and box factories. It is surrounded by prosperous manufacturing and farming towns, and as prices are steadily advancing, it is one of the most desirable localities in which to purchase property.

West Medway—15 Acres—\$4,200.

This is a beautiful country home, as you can readily see by glancing at the above picture. The house is well worth \$5,000, but the owner is in ill health and must sell at once, therefore he offers it at a bargain. Located $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from stores, postoffice, depot, etc. The land is nicely adapted to gardening and fruit raising; there is now a fine lot of plums, pears, grapes, blackberries and strawberries in bearing; 25 to 50 apple trees. The house contains 11 rooms, is heated by furnace; the rooms are light and airy, and surroundings are pleasant. Price only \$4,200; \$1,000 can remain on mortgage.

West Medway—2 Acres—\$2,500.

Three minutes' walk to depot and electric cars; 50 minutes' ride to Boston; fine 2-story house, 11 rooms, with a chance to finish 3 more; heated by furnace; nice wide piazza (see cut); small stable; all in perfect repair; very pretty elm and maple shade; 10 minutes' walk from the Charles River; 3 apple trees, 1 cherry, 2 pear, 1 quince; fine large garden. Only \$2,500; $\frac{1}{2}$ down, balance on mortgage at 5 per cent.

West Medford—40 Acres—\$2,100.

Productive farm, and very attractive set of buildings; 15 acres in smooth level fields; 10 acres in pasture; 15 acres in wood; some pine timber; 100 barrels of apples in season; raspberries, blackberries, good asparagus bed. The house is $1\frac{1}{2}$ stories, contains 7 rooms, and sets well back from the street, with fine shady lawn; barn 30x40, with basement and tie-up for 5 cows; wood shed; 2 poultry houses, that will accommodate 100 hens; within $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles of village; mail delivery; few steps to neighbors. You can make money here keeping poultry and raising vegetables. Only \$2,100; \$600 down.

West Medway—3½ Acres—\$2,000.

Fine large house arranged for 2 families; upper part can always be rented if desired (see cut). The rooms are large and light; house contains 10 rooms; water supply by wells; poultry house 13x16; in wide-awake village, where there is a ready market for poultry, berries, vegetables, etc. You can keep several hundred hens, and raise 2 or 3 acres of garden truck each year. There are 12 apple and 6 pear trees; plenty of cherries, grapes, peaches, cur-

rants, etc., for home use. To make a quick sale price has been reduced to only \$2,000; $\frac{1}{2}$ cash. Possession in 15 days.

West Medway—2½ Acres—\$1,800.

This is one of those nice, clean, comfortable looking homes that you have often wished you owned. Very pleasant surroundings, level lawn, nice walk, and on a good street. House contains 12 rooms, with bath; well with force pump, that forces water to tank in attic; barn 20x12, clapboarded walls; 2 poultry houses; brooder house, very warm. House is finished in natural wood; rooms are well papered and painted; located right in the village and few steps to everything. The owner has business elsewhere and to insure immediate sale has reduced his price to \$1,800; only \$900 down, the balance on easy terms.

West Medway—½ Acre—\$1,800.

Large house with store on one side (see cut); located in prosperous village. There is a fine chance to sell building lots, as the land fronts on the street for many rods; 15 rooms, besides store, any number of which can be rented; wood shed and hen house; elm shade; few minutes' walk from depot and trolley cars. This is an exceptionally good opportunity to secure a good home and small store. Price only \$1,800; \$600 down, balance on easy payments.

West Medway—4 Acres—\$1,700.

One of the nicest little homes that you could desire; located right in the village on main street, just the place for a carpenter or mechanic; house contains 5 rooms and is supplied with well water by a pump in the kitchen; barn 22x30; poultry house 10x40, where the present owner has been making money keeping fowls; the land is level and easily worked; abundance of apples, pears, plums, peaches and raspberries in good bearing condition. Only \$1,700; \$300 down, balance on mortgage. Now is your opportunity before some wideawake fellow gets this before you. Such places sell quickly.

West Medway—3 Acres—\$1,300.

Productive small farm on main street; trolleys pass it; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to stores, schools, churches, etc.; same distance to factory and the best of markets. The house is well built and contains 5 rooms. There are 2 poultry houses and a good chance to build more; apple, plums, pears and grapes for home use; the land is level and excellent for raising all garden crops. Plenty of employment to be had in the village.

West Medway—2 Acres—\$1,100.

A good poultry farm is a small gold mine. Here is one of them. This house is 2 stories, 10 rooms, with piazza; water supply by well; barn 13x20, clapboard walls; poultry house 50 feet long; 2 acres good garden land; 12 apple trees, 2 pears, 2 cherries; raspberries; located in village, few steps to railroad station and trolley cars. This is a house that would cost \$2,000 to build and with the exception of needing a little paint and paper it is in good condition. The owner is very anxious to sell, and has reduced the price to \$1,100, only \$300 down, and the balance, payable in installments of \$50 a year, with interest.

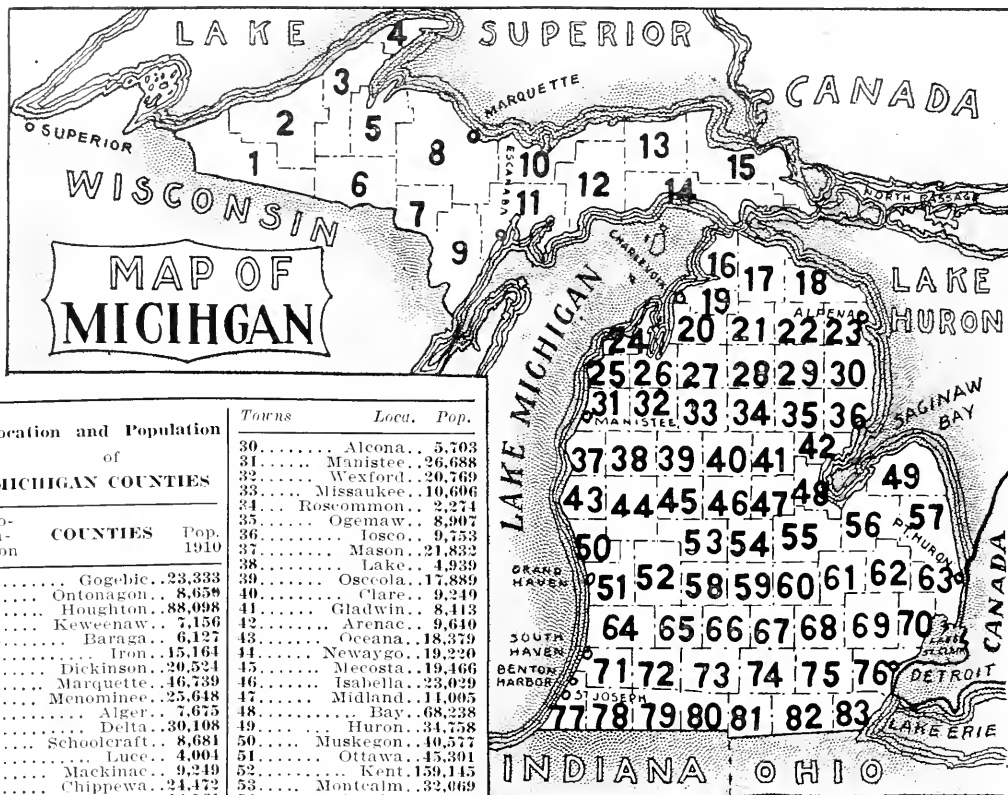
MASSACHUSETTS HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORTS

Swampscott, Mass.—This favorite resort of Bostonians is 1 mile beyond the village of Lynn. It has three sea-beaches, and picturesque headlands, elegant villas, safe and excellent bathing, and is everywhere indicative of wealth and fashion. In a business point of view it has a large trade in fresh fish—principally cod and haddock—caught in the vicinity by residents, and forwarded to market.

Oak Bluffs, (Martha's Vineyard), Mass.—religious summer resort, 8 miles from Boston, whose tabernacle will seat 2,000. The surrounding grounds are 1,500 acres, and it is estimated that 100,000 people depart during the summer season. The island 21 miles long, 4 miles wide, and the mainland 10 miles wide.

STATE AND THE 83 COUNTIES OF MICHIGAN

With Their Boundaries



Location and Population of MICHIGAN COUNTIES

Loca-
tion
COUNTIES Pop.
1910

1.....	Gogebic.....	23,333
2.....	Ontonagon.....	8,659
3.....	Houghton.....	88,098
4.....	Keweenaw.....	7,156
5.....	Baraga.....	6,127
6.....	Iron.....	15,164
7.....	Dickinson.....	20,524
8.....	Marquette.....	16,739
9.....	Menominee.....	25,648
10.....	Alcona.....	7,675
11.....	Delta.....	30,108
12.....	Schoolcraft.....	8,681
13.....	Luce.....	4,004
14.....	Mackinac.....	9,249
15.....	Chippewa.....	24,472
16.....	Emmet.....	18,561
17.....	Cheboygan.....	17,272
18.....	Presque Isle.....	11,249
19.....	Charlevoix.....	19,157
20.....	Antrim.....	15,692
21.....	Oshtemo.....	6,552
22.....	Montmorency.....	3,755
23.....	Alpena.....	19,965
24.....	Leelanau.....	10,608
25.....	Benzie.....	10,638
26.....	Grand Traverse.....	23,784
27.....	Kalkaska.....	8,097
28.....	Crawford.....	3,931
29.....	Oscoda.....	17,889

Towns Loca. Pop.

30.....	Alcona.....	5,703
31.....	Manistee.....	26,688
32.....	Wexford.....	20,769
33.....	Missaukee.....	10,606
34.....	Roscommon.....	2,274
35.....	Ogemaw.....	8,907
36.....	Iosco.....	9,753
37.....	Mason.....	21,832
38.....	Lake.....	4,939
39.....	Oscoda.....	17,889
40.....	Clare.....	9,249
41.....	Gladwin.....	8,413
42.....	Arenac.....	9,640
43.....	Oceana.....	18,379
44.....	Newaygo.....	19,220
45.....	Neecosta.....	19,466
46.....	Isabella.....	23,029
47.....	Midland.....	11,009
48.....	Bay.....	68,238
49.....	Huron.....	34,758
50.....	Muskegon.....	40,577
51.....	Ottawa.....	45,301
52.....	Kent.....	159,145
53.....	Montcalm.....	32,069
54.....	Gratiot.....	28,820
55.....	Saginaw.....	89,290
56.....	Tuscola.....	34,913
57.....	Sanilac.....	33,930
58.....	Ionia.....	33,550
59.....	Clinton.....	23,159
60.....	Shiawassee.....	32,246
61.....	Genesee.....	64,555
62.....	La Peere.....	26,033
63.....	St. Clair.....	52,341
64.....	Allegan.....	39,819
65.....	Barry.....	22,633
66.....	Eaton.....	39,499
67.....	Ingham.....	53,310

Towns Loca. Pop.

68.....	Livingston.....	17,726
69.....	Oakland.....	43,576
70.....	Macomb.....	32,606
71.....	Van Buren.....	33,185
72.....	Kalamazoo.....	69,427
73.....	Calhoun.....	56,638
74.....	Jackson.....	53,426
75.....	Washtenaw.....	44,711
76.....	Wayne.....	531,590

Towns Loca. Pop.

77.....	Berrien.....	56,622
78.....	Cass.....	29,624
79.....	St. Joseph.....	25,499
80.....	Branch.....	25,605
81.....	Hillsdale.....	29,673
82.....	Lenawee.....	47,907
83.....	Monroe.....	32,917

Total.....2,810,173

Michigan Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations.

Towns Loca. Pop.

A		
Ada.....	52.....	290
Adair.....	63.....	314
Addison.....	63.....	471
*Adrian.....	82.....	10,763
Ahmeek.....	1.....	766
Akron.....	56.....	475
Alabaster.....	36.....	619
Alanson.....	16.....	473
Alaska.....	52.....	341
Alba.....	20.....	692
Albion.....	73.....	5,833
Alden.....	20.....	628
Alger.....	12.....	250
Algonac.....	63.....	1,391
*Allegan.....	64.....	3,419
Allen.....	81.....	550
Allendale.....	51.....	208
Allonez.....	54.....	1,103

Towns Loca. Pop.

Alma.....	54.....	3,757
Almont.....	63.....	675
*Alpena.....	33.....	1,796
Alston.....	32.....	1,092
Alto.....	32.....	3,550
Amasa.....	6.....	418
Anchorville.....	63.....	420
Anderson.....	68.....	209
*Ann Arbor.....	75.....	1,487
Arcadia.....	31.....	403
Armada.....	70.....	718
Ashland.....	44.....	1,523
Ashley.....	54.....	513
Ashton.....	39.....	209
Athens.....	73.....	631
*Atlanta.....	22.....	230
Atlantic Mine.....	3.....	2,423
Attica.....	62.....	499
Auburn.....	48.....	309

Towns Loca. Pop.

Au Gres.....	42.....	252
Augusta.....	72.....	464
Au Sable.....	35.....	648
Averill.....	35.....	310
Avoca.....	63.....	250
Axin.....	32.....	516
B		
Bagnall.....	32.....	250
Bailey.....	50.....	350
Bainbridge.....	47.....	1,590
*Baldwin.....	38.....	592
Baltic.....	3.....	2,500
Bancroft.....	60.....	543
Bangor.....	71.....	1,158
Bannister.....	54.....	481
Barraga.....	5.....	1,071
Barker Creek.....	27.....	280
Bark River.....	11.....	709
Baroda.....	77.....	249

Towns Loca. Pop.

Barryton.....	45.....	411
Bath.....	59.....	317
Battle Creek.....	73.....	25,267
*Bay City.....	73.....	45,166
Bay Mills.....	48.....	290
Bayshore.....	19.....	300
Bayside.....	48.....	300
Beacon.....	8.....	1,078
Bear Lake.....	31.....	504
Beavertown.....	41.....	418
Bedford.....	73.....	225
Beach.....	76.....	241
Belding.....	58.....	4,118
*Bellville.....	20.....	1,059
Bellville.....	70.....	486
Bellevue.....	66.....	930
Bennington.....	60.....	265
Benton Harbor.....	77.....	9,185
Benzonia.....	25.....	563

Explanation: Index to Towns. First Column, Names of Towns; Second Column, Number the Same as Number of the County Where Town is Located; Third Column, Population of 1910. Loca. Means Location. Pop. Means Population. Star in Front of Name Indicates County Seat.

Michigan Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

[illegible]

Michigan Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
Long Rapids...	23	223	*Newberry	13	1,182	Posen	18	263	Shmyrna	58	236
Loomis	46	392	New Boston	76	218	Pottersville	66	430	Somerseset	81	1,237
Loretto	7	660	New Buffalo	77	528	Powers	9	511	Somerseset	81	200
Lott	30	362	New Era	43	225	Prairieville	65	250	South Blenden	51	1,680
Lowell	52	1,761	New Haven	70	478	Prattville	81	308	S. Boardman	27	660
Lucas	33	250	New Lothrop	60	305	Prescott	35	609	S. Frankfort	25	681
*Ludington	37	9,132	Newport	83	450	Princeton	8	1,809	South Haven	71	3,577
Lum	62	250	New Troy	77	392	Prosper	33	206	South Lyon	69	615
Luther	38	626	Niles	77	5,156	Provemont	24	250	South Range	3	1,097
Lyons	58	611	North Adams	81	440	Pulaski	74	259	S. Rockwood	83	316
M			North Branch	62	717	Quincy	80	1,347	Spalding	9	500
McBain	33	546	North Detroit	76	250	R			Sparta	52	1,203
McBrides	53	236	North			Ransom	81	206	Spencer	27	269
McMillan	13	290	Kearsarge	3	800	Rapid City	27	406	Spring Arbor	74	250
Mackinac			North			Rapid River	11	609	Spring Lake	51	802
Island	14	714	Muskegon	50	350	Ravenna	50	508	Springport	71	581
Mackinaw	17	697	Northport	24	521	Reading	81	1,102	Spring Wells	76	1,590
Macomb	70	292	Northstar	54	300	Ready	55	580	Spruce	30	333
Macon	82	237	Northville	76	1,665	Redford	76	328	Stambaugh	6	1,322
Mancelona	20	1,209	Norway	7	1,974	Red Jacket	3	421	*Standish	42	828
Manchester	75	1,017	Nottawa	79	381	Redridge	3	409	*Stanton	53	1,012
*Manistee	31	12,381	Novi	69	309	Reel City	39	1,690	Stephenson	9	527
*Manistique	12	4,722	Nunica	51	402	Reeman	44	250	Stevensville	77	243
Manitowish	32	1,069	O			Remus	45	459	Stittsville	33	296
Maple City	24	268	Oak Grove	68	274	Republic	8	2,314	Stockbridge	67	663
Maple Rapids	59	529	Oak Hill	31	311	Rexton	14	309	Stonington	11	480
Marcellus	78	1,046	Oakley	55	237	Richland	72	278	Stonoch	31	354
Maricisco	1	250	Oakwood	76	781	Richmond	70	1,277	Sturges	79	3,635
Marine City	69	3,770	Ogontz	11	273	Richmondville	57	280	Summer	54	392
Marion	9	767	Ojibway	4	240	Richville	56	250	Sunfield	66	385
Marlette	57	1,062	Old Mission	26	243	Ridgeway	82	306	Suttons Bay	24	402
*Marquette	8	11,503	Olivet	66	627	Riga	82	213	T		
*Marshall	73	4,236	Omer	42	367	Riggsville	17	206	*Tawas City	36	1,061
Martin	64	450	Onaway	18	2,702	Riley Center	63	209	Tecumseh	82	2,332
Marysville	63	270	Onckama	81	324	Riverdale	54	406	Tekonsha	73	573
*Mason	67	1,742	Onondaga	82	406	River Rouge	74	1,463	Temperance	83	292
Mass	2	1,060	Onsted	82	398	Reeves Junction	74	208	Temple	69	402
Matherton	58	309	*Ontonagon	2	1,961	Rochester	69	1,516	Thayer	69	402
Mattawan	71	309	Opechee	3	1,413	Rockford	52	843	Thomas	69	406
Maybee	83	310	Orion	69	717	Rockland	2	1,090	Thompson	12	250
Mayville	56	687	Ortonville	69	377	Rockwood	76	500	Thompsonville	25	815
Mears	43	450	Oscoda	36	864	Rockwood Sta.	83	316	Thore	15	209
Meosta	57	242	Ossosco	81	385	Rodney	45	290	Thornville	62	250
Melvyn	57	242	Otisco	58	206	*Rogers	18	705	Three Oaks	77	1,175
Memphis	70	557	Otisville	61	312	Romeo	70	1,787	Three Rivers	79	5,072
Mendon	79	768	Otsego	64	2,812	*Roscommon	34	425	Tower	17	542
Menominee	9	10,570	Ottawa Lake	83	201	Rose	69	542	*Traverse City	26	12,115
Meridian	67	290	Otter Lake	62	273	Rosebush	46	296	Trenton	76	1,224
Merrill	55	505	Oversel	64	202	Rose City	35	506	Trimountain	3	2,509
Mesick	32	510	Ovid	59	1,078	Rosenville	70	509	Truman Creek	2	597
Metamore	62	276	Owensdale	39	285	Rothbury	43	206	Turner	42	350
Metropolitan	7	580	Owasso	60	9,639	Royal Oak	69	1,071	Tuscola	56	255
Michigan	8	962	Oxford	69	1,191	Royalton	77	1,164	Tustin	39	371
Middleton	54	452	P			Rumeley	10	286	Twining	42	267
*Midland	65	804	Paavola	3	350	S			Twin Lake	50	209
Middleville	47	2,377	Paines	55	203	Saganing	42	396	U		
Milan	45	1,355	Painesdale	3	1,250	*Saginaw	55	50,510	Uby	49	442
Milford	69	973	Palmer	8	799	Sagola	7	360	Union City	80	1,340
Milbrook	45	402	Palms	57	308	Saint Charles	55	1,451	Unionville	56	456
Millersburg	18	519	Palmyra	82	225	Saint Clair	63	2,638	Utica	70	496
Millett	66	208	Palo	58	327	Saint Clair			V		
Millington	56	623	Paris	45	350	Heights	76	1,252	Van	16	298
Minden City	57	332	Parklake	39	250	*Saint Ignace	14	2,118	Vandala	78	371
*Mio	29	209	Parma	74	509	Saint Jacques	11	360	Vanderbilt	21	523
Modersville	33	208	Parshallville	68	406	Saint Johns	59	3,154	Vans Harbor	11	262
Mohawk	4	1,060	*Paw Paw	71	1,643	*Saint Joseph	77	5,936	Vassar	56	1,659
*Monroe	83	6,893	Paye	76	306	Saint Louis	51	1,940	Vermontville	66	650
Montague	50	942	Pearl Beach	63	202	Saline	55	816	Vernon	60	435
Monteary	64	1,415	Peck	57	271	Sand Lake	52	370	Vestaburg	53	438
Montgomery	81	362	Pellston	16	1,089	Sands	8	240	Vicksburg	72	1,624
Montrose	61	443	Pentoga	6	309	*Sandusky	57	993	Victoria	2	460
Morenci	82	1,515	Pentwater	43	1,129	Saranac	58	845	Viola	14	250
Morley	45	337	Pequaming	5	309	Saugatuck	64	621	Vriesland	51	250
Morrice	60	470	Perkins	11	406	*Sault Ste.			Vulcan	7	1,590
Moscow	81	209	Perrington	54	288	Marle	15	12,615	W		
Mosherville	81	505	Perry	10	720	Sawyer	77	396	Wakefield	1	714
*Mt. Clemens	70	7,707	Petersburg	83	490	Schaffer	11	206	Waldenburg	70	350
Mount Morris	61	513	*Petoskey	16	4,778	Schoolcraft	72	816	Waldron	81	435
*Mt. Pleasant	46	3,972	Pewano	58	289	Schofield	83	325	Walkers Point	14	250
Muir	58	463	Pickford	15	406	Scott	77	350	Walkerville	43	371
Mulliken	66	312	Pigeon	49	287	Scottville	57	291	Walloon Lake	19	306
Munger	48	202	Pikespeak	68	477	Sears	39	200	Walton	26	250
*Munising	19	2,502	Pinckney	48	677	Sebewa	58	380	Waltz	76	250
Munith	74	208	Pinconning	49	209	Sebewaing	49	1,347	Warren	70	297
*Muskegon	50	24,062	Pinnebog	41	450	Shaftsburg	60	369	Washington	70	208
Muskegon			Pittsford	68	209	Shelby	43	1,260	Waterford	69	225
Heights	50	1,690	Plainfield	64	1,193	Shepherd	46	835	Waters	21	260
N			Plainwell	76	1,671	Sheridan	53	436	Watervliet	77	728
Nadeau	9	1,000	Plymouth	3	208	Sherman	32	260	Watonsville	56	244
Nahma	11	700	Point Mills	78	302	Sherman City	46	250	Watson	64	1,117
Napoleon	24	331	Pokagon	31	203	Sherwood	80	346	Waybehah	7	250
Nashville	65	1,346	Pomona	69	14,532	Simons	20	250	Wayland	76	1,263
National Mine	8	700	*Pontiac	49	344	Six Lakes	53	275	Wayne	76	1,263
Naubinway	14	250	Port Austin	49	533	Skanee	5	266	Webberville	67	349
Navarre	76	471	Port Hope	58	1,832	Slocum	50	696			
Negaunee	8	8,460	*Port Huron	63	8,863						
*Newaygo	44	1,207	Portland	58	216						
New Baltimore	70	920	Port Sanilac	57	216						

Michigan Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
Weidman	46	569	Wheelerton	....	74	250	Winters	.....	10	290
Wells	11	1,500	White Cloud	....	44	618	Wixom	.....	69	220
*West Branch	35	1,276	Whitehall	....	50	1,437	Wolverine	....	17	791
Weston	82	251	White Pigeon	....	79	667	Woodland	....	65	201
Westphalia	59	366	Whitmore Lake	....	75	362	Woodstock	....	82	590
West Windsor	66	251	Whittemore	....	36	218	Woodville	....	11	250
Westmore	10	360	Williamsburg	....	26	300	Wright	.....	51	1,609
Wetzell	20	250	Williamston	....	67	1,042	Wyandotte	....	76	8,287
Wexford	32	250	Wilson	.....	9	506	Wyman	.....	53	209
Wheeler	24	250	Winn	.....	46	250				

Michigan Opportunities in Agriculture and Varied Enterprises

History. The finding of remains of ancient mines and mining implements indicate the settlement and civilization of the State in very early times.

Why two parts of the State? Why are fifteen counties of Michigan, comprising an area of over 16,000 square miles, a space twice as large as Massachusetts, situated away by themselves on the south side of Lake Superior? The reason is this:

Following the ceding of the territory west of Lake Michigan, by the Indians to the United States, the territory of Michigan, in 1818, included also the territory now occupied by the State of Wisconsin.

In dividing the territory between Michigan and Ohio by the government two surveys were made. The first placed Toledo in the State of Michigan. The last survey, however, so changed the boundary lines as to bring Toledo into the State of Ohio. The result was a hotly contested dispute that came near bloodshed by the rival States.

The United States Government finally proposed, in 1836, as the territory of Michigan had applied for admission to the Union, to grant the request on condition that Michigan would relinquish the disputed territory to Ohio and take, as compensation, the 16,000 square miles of territory comprising the present 15 counties lying adjoining and south of Lake Superior. The proposition, at first rejected, was finally accepted, and so, of the 83 counties of Michigan, 15 of these counties are scattered away to the northward of Wisconsin and Lake Michigan. The final development of iron and copper mines on this upper peninsula made the relinquishment of the small tract of disputed land to Ohio a very fortunate exchange for Michigan.

These two irregular parts of Michigan are separated by the Strait of Mackinaw, connecting Lake Michigan and Lake Huron. The lower and larger peninsula embraces the whole territory between the lakes, though the upper peninsula contains more than one-third of the land surface of Michigan. In proportion to its area, Michigan has a longer coast line than any other State.

The Porcupine Range of mountains is the watershed in the upper peninsula between the streams flowing into Lake Superior and those flowing into Lake Michigan. This range at its highest point is 1,400 feet above Lake Superior—2,000 feet above the sea.

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS ON UPPER PENINSULA.

The surface on the mountain sides present considerable variety of soil. There are numerous lakes and marshes and great forests where pine and soft woods are the prevailing growths, though fine groves of sugar maples are found in some places. A good deal of government land is yet to be found in each of the upper peninsula counties.

Mining and Lumbering. Though this region of the State is quite cold in the winter, many prosperous towns are found throughout this territory, the lumber interest and mining giving employment to great numbers of workmen.

The yield of iron and copper places Michigan in the front rank of mining States. The iron mines here are in four districts—Marquette, Menominee, Gogebic and Vermilion—and the annual yield generally gives the State first place in this industry. The copper region at the northwest end of the upper peninsula, extending for 35 miles in length and from 1 to 6 miles in width, is situated mostly in the counties of Ontonagon, Houghton and Keweenaw. The annual product of Michigan copper, and that mostly from this immediate region, is about one-third of that of the whole country.

Notwithstanding the large output of lumber and mineral wealth, agriculture is nevertheless the leading industry. Indian corn will not ripen on the upper peninsula, but wheat, rye, oats and barley

are grown there. Apples, pears, quinces, plums, cherries and all the small fruits grow there to perfection.

Dimensions. Upper peninsula, greatest length from east to west, 320 miles; greatest breadth, 130 miles. Lower peninsula, greatest length, 280 miles from north to south; greatest width, from east to west, 200 miles.

Altitude. Highest in the State, Porcupine Mountain, in Ontonagon County, 2,020 feet high.

Climate. Average annual January temperature at Marquette, 16 above. At Port Huron, St. Clair county, it is 21. Average annual July temperature at Marquette is 65; at Port Huron, 69. Extremes, 108 above at Marquette, 27 below; at Port Huron, 99 above and 25 below. Rainfall, 32.4 inches at Marquette, 31.6 at Port Huron.

Possibly the landowner contemplates the purchase of real estate on the lower peninsula. In this quest he cannot go amiss. For a region so well situated as the lower part of Michigan there is a small showing for density of population in a State so well located as Michigan.

On the great highway between the East and the West, with great growing cities and markets on either side, with a highly fertile soil, why should Michigan be only about one-third as densely populated as Ohio?

It is simply because the attention of people has been occupied with clearing the land of its lumber supply. New settlers are just beginning to pour in. With every natural facility for sustaining a dense population, it is clearly evident that this State will be very thickly settled and land values will greatly advance over present prices, which are from \$6 to \$12 per acre unimproved.

The climate in that portion of Michigan located between Lakes Michigan and Huron is tempered by the prevailing breeze from one direction or another. It is cooler in the summer, from the lake breeze, and it is warmer in the winter. All the counties bordering upon Lake Michigan are found to have a soil and climate especially favorable to the growing of peaches, strawberries, grapes and other fruits, and hundreds of small tracts of land known as "fruit farms" have been developed in the past few years.

Besides a fertile soil and favorable climate, Michigan ranks usually first or second among States in the production of salt, while on the Lake Huron shore there are rock formations which yield excellent grimestone, lime, building stone and slate.

It should be remembered that for a generation Michigan has been almost purely a lumber State. It is comparatively recently that the raising of grain has begun to occupy attention.

BECOMES A MANUFACTURING STATE.

An interesting feature about this State is the rapid advances made in manufacturing. Among articles made here are lumber in its numerous market forms, flour and gristmill products, machine and foundry materials, furniture, tobacco in its various forms, iron and steel, men's clothing, shipbuilding, agricultural implements, lime, building stone and slate.

Important manufacturing cities are Grand Rapids with its superior water power, Saginaw, Battle Creek, Adrian, Albion, Muskegon, famous for its boys' woodenware and pianos; Traverse City, Lansing and Detroit, the latter city being the most noted of any city for making automobiles.

Shipbuilding is carried on at Port Huron, Wyandotte and Detroit; silk manufacturing at Belle Isle.

Mackinac Island, now a National Park, is located at the northern end of the peninsula. It is situated in the Straits of Mackinac, and is accessible only by rail or vessel. The island is a beautiful park, reserved for the benefit of the people, and offers, during the summer months, a pleasant retreat from the heat of the city. It contains miles long by 2 miles wide, and is the straits dividing the two lakes.

STATE AND THE 86 COUNTIES OF MINNESOTA

With Their Boundaries



LOCATION AND 1910 POPULATION OF MINNESOTA COUNTIES.

Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.
MINNESOTA COUNTIES											
1.....	Kittson..	9,669	10....	Pennington..	15,878	20.....	Wilkin..	9,063	30.....	Morrison..	24,053
2.....	Roseau..	11,338	11.....	Red Lake..	15,940	21.....	Ottertail..	46,946	31.....	Millelacs..	10,705
3.....	Marshall..	16,338	12.....	Norman..	13,446	22.....	Wadena..	8,652	32.....	Kanabec..	6,461
4.....	Beltrami..	19,337	13.....	Mah'nome..	3,249	23.....	Crow Wing..	16,861	33.....	..Pine..	15,878
5.....	Koochiching..	6,431	14.....	Clearwater..	6,870	24.....	Aitkin..	10,371	34.....	Bigstone..	9,367
6.....	St. Louis..	163,274	15.....	Itaska..	17,208	25.....	Carlton..	17,559	35.....	Stevens..	8,293
7.....	Lake..	8,011	16.....	Clay..	6,870	26.....	Traverse..	8,049	36.....	Pope..	12,746
8.....	Cook..	1,336	17.....	Becker..	18,840	27.....	Grant..	9,114	37.....	Stearns..	47,733
9.....	Polk..	36,001	18.....	Hubbard..	9,831	28.....	Douglas..	17,669	38.....	Benton..	11,615
			19.....	Cass..	11,620	29.....	Todd..	23,407	39.....	Sherburne..	8,136

Minnesota Counties—Continued

Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.
40.....	Isant.	9,114	52 YellowMedicine.	15,403	64.....	Lesueur.	18,699	76.....	.....	.....	19,197
41.....	Chisago.	13,537	53.....	Renville.	23,123	65.....	Rice.	25,911	77.....	.....	22,398
42.....	Swift.	12,949	54.....	McLeod.	18,691	66.....	Goodhue.	31,637	78.....	.....	21,074
43.....	Kandiyoohi.	18,969	55.....	Carver.	17,355	67.....	Wabasha.	18,551	79.....	.....	15,210
44.....	Meeker.	17,022	56.....	Sibley.	15,540	68.....	Pipestone.	9,553	80.....	.....	11,491
45.....	Wright.	28,082	57.....	Scott.	14,888	69.....	Murray.	11,755	81.....	.....	17,518
46.....	Hennepin.	333,840	58.....	Dakota.	25,171	70.....	Cottonwood.	12,651	82.....	.....	19,919
47.....	Anoka.	12,493	59.....	Lincoln.	9,871	71.....	Watonwan.	11,382	83.....	.....	22,282
48.....	Ramsey.	23,675	60.....	.....	15,722	72.....	Blue Earth.	29,337	84.....	.....	22,610
49.....	Washington.	26,013	61.....	Redwood.	18,425	73.....	Waseca.	13,166	85.....	.....	25,680
50.....	Lac Qui Parle.	15,455	62.....	Brown.	20,131	74.....	Steele.	16,116	86.....	.....	11,297
51.....	Chippewa.	13,458	63.....	Nicollet.	14,125	75.....	Dodge.	12,091		Total.....	2,075,708

Minnesota Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations.

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
A											
*Ada.....	12.....	1,432	Brown Valley.....	26.....	1,058	Donnelly.....	35.....	276	*Grand Rapids.....	15.....	2,239
Adams.....	84.....	576	Bruno.....	33.....	229	Dover.....	76.....	223	*Granite Falls.....	52.....	1,151
Adrian.....	79.....	1,112	*Buffalo.....	15.....	1,227	*Duluth.....	6.....	78,466	Gravelly.....	30.....	987
Afton.....	49.....	308	Buffalolake.....	53.....	371	Dundas.....	65.....	357	Greenbush.....	2.....	74
*Aitkin.....	21.....	1,638	Buhl.....	6.....	1,005	E					
Akeley.....	18.....	1,635	Burtrum.....	29.....	217	Eagle Bend.....	29.....	551	Green Isle.....	56.....	256
Albany.....	37.....	657	Butterfield.....	71.....	377	Eagle Lake.....	72.....	231	Grey Eagle.....	29.....	378
*Albert Lea.....	83.....	6,192	Byron.....	76.....	272	E. Grand Forks.....	9.....	2,533	Grove City.....	11.....	351
Albertville.....	45.....	250	C						H		
Alden.....	83.....	544	*Caledonia.....	86.....	1,372	Easton.....	82.....	262	*Hallock.....	1.....	910
*Alexandria.....	28.....	3,001	Callaway.....	17.....	276	East St. Cloud.....	38.....	666	Halloway.....	12.....	215
Alhambra.....	80.....	223	Calumet.....	15.....	245	Echo.....	52.....	430	Haaland.....	12.....	194
Altura.....	72.....	200	*Cambridge.....	20.....	966	Eden Valley.....	14.....	740	Hamilton.....	85.....	271
Amboy.....	77.....	435	Campbell.....	20.....	393	Edgerton.....	68.....	381	Hammond.....	67.....	241
Annandale.....	45.....	624	Canby.....	52.....	1,528	Edina Mills.....	46.....	1,194	Hancock.....	35.....	521
*Anoka.....	17.....	3,972	Cannon Falls.....	66.....	1,385	Elbogen Lake.....	27.....	774	Hanley Falls.....	32.....	275
Appleton.....	42.....	1,221	Canosia.....	6.....	235	Elgin.....	67.....	324	Hanover.....	45.....	267
Arago.....	18.....	210	Canton.....	85.....	345	*Elk River.....	39.....	859	Hanska.....	62.....	310
Argyle.....	3.....	744	*Carlton.....	25.....	597	Ellendale.....	71.....	261	Hardwick.....	78.....	292
Arlington.....	56.....	733	Carver.....	55.....	571	Ellsworth.....	79.....	536	Harmony.....	85.....	655
Arnold.....	6.....	396	Cass Lake.....	19.....	3,011	Elmore.....	82.....	795	Harris.....	41.....	673
Ashby.....	27.....	334	*Center City.....	41.....	252	Ely.....	6.....	3,372	Hartland.....	83.....	227
Atkinson.....	25.....	311	Centerville.....	47.....	260	Elysian.....	61.....	315	*Hastings.....	59.....	3,983
Atwater.....	43.....	600	Ceylon.....	41.....	330	Emmons.....	83.....	223	Hawley.....	16.....	860
Auburn.....	17.....	308	Champlin.....	86.....	350	Erskine.....	9.....	324	Hayfield.....	75.....	586
Aurora.....	6.....	1,919	Chaska.....	55.....	2,400	Esler.....	37.....	208	Hector.....	53.....	866
*Austin.....	84.....	6,960	Chatfield.....	85.....	1,228	Evansville.....	28.....	389	*Henderson.....	56.....	753
Avoca.....	69.....	212	Chicago City.....	41.....	276	Evelev.....	6.....	1,036	Hendricks.....	39.....	106
Avon.....	37.....	277	Chisholm.....	6.....	7,684	Excelsior.....	16.....	1,015	Hendrum.....	12.....	355
B											
Badger.....	2.....	395	Chokio.....	35.....	328	Eyota.....	76.....	423	Hennepin.....	21.....	603
*Bagley.....	11.....	801	Clara City.....	51.....	587	F					
Balaton.....	60.....	364	Claremont.....	75.....	275	Fairfax.....	53.....	815	Herman.....	27.....	604
Barnesville.....	16.....	1,353	Clarissa.....	29.....	364	*Fairmont.....	81.....	2,958	Hernon Lake.....	80.....	803
Barnum.....	25.....	262	Clarkfield.....	52.....	603	Fall Lake.....	6.....	426	Hewitt.....	29.....	322
Barrett.....	27.....	278	Clear Lake.....	39.....	263	*Faribault.....	65.....	9,001	Hibbing.....	6.....	8,832
Bath.....	83.....	852	Clear Water.....	15.....	311	Farmington.....	58.....	1,024	Hill City.....	21.....	220
Battle Lake.....	21.....	567	Cleveland.....	64.....	212	Feeley.....	15.....	300	Hills.....	78.....	398
Baudette.....	4.....	897	Climax.....	9.....	269	*Fergus Falls.....	21.....	6,887	Hinckley.....	33.....	673
Beardsley.....	34.....	481	Clinton.....	34.....	384	Fertile.....	9.....	614	Hoffman.....	27.....	391
Beaver Bay.....	39.....	210	Cloquet.....	15.....	703	Fishers.....	49.....	328	Hokah.....	86.....	276
Becker.....	37.....	418	Cohasset.....	15.....	521	Floodwood.....	6.....	481	Holdingford.....	37.....	350
Belleplaine.....	57.....	204	Cokato.....	45.....	718	*Foley.....	38.....	710	Holdridge.....	16.....	275
Bellingham.....	50.....	359	Cold Spring.....	37.....	591	Fond du Lac.....	6.....	309	Holland.....	68.....	293
Belview.....	61.....	290	Coleraine.....	15.....	1,613	Forest Lake.....	19.....	540	Holloway.....	12.....	215
*Bemidji.....	4.....	5,099	Collegeville.....	37.....	240	Foreston.....	31.....	204	Hopkins.....	16.....	3,066
Bertha.....	29.....	296	Cologne.....	55.....	390	Fort Snelling.....	46.....	800	Houston.....	86.....	760
Bethel.....	47.....	221	Columbia Hgts.....	47.....	590	Fosston.....	9.....	1,075	Hoyland.....	8.....	211
Big Falls.....	5.....	325	Comfrey.....	62.....	238	Fountain.....	85.....	321	Howard Lake.....	15.....	626
Big Lake.....	39.....	229	Comstock.....	16.....	202	Foxhome.....	20.....	206	Hubbard.....	18.....	306
Bingham Lake.....	70.....	285	Cort.....	15.....	360	Franklin.....	53.....	139	Hugo.....	19.....	261
Bird Island.....	53.....	931	Costin.....	6.....	231	Frazee.....	17.....	1,615	Hutchinson.....	54.....	2,368
Blackduck.....	4.....	942	Cotton.....	6.....	238	Freeport.....	37.....	150	I		
Blakeley.....	57.....	225	Courtland.....	63.....	208	Fridley.....	17.....	200	International Falls.....	5.....	1,487
Bloomington.....	74.....	854	*Crookston.....	9.....	7,559	Frontenac.....	66.....	275	Invergrove.....	58.....	260
*Blue Earth.....	82.....	2,319	Culver.....	6.....	216	Fulda.....	69.....	713	Iona.....	69.....	308
Bovey.....	51.....	1,377	Currie.....	69.....	329	G					
Boyd.....	50.....	431	Cyrus.....	36.....	272	Garden City.....	72.....	263	Isanti.....	10.....	316
Braham.....	40.....	406	D						*Ivanhoe.....	59.....	484
*Brainerd.....	23.....	8,526	Danube.....	53.....	217	Gary.....	12.....	251	J		
Brandon.....	28.....	276	Danvers.....	42.....	215	Gaylord.....	56.....	610	*Jackson.....	80.....	1,907
*Breckenridge.....	20.....	1,484	Dassel.....	41.....	613	Ghent.....	60.....	210	Jamesville.....	73.....	1,173
Brewster.....	79.....	311	Dawson.....	50.....	1,318	Gibson.....	56.....	533	Jasper.....	68.....	701
Bryceland.....	82.....	352	Dayton.....	46.....	343	Gilbert.....	6.....	1,200	Jeffers.....	70.....	227
Brighton.....	63.....	260	Deerhaven.....	46.....	231	Gladstone.....	18.....	560	K		
Brookpark.....	33.....	208	Deer Creek.....	25.....	313	Glencoe.....	54.....	1,788	Kalavala.....	25.....	150
Brooklyn.....	37.....	521	Deer Wood.....	23.....	586	Glennville.....	82.....	368	Kanota.....	61.....	760
Brookton.....	29.....	633	De Graff.....	42.....	215	*Glenwood.....	32.....	1,461	Kasson.....	75.....	932
Brownsville.....	84.....	261	Delano.....	45.....	1,031	Gloster.....	18.....	500	Keewatin.....	15.....	695
Brownsville.....	86.....	361	Delavan.....	82.....	284	Glyndon.....	16.....	295	Kelley.....	1.....	294
Brownston.....	54.....	509	Dent.....	21.....	211	Goldenvalley.....	16.....	692	Kennedy.....	1.....	232
			*Detroit.....	17.....	2,807	Goodhue.....	66.....	108	Kennedy.....	28.....	244
			Dexter.....	81.....	281	Good Thunder.....	72.....	119	Kent.....	20.....	128
			Dilworth.....	16.....	500	Graceville.....	31.....	987	Keweenaw.....	69.....	1,277
			Dodge Center.....	75.....	957	Granada.....	81.....	335	Kirkwood.....	13.....	158
						*Grand Marais.....	8.....	355	Koshong.....	8.....	158
						Grand Meadow.....	84.....	552	Kyle.....	61.....	68
						Grand Portage.....	8.....	362			

Explanation: Index to Towns. First Column. Names of Towns; Second Column. Names of Counties; Third Column. Population of 1910. as Number of the County Where Town is Located; Third Column. Population of 1910. Star in Front of Name Indicates County Seat.

Minnesota Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations.

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
Kimball	37	312	Morton	53	761	Richmond	37	563	Tenstrike	4	250
Kingston	44	250	Motley	30	428	Richville	21	255	*Thief River		
Kimney	6	809	Mound	46	300	Robbinsdale	46	765	Falls	10	3,714
Knife River	7	491	Mount Iron	6	1,343	*Rochester	76	7,844	Tintah	26	31
			Murdock	42	288	Rockford	45	287	Tofte	8	349
				N		Rolling Stone	77	205	Tower	6	1,111
La Crescent	86	372	Nashua	20	271	Roosevelt	2	252	Tracy	60	1,340
Lake Benton	59	844	Nashwauk	15	2,080	*Roseau	2	644	Triumph	81	243
Lake City	67	3,000	Nassau	50	213	Rose Creek	84	202	Truman	81	451
Lake Crystal	72	1,055	Nerstrand	65	292	Rosemount	58	238	Twin Valley	12	543
Lakefield	80	924	Nevis	18	238	Rothsay	20	343	*Two Harbors	77	4,990
Lakeland	49	343	New Auburn	56	261	Round Lake	79	237	Tyler	59	614
Lake Park	17	740	New Brighton	48	375	Royalton	30	676		U	
Lakeville	58	385	New Duluth	6	808	Rush City	41	964	Ulen	16	438
Lake Wilson	69	219	Newfalden	3	286	Rushford	85	1,011		V	
Lamberton	61	652	New Germany	55	240	Rushford	85	686	Vasa	66	200
Lancaster	1	204	New London	43	418	Rushmore	60	262	Vergas	21	237
Lanesboro	85	587	Newmarket	57	901	Russell	60	262	Vernadale	29	538
Le Roy	84	502	Newport	49	370	Ruthton	68	290	Vernon Center	72	289
Le Sueur	64	1,755	New Prague	64	1,554		S		Veseli	65	300
*Le Sueur			New Richmond	73	685	Sabin	16	202	Vesta	61	243
Center	64	741	New Ulm	62	5,648	Sacred Heart	53	587	Viking	3	205
Lewistown	77	473	New York Mills	21	4,474	St. Bonifacius	46	275	Villard	36	260
Lewistown	71	218	Nicollet	63	368	Saint Charles	77	1,159	Vining	21	212
Lindstrom	41	522	Nielsen	9	209	Saint Clair	72	323	Virginia	6	10,473
Lismore	79	268	North Branch	41	612	*Saint Cloud	37	10,608		W	
*Litchfield	44	2,333	Northfield	65	3,261	Saint Francis	47	361	*Wabasha	67	2,622
*Little Falls	30	6,678	North Mankato	63	1,210	Saint Hilaire	10	468	Wabasso	61	343
*Long Prairie	29	1,250	Northhome	5	204	*Saint James	71	2,192	Waconia	55	817
Lonsdale	46	374	North St. Paul	48	1,404	Saint Joseph	79	706	*Wadena	79	1,820
Lowry	36	252	Norwood	55	532	St. Louis Park	46	1,743	Wahkon	37	260
*Luverne	78	2,540	Nymore	4	224	Saint Michael	45	401	Walke Park	31	406
Lyle	81	552		O		Saint Michael	45	223	*Walker	19	917
Lynd	60	209	Odessa	34	235	Saint Paul			Walnut Grove	61	366
	M		Ogilvie	32	270	(capital)	48	214,744	*Warren	3	1,613
Mabel	85	549	*Olivia	53	960	St. Paul Park	49	832	Warroad	2	327
McIntosh	9	634	Onamia	31	314	*Saint Peter	63	4,176	*Waseca	73	3,054
McKinley	6	411	*Ortonville	34	1,774	Saint Vincent	1	328	Watertown	55	465
Madelia	71	1,273	Osakis	28	1,013	Sanborn	61	462	Waterville	64	1,273
*Madison	50	1,811	Oslo	3	341	Sandstone	33	1,818	Watkins	44	366
*Madison Lake	72	335	Ossoco	46	390	Sank Center	37	2,154	Waubun	13	250
*Malhomen	43	724	Ottawa	64	2,412	Sank Rapids	38	1,745	Waverly	45	460
Mahtowa	25	383	*Owatonna	74	5,638	Sartell	37	240	Wayzata	16	492
*Mankato	72	10,365		P		Savage	57	330	Welcome	81	543
*Mantorville	75	410	Parkers Prairie	21	383	Scanlon	25	572	Wells	82	1,753
Maple Lake	45	522	*Park Rapids	18	1,801	Sebek	22	428	Westly	65	235
Maple Plain	46	225	Paynesville	37	926	*Shakopee	57	2,302	Westbrook	70	429
Mapleton	72	809	Pelican Rapids	21	1,019	Sherburn	81	814	West Concord	75	584
Marble	15	887	Pewquet	23	260	Silver Lake	51	382	W. Minneapolis	46	3,022
Marietta	50	338	Perham	21	1,376	Skibo	6	200	West St. Paul	58	2,660
*Marine Mills	49	491	Peterson	85	266	Slayton	69	850	Whalan	85	1,121
*Marshall	60	2,152	Petrell	6	250	Sleepy Eye	62	2,217	*Wheaton	26	1,300
Maynard	51	386	Pierz	30	545	South Bernadji	4	527	White Bear		
Mayrapp	67	471	Pike	6	305	South Haven	35	287	White Bear	48	1,724
McGroese	32	294	Pillager	19	246	South Park	58	500	Lake		
Menabunga	22	346	*Pine City	33	1,258	South St. Paul	58	4,510	White Earth	17	350
Mendota	58	245	Pine Island	66	831	So. Stillwater	49	1,343	*Willmar	43	4,135
Mentor	9	222	Pine River	19	329	Spicer	43	228	Willow River	33	212
Midway	6	379	*Pipestone	68	2,475	Spoonerville	4	668	Wilmont	79	258
Milaca	31	1,102	Plainview	67	1,175	Springfield	62	1,482	Wilton	4	215
Milan	51	468	Plato	54	238	Spring Grove	86	620	*Windom	70	1,749
*Minneapolis	46	301,408	Porter	52	253	Springlake	40	290	Winnebago	82	1,554
Minneapolis	67	395	*Preston	85	1,193	Spring Valley	85	1,817	*Winona	77	18,583
Minneapolis	60	819	*Princeton	31	1,555	Staples	29	2,556	Winred	54	296
Minnesota City	77	211	Proctor	6	936	Starbuck	36	497	Winthrop	56	1,043
Minnesota			Proctornott	6	2,243	Stephen	3	412	Winton	6	390
Lake	82	445		R		Stevenson	61	200	Woodlake	52	292
*Montevideo	51	3,056	Racine	84	202	Stewart	51	460	Woodstock	68	226
Montgomery	64	1,267	Raymond	43	334	*Stillwater	76	791	*Worthington	79	2,385
Monticello	45	858	*Red Lake			Sundahl	12	309	Wrenshall	25	690
Montrose	45	284	Falls	11	1,757	Sundby	6	200	Wykoff	85	456
*Moonhead	16	4,840	*Red Wing	11	9,048	Swanville	30	397	Wyoming	41	207
Moose Lake	25	526	*Red Wood				T			Y	
*Mora	32	892	Falls	61	1,666	Taconite	15	549	Young America	55	303
Moranbrook	29	553	Reeds	67	279	Taunton	60	205		Z	
Morgan	61	553	Renville	53	1,182	Tawney	85	454	Zumbro Falls	67	208
*Morris	35	1,685	Rice	38	262	Taylor Falls	41	454	Zumbrota	66	1,138
Norristown	65	592	Richfield	46	2,673						

Minnesota, the Bread and Butter State. History.

History. Visited by Duluth, at head of Lake Superior, 1679; visited by a party of fur traders and the falls of St. Anthony named by Louis Hennepin in 1680. Minnesota formed a part of extensive territory ceded by France to Great Britain in 1763. Explored by Jonathan Carver of Connecticut in 1766. Came into the possession of the United States in 1783. Lieut. Z. N. Pike obtained the Fort Snelling Reservation from the Dakota Indians in 1805. Fort Snelling established in 1819. Corner stone laid of Fort Snelling and Col. Josiah Snelling placed in command. Place thenceforth called Fort Snelling, 1820. Mill built at Falls of St. Anthony, 1822. First steamboat to Mendota, near Fort Snell-

ing, 1823. Settlement made near St. Paul by Swiss colonists, 1830, and at Stillwater, 1843. Territory of Minnesota organized in 1849, with Missouri River its western boundary. Admitted to the Union in 1858. Massacre of settlers on frontier settlements by Sioux Indians, killing 1,000 whites, 1862. Indian lands at head of the lakes ceded to the United States, 1855. First frame house in Duluth erected, 1856. First sawmill at Duluth, on Minnesota Point, erected in 1856-7. St. Paul & Duluth railroad completed, 1870.

This is one of the most rapidly growing States in the Union, in wealth and population.

Opportunities in Agriculture and Varied Enterprises

MINNESOTA.

One of the Northern Border States Rapidly Increasing in Population.

MISTAKEN IDEA ABOUT CLIMATE.

The impression formerly prevailed that the climate here was too cold to grow most agricultural products, whereas experience has proven that the State, in general, has not only a highly fertile soil but a healthy climate favorable for the growth of all the cereals and the most of the vegetables and fruits.

NOT SO VERY FAR NORTH

A study of the map shows that Minnesota is not so far north as people had supposed. Examination of a Canadian map shows Hudson Bay very conspicuously, and the idea might be entertained that the whole region is not habitable; but comparison with other parts of the globe, in geographical position, reveals that there are other parts of the world, even considerably farther North, that have long been settled and cultivated.

COMPARED WITH OTHER REGIONS

Crossing at the widest part of Hudson Bay is the Sixtieth Parallel of latitude. Tracing this parallel around the earth we find that living north of this are the people of St. Petersburg and Stockholm and the majority of the inhabitants of Sweden and Norway.

POPULATION EXPANDING NORTHWARD

The facts are, while the winters are long, the air is dry, the people do not feel the cold as is the case in warmer climates with more moisture in the air. The average spring temperature is 46, summer about 70, autumn 58; in winter about 17; giving an average annual of about 45. The eastern part of the State is subject to the heaviest rainfall, the annual average being from 24 to 36 inches.

The soil, especially in the northern part of the State, is exceedingly fertile, and is one of the best wheat producing regions in North America. The fertility of soil in the Red River Valley permits the growth of very large crops and farmers in that region rapidly acquire wealth. The greatest hindrance the farmers in some portions of the northern counties have had has been the swampy conditions of the land. There are hundreds of thousands of acres of government land in that region of the country yet unappropriated from that reason.

SWAMP LANDS TO BE RECLAIMED

For the purpose of reclaiming this land the Interior Department of the government, under the Reclamation Act, has in contemplation the running of a series of ditches that will drain about 400,000 acres of land in the vicinity of Thief River Falls. This will open great quantities of land to settlement and be but the beginning of improvements which will bring into thorough cultivation great quantities of land, now too wet.

The Chippewa lands, ceded under the Nelson Act of 1889, cover an area of over 5,000 square miles—3,200,000 acres. The first efforts at drainage will be just northeast of Thief River Falls. A tract of land has been selected including 600 square miles, 384,000 acres, which area will be extended as fast as lands are sold and appropriated.

WILL MAKE THE VERY BEST FARMS

When reclaimed by drainage these swamp lands will rank with the best farms in this region. The soil, which is a black sandy loam, is particularly suited to crops which grow in this latitude.

PLAN OF DRAINAGE

The plan of drainage recommended provides for two main ditches, from four to six miles apart, each about forty miles long, with laterals at right angles located about seven miles apart. Minor drainage ditches should reach each 160-acre lot. Such work would accomplish the drainage of 266,750 acres of government and private land and the improvement of 135,750 additional acres, making a total of 402,500 acres that would be benefited.

WEALTHY FARMERS IN SOUTHERN MINNESOTA

The southern and central parts of Minnesota are settled with a class of wealthy farmers whose lands have become worth \$50 per acre. The soil in this region is a rich loam from two to five feet deep and of great durability. Here the finest wheat in the world is grown and from it the best flour is made.

Buckwheat, rye, flaxseed and potatoes are also raised in abundance. The hay and potato crops are of great value. The quality of Minnesota potatoes has a widely extended reputation. There have been, in years past, standing signs in the Fulton Market, New York, bearing the words, "Minnesota Potatoes."

According to William E. Chubb, U. S. Census Bureau Record Herald, the value of Minnesota products in 1910 was \$88,435,000; oats, \$25,000,000; corn, \$25,000,000.

Butter, \$50,000,000, made in 803 creameries, the product of 1,125,000 cows. The first creamery in the state was established at Bath, Freeborn County in 1890, followed by the state founding a dairy school in 1891, succeeded by the employment, in 1892, of an expert, to visit creameries of the state, inspect sanitary conditions and give instruction to dairymen. The result is that Minnesota usually carries away the first prize from nearly every agricultural exhibition where her dairy products are on exhibition. A hyprodnet, developed out of the dairy business, is hogs, the value of which, in 1910, was \$35,000,000, largely fed and fattened on skim milk.

WAITING FOR TIMBER TO BE CUT.

The agricultural interests of a large part of Minnesota have had to wait for the timber to be cleared away, lumbering on the lands adjoining the largest rivers of the State being the principal work of many thousands of men during the past twenty years.

The cultivated farms have demonstrated that the hardier fruits, such as apples, pears, cherries, plums, grapes of the northern varieties, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants, etc., yield abundantly. For peaches and the more tender kinds of grapes the seasons are too short. Of the wild fruits, the crab apple and plum are excellent and the native cranberry is a source of great profit. Of the native forage plants botanists claim 160 species.

To get a fairly comprehensive idea of the greatness of the State and its probable future the land-seeker should spend a week in Minneapolis and St. Paul in a study of land values, manufacturing, and as wholesale points, for distribution of products over the Northwest. Following the visit to the Twin Cities the tourist should see Duluth, a young but rapidly growing city, at the head of the lakes.

After going up to the iron mining districts northward from Duluth, contemplating the manufacturing possibilities, healthfulness of climate and the many inducements for living in the State, consider statistics for a little time. Is there any reason why this population should not be as dense here as in Rhode Island some time? Mind, we say some time. That is indefinite and perhaps a good way off, but when that time comes there will be many millions of people in this State. Saying nothing more about Rhode Island, let us consider Illinois. Is there any reason why Minnesota should not be as densely populated as the Prairie State? It is highly probable that it will be. What then? Minnesota had 22.1 persons to the square mile in the 1900 census and Illinois had 86.1. When Minnesota attains to the present density of Illinois' population, she will have four times more people in her borders than now. Will each of the 490 interior Minnesota villages and cities be four times larger than now? Will Minneapolis and St. Paul be four times larger? Will there be 300,000 people crowded onto the mountain side at Duluth and overflowing clear out to Lester Park and West Duluth? Yes, certainly. Why not? Duluth is at the head of the lakes Chicago was at the head of Lake Michigan. People had to stop there, and goods on freight boats had to break bulk. Duluth is similar to Chicago in position. They have to break bulk there and all cities, where they have to break bulk, become large cities.

FUTURE LARGE POPULATION IN MINNESOTA.

Certainly all Minnesota cities that are fairly prosperous will be four times larger than now, and land-seekers looking the State all over will find Minnesota a very safe State in which to settle and invest in real estate.

CONDENSED IMPORTANT FACTS RELATING TO THE STATE.

Altitude. Highest in the State the Mesaba Range with elevations 100 feet above the adjacent level.

Cities. Climate. Average January temperature, St. Paul, 41 above; July, 72; water, 60; Duluth, 41 below; average annual precipitation, 30 inches; snow, 27.5 inches.

Duluth: Average January temperature, 26; highest, 99; lowest, 11; precipitation of rain, 66.5 inches.

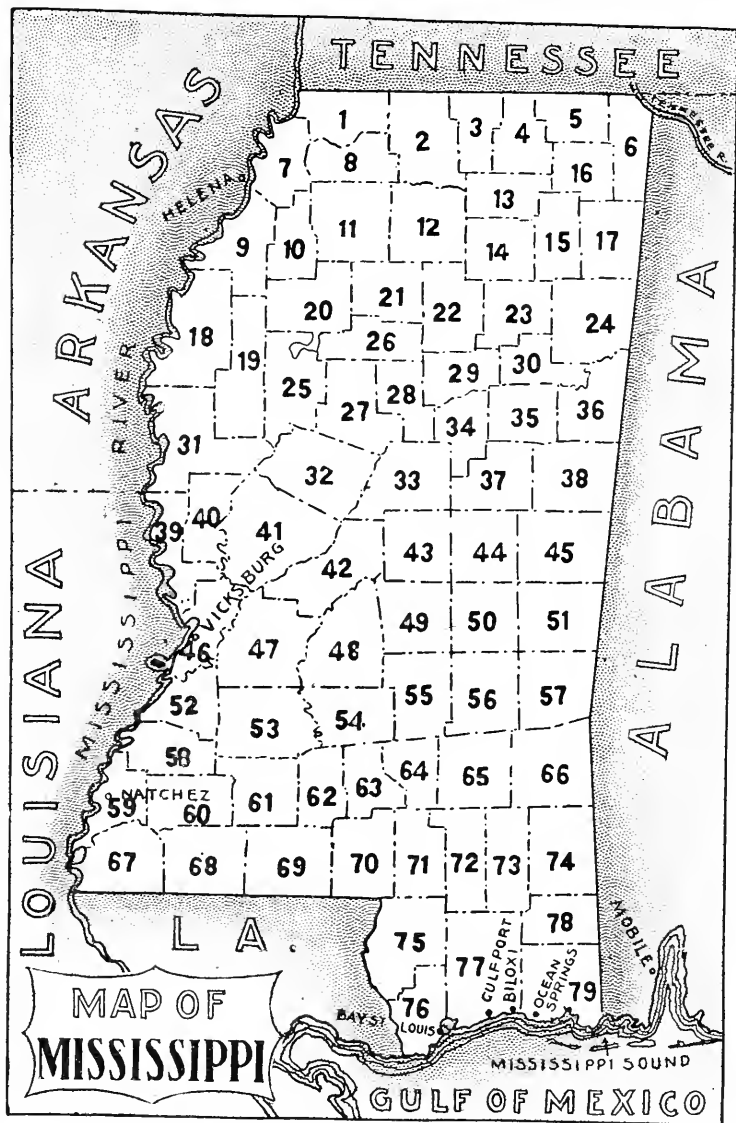
Dimensions. Length, 360 miles; width, east and west, 270 miles.

STATE AND THE 79 COUNTIES OF MISSISSIPPI

With Their Boundaries

Location and Population
of
MISSISSIPPI COUNTIES

Loca- tion	COUNTIES	Pop. 1910
1.....	De Soto	23,130
2.....	Marshall	26,796
3.....	Benton	10,245
4.....	Tippah	14,631
5.....	Alcorn	18,159
6.....	Tishomingo	13,057
7.....	Tunica	18,646
8.....	Tate	19,714
9.....	Cochoma	31,217
10.....	Quitman	11,593
11.....	Panola	31,274
12.....	Lafayette	21,883
13.....	Union	18,997
14.....	Pontocock	19,688
15.....	Lee	28,894
16.....	Prentiss	16,931
17.....	Itawamba	14,526
18.....	Bolivar	84,905
19.....	Sunflower	28,787
20.....	Tallahatchie	29,078
21.....	Yalobusha	21,519
22.....	Calhoun	17,726
23.....	Chickasaw	22,816
24.....	Monroe	35,178
25.....	Leflore	36,290
26.....	Grenada	15,727
27.....	Carroll	23,139
28.....	Montgomery	17,706
29.....	Webster	14,853
30.....	Clay	20,203
31.....	Washington	18,933
32.....	Holmes	39,088
33.....	Attala	28,851
34.....	Choctaw	14,857
35.....	Oktibbeha	19,676
36.....	Lauderdale	30,763
37.....	Winston	17,139
38.....	Noxubee	28,503
39.....	Issaquena	10,560
40.....	Sharkey	15,694
41.....	Yazoo	43,672
42.....	Madison	33,505
43.....	Leake	18,298
44.....	Neshoba	17,980
45.....	Kemper	20,318
46.....	Warren	37,488
47.....	Hinds	63,726
48.....	Rankin	23,941
49.....	Scott	16,223
50.....	Newton	28,035
51.....	Lauderdale	46,919
52.....	Claiborne	17,403
53.....	Copiah	35,914
54.....	Simpson	17,201
55.....	Smith	16,603
56.....	Jasper	18,498
57.....	Clarke	21,630
58.....	Jefferson	18,221
59.....	Adams	25,265
60.....	Franklin	15,193
61.....	Lincoln	28,597
62.....	Lawrence	13,080
63.....	Jefferson Davis	12,869
64.....	Covington	16,909
65.....	Jones	29,885
66.....	Wayne	14,709
67.....	Wilkinson	18,075
68.....	Amite	22,954
69.....	Pike	37,272
70.....	Marion	15,599
71.....	Lamar	11,741
72.....	Forrest	20,722
73.....	Perry	7,685
74.....	Greene	6,050
75.....	Pearl River	10,593
76.....	Hancock	11,207
77.....	Harrison	34,658
78.....	George	6,599
79.....	Jackson	15,459
Total.....		1,797,114



MISSISSIPPI TOWNS WITH 1910 POPULATIONS.

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
A								
Abbeville	12	243	Alcorn	52	690	Baldwyn	15	787
*Aberdeen	24	3,708	Alligator	18	260	Banks	7	309
Ackerman	31	1,398	Amory	21	2,122	Basfield	63	344
Adair	27	250	Anguilla	10	500	*Batesville	11	774
Agricultural			Arbo	61	206	Baxterville	71	200
College	35	206	Arcadia	39	390	*Bay St. Louis	76	3,388
Aircy	77	709	Arcola	31	512	Bay Springs	56	836
Albertson	65	328	Arkabutla	8	217	Beaumont	73	250
			Artesia	36	535			

Explanation: Index to Towns. First Column, Names of Towns; Second Column, Number the Same as Number of the County Where Town is Located; Third Column, Population of 1910. Loca. Means Location. Pop. Means Population. Star in Front of Name Indicates County Seat.

Mississippi Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

[illegible]

Opportunities in Agriculture and Varied Enterprises

MISSISSIPPI

Having a Soil and Climate Especially Favorable for Growing Cotton.—Figures Showing Profits.

Should the land-seeker wish to engage in the production of one general crop there is probably none more sure than cotton in a region favorable for its growth. There are a few essentials necessary in the production of cotton, among them being a rich alluvial soil, a temperature favorable for growth and rainfall sufficient to supply the necessary moisture.

THE CLIMATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

The average annual temperature in Mississippi is 65.57. The highest of summer is 90 and the lowest of winter is 18 above zero. The average annual rainfall at Natchez is 53.55 inches; along the coast it is 64 inches.

The valley areas of the northern section, and the uplands of central Mississippi, are fertile, while those of other parts of the state are often inferior in quality. If the individual is going into the business of raising cotton and has selected Mississippi as the state in which to engage in that vocation, he will find that soil, climate and rainfall all combine here to make that crop a success; but it would be only safe for the person intending to purchase land for that purpose to visit this state, go among the cotton raisers and carefully investigate before investing any money in land for that purpose.

As a rule, cotton continues very uniform in price. While price fluctuates somewhat, it has averaged about 10 cents a pound during the past seven years. During 1906 the price varied from 9½ cents to 12¼ cents per pound.

A STATEMENT OF COST AND PROFITS.

Cost of Production. The following statement of the cost of production and the proceeds from a cotton crop in 1889-90 on a 70-acre farm of Col. J. M. Thornton, Talladega, Ala., is worthy of careful study of those who think of engaging in the business of cotton culture. Of course these figures would vary considerably, depending upon natural fertility of soil, cost of fertilizing material, expense of labor, accessibility to market, and other conditions, but this table gives something of an idea of cost of production in average years.

COST AND PROFIT OF RAISING COTTON

On 70 Acres, Yielding 28,116 Pounds of Lint Cotton which Sold at 9¼ Cents Per Pound.

Man and mule labor in preparing bedding and putting in fertilizers.....	\$150.50
3½ tons phosphate (as fertilizer).....	67.50
3½ tons cottonseed meal (as fertilizer).....	126.00
Man and mule labor plowing and cultivating.....	136.50
Hoeing.....	421.75
Picking.....	49.50
Logging and ties.....	1.458
Ginning (5 per cent of yield equals 1,458 pounds at 9¼ cents).....	134.86
Seed for planting (140 bushels at 15 cents per pound).....	21.00
Wear and tear of implements.....	15.00
Oversowing.....	50.00
One-fourth of cotton crop chargeable as rent.....	650.18
Hauling to market.....	12.00
Total.....	\$1,905.29

YIELD AND PROCEEDS OF COTTON CROP.

56 bales, weighing 28,116 pounds lint cotton, averaging 9¼ cents.....	\$2,600.73
1,848 bushels seed at 15 cents per pound....	277.20
Total.....	\$2,877.93
Cost of production.....	\$1,905.29
Profit on 70 acres.....	\$972.64

Dividing the \$972.64 by 70 gives \$13.89, the profit per acre on raising cotton at these prices. Thus the profit on a 100-acre tract would be \$1,389, and a 200-acre cotton farm would be \$2,778.

CENTER OF COTTON PRODUCTION IN RECENT YEARS.

The center of cotton production in the United States has been recently in Mississippi, about 20

miles northeast of Canton, in Madison County, and with the natural fertility of soil here, fitting it for cotton raising, it is probable that cotton can be raised in this state with greater profit than elsewhere, which will be determined by the land-seeker when he investigates cotton raising conditions in Mississippi.

Cotton is a field crop and, like wheat, oats or corn, must be classed with those field productions which require a good deal of space in order to yield large farm profit. There are certain valleys in the state, like the Yazoo, which is overflowed in very high water, and enriched by the alluvial deposits, that require but very little fertilization in the production of any crops thereon. These valleys are natural cotton lands, which land-seekers should examine.

IF COTTON WERE MADE THE PRINCIPAL CROP.

The crops of Mississippi are considerably diversified. Thus in one average recent year the oat crop was 1,671,919 bushels; wheat, 28,285 bushels, and corn, 30,027,569 bushels.

Of the cotton crop there were 1,275,000 bales. As there are 466 pounds in a bale of cotton, there were 594,150,000 pounds in that crop, which, multiplied by 9¼ cents, the lowest price per pound for cotton that year, would make the income to the State of Mississippi \$54,958,875 that year for her cotton crop.

As there is but a comparatively small population at present in this state, 12,000,000 acres yet covered with forests, we can imagine when the population is full up to the capacity of the state and the force of help is sufficient to cultivate all the soil, that the revenue from cotton in this state will be immense.

But while Mississippi is essentially an agricultural state it is giving a good deal of attention to manufacturing, as shown in the fact that in 1906, an average year, there were \$50,256,309 invested in manufactures, 38,690 wage earners were employed, to whom was paid \$14,819,034, the manufactured product of the state being worth \$57,451,445.

FRUIT, FISH AND OYSTERS.

The Gulf Coast of the State which extends for a distance of 90 miles on the borders of the Gulf of Mexico is attracting a great deal of attention for several reasons. First, here is a warm sandy loam soil, resting on a clay subsoil, in which all vegetables and fruits yield abundantly. Second, with warm climate and 62 inches of annual rainfall they can grow three crops a year on the same land. Thus, planting Irish potatoes in January, the crop is off in time to plant corn in April and the corn is off in time to plant sweet potatoes in July, which are harvested in time to allow a crop of hay or cow peas to be grown, to plow in and fertilize the land for the next year.

The waters of the Gulf, along the Mississippi coast line, grow thousands of bushels of oysters. One cannery at Biloxi gives employment to 2,500 workmen nine months in the year canning oysters and other shell fish.

The fish canning and oyster industry on the Gulf coast is very great and steadily growing in importance.

DELIGHTFUL BREEZE FROM THE GULF.

A steady breeze blows in upon the land here making the days pleasant and the nights cool in summer. Thus the Gulf coast is growing in popularity as a summer resort. As a home for the winter months it is and has for many years attracted thousands of people from the north. Gulfport, Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Biloxi, Ocean Springs and other points are widely known as health and pleasure resorts.

Mississippi Opportunities in Agriculture and Varied Enterprises

A Region of Delightful Winter Resorts on the Gulf Coast.

Thousands of people are drifting down to this charming Gulf coast to make their homes in the delightful climate here, intending to spend their remaining years in the growing of fruit for profit and partly as a pastime.

Many testimonials are published of people who clear a profit on their crops here of \$250 per acre, their productions including early grown potatoes, sweet corn, strawberries, grapes, Satsuma oranges, soft shell pecans, sweet potatoes, sugar cane, melons, peaches and other fruits.

THE LUMBER BUSINESS A GREAT INDUSTRY.

This whole region adjoining the Gulf of Mexico has been, until recently, covered with a long leaved pine forest. The rapid advance in the price of lumber has caused the introduction of scores of sawmills. The land is being cleared of the forest, and the soil, a rich dark, sandy loam, resting on a clay subsoil, is found to be most admirably adapted to fruit raising.

Added to a warm soil in a warm climate, is an average of five inches of rain per month. This large amount of moisture prevents shortage of crops from drought. While one crop of the season may be lessened by dry weather the other crops are not affected, and the average yield from the land is always about the same.

PRICE OF LAND IN SOUTHERN MISSISSIPPI.

Farm land along the Gulf coast is held at prices varying from \$25 to \$50 per acre, while back a little distance from the Coast the price ranges from \$15 to \$25.

TO SECURE EMPLOYMENT, GO SOUTH.

There is an intense cry continually going up from all the Gulf coast country for more help. More workmen are wanted in the fields, more in the lumber district and more in the canneries. The land seeker will do well to consider the advisability of getting a small farm on the Gulf Coast, applying thereon intensive cultivation, and while getting started assist other people who need help.

CONDENSED IMPORTANT FACTS RELATING TO MISSISSIPPI.

Altitude. Highest in the State at Forrest, in Marshall County.

Climate. Average annual January temperature at Vicksburg, 47 above; July, 82; highest, 101; lowest, 1 below. Annual rainfall, 55.7.

Dimensions. Extreme length of State, north and south, 340 miles; extreme width, east and west, 180 miles.

History. The Yazoo bottoms visited by De Soto, 1539; Joliet and Marquette, 1673; La Salle, 1682; settlement at Biloxi by Iberville, 1699; Natchez founded, 1716; ceded by France to England, 1763; Territory of Mississippi organized, 1798; territory including the five southern counties added to the State, 1811; admitted to the Union, 1817.

Between New Orleans and Mobile will be found a number of the most attractive winter resorts in the whole South. From Bay St. Louis, the first resort out of New Orleans, to Pascagoula, nearly fifty miles east, is an almost continuous string of white cottages, hotels and bungalows. The winter climate is delightfully invigorating and it would be difficult to select a locality better suited for rest or recreation. The population of Bay St. Louis is about 4,500, made up largely of people from New Orleans, who make daily trips to and from the city. The town, like other gulf coast resorts, has its long shell drive upon the waterfront, with magnificent live oaks and magnolias, while the pretty, substantial and gardened residences bespeak taste and prosperity for their owners. Boating, bathing and fishing facilities are unsurpassed.

PASS CHRISTIAN.

Pass Christian is the most pretentious, as well as the most popular, resort along the gulf coast. It is one of the very old towns of the United States and the second in population on the coast. With its seven miles of frontage on the gulf, and with immense pine forests behind it, it is an ideal place

for the man or woman to live in. The climate here will be found far above the average in excellence. The shore roads here are exceptional smooth and well kept and make driving a real joy, affording a pleasure. A nine-hole golf course is kept in excellent condition. Mississippi Sound furnishes the finest yachting course in the South and very good fishing can be had during the late winter and early spring months.

GULFPORT.

Gulfport is a new, but distinctly modern, town. It is the principal seaport for sea going vessels of the State of Mississippi and is the second lumber-shipping port in the country. It has a fine harbor, deep and roomy enough to accommodate ocean shipping for years to come. Beach bathing, fishing and hunting there are beautiful shell drives along the beach and automobiles can be hired at reasonable rates. There are tennis courts and an excellent golf course. The hotel accommodations are among the best on the coast.

Four miles east of Gulfport is the old town of Mississippi City. It is in the midst of a great fruit-producing region, where oranges, figs, peaches, pears and grapes can be grown with but little effort.

Biloxi, the oldest town on the coast, the third in age in the United States, was founded by the French in 1699. It is the largest town between New Orleans and Mobile and is a substantial and progressive little city. There are some fine residences and hotels and shell drives along the ten-mile beach. The waters of the sound here are alive with fish and during the winter season quantities of oysters are canned and shipped to Northern and Eastern markets. Four miles west of Biloxi is Beauvoir, where Jefferson Davis lived, and now the home of aged and infirm Confederate veterans. Biloxi is a most delightful little city and an excellent place wherein to spend the winter season.

OCEAN SPRINGS.

Ocean Springs, so called from the mineral springs found in the town, is just across the bay from Biloxi. A fine shell drive extends the entire three miles of sound frontage. Nowhere on the coast can finer specimens of the famed live oaks be found. Under these, and with full sweep of sea view and salt breezes, nestle some attractive and tasteful homes and hotels.

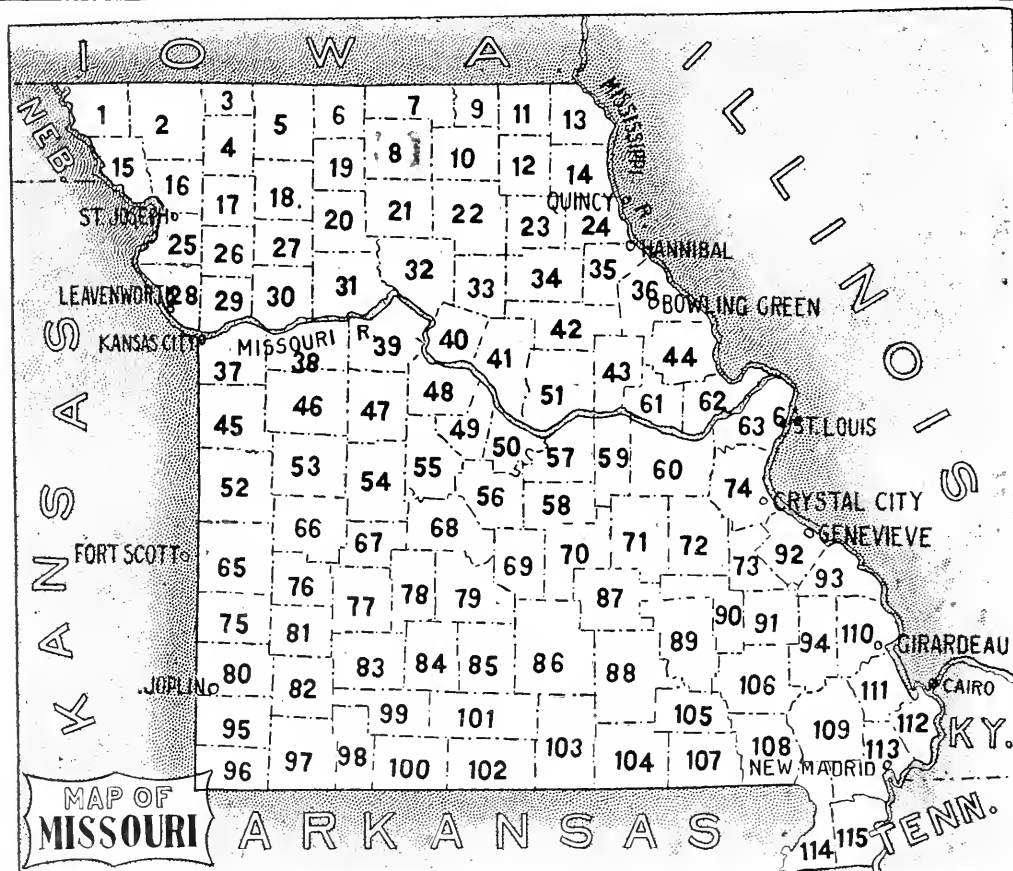
Sixteen miles east of Ocean Springs are the towns of West Pascagoula and Pascagoula. This is one of the greatest lumber manufacturing districts of the South and in addition, one of the best fishing points on the coast.

THE NATIONAL CEMETERY IN MISSISSIPPI.

The National Cemetery at Vicksburg, fronting the river and blending in to the northern end of the Military Park, although not of it, was established in 1865. Its originally beautiful natural site having thus had the benefit of time in which to be developed and appropriately softened and beautified into harmony with its sacred purpose, it stands today one of the most park-like and possibly impressive of all the national cemeteries. With the possible exception of Arlington Heights, none can compare with it in general beauty. It certainly is one of the most magnificent cemeteries ever devoted to the interment of the dead soldiers of any nation, and it is also (except Arlington) the largest of the eighty-two established and maintained by the General Government in honor of its war dead. It contains the graves of 16,822 Union soldiers who lost their lives in and about Vicksburg during the civil war, of which the number of 12,719 are "unknowns." The cemetery is a masterpiece of landscape architecture, with delightful walks and drives, and lawns, shrubs and plantations, and with original sculptures, mostly Spanish oaks, shrubs, and flowers, the grounds are a beautiful and interesting place. It is a noble monument to the fallen soldiers, which is now a part of the National Cemetery, and is a most interesting place to visit.

STATE AND THE 115 COUNTIES OF MISSOURI

With Their Boundaries



LOCATION AND 1910 POPULATIONS OF MISSOURI COUNTIES.

Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.
1	Atchison	13,674	30	Ray	21,451	59	Gasconade	12,847	88	Shannon	11,443
2	Nodaway	28,833	31	Carroll	23,098	60	Franklin	29,830	89	Reynolds	9,592
3	Worth	8,007	32	Chariton	23,503	61	Warren	9,123	90	Iron	8,563
4	Gentry	16,820	33	Randolph	26,182	62	St. Charles	21,695	91	Madison	11,273
5	Harrison	20,466	34	Monroe	18,304	63	St. Louis	82,417	92	Genevieve	9,332
6	Mercer	12,385	35	Ralls	12,913	64	St. Louis City	687,029	93	Perry	14,898
7	Putnam	14,308	36	Pike	22,556	65	Vernon	28,827	94	Bollinger	14,576
8	Sullivan	18,598	37	Jackson	283,522	66	St. Claire	16,412	95	Newton	27,136
9	Schuyler	9,062	38	Lafayette	30,154	67	Hickory	8,741	96	McDonald	13,539
10	Adair	22,700	39	Saline	29,448	68	Camden	11,582	97	Barry	23,869
11	Scotland	11,869	40	Howard	15,653	69	Pulaski	11,483	98	Stone	11,559
12	Knox	14,403	41	Boone	30,533	70	Phelps	15,796	99	Christian	15,832
13	Clark	12,811	42	Andrew	21,687	71	Lawford	13,576	100	Taney	9,134
14	Lewis	15,514	43	Montgomery	15,604	72	Washington	13,378	101	Douglas	16,664
15	Holt	14,539	44	Lincoln	17,033	73	St. Francois	36,748	102	Ozark	11,926
16	Andrew	15,282	45	Cass	22,973	74	Jefferson	27,878	103	Howell	21,065
17	De Kalb	12,531	46	Johnson	26,297	75	Barton	16,747	104	Oregon	14,681
18	Daviess	17,605	47	Pettis	33,919	76	Cedar	16,080	105	Carver	5,504
19	Grundy	16,741	48	Cooper	20,311	77	Polk	21,561	106	Wayne	15,181
20	Livingston	19,453	49	Moniteau	14,375	78	Dallas	13,181	107	Ripley	13,099
21	Linn	25,353	50	Cole	21,957	79	Laclede	17,363	108	Butler	20,624
22	Macour	30,868	51	Callaway	24,400	80	Jasper	39,673	109	Stoddard	27,807
23	Shelby	11,864	52	Bates	25,869	81	Dade	15,613	110	C. Girardeau	27,621
24	Marion	30,572	53	Henry	27,242	82	Lawrence	25,583	111	Scott	22,372
25	Buchanan	93,020	54	Benton	14,881	83	Greene	63,831	112	Mississippi	14,557
26	Clinton	15,297	55	Morgan	12,863	84	Webster	17,872	113	New Madrid	19,488
27	Caldwell	14,605	56	Miller	16,717	85	Wright	18,315	114	Dunklin	30,328
28	Platte	14,429	57	Osage	14,283	86	Texas	21,485	115	Pemiscot	15,559
29	Clay	20,302	58	Maries	10,088	87	Dent	13,245		Total	3,293,335

Explanation: Index to Towns. First Column, Names of Towns; Second Column, Number the Same as Number of the County Where Town is Located; Third Column, Population of 1910. Loca. Means Location. Pop. Means Population. Star in Front of Name Indicates County Seat.

Missouri Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
A			Buckeye	112	298	Dexter	109	2,322	Gardner	9	315
Adrian	52	929	Buckley	21	790	Diamond	55	509	Gardner	12	75
Advance	109	621	Buckner	37	410	Dixon	69	715	Gardner	26	370
Afton	63	650	*Buffalo	78	829	Dow	73	926	Gardner	2	361
Agency	25	429	Bunceton	48	788	*Dunlap	107	1,225	Gardner	95	2,112
Alba	80	1,296	Bunker	89	606	Dover	38	211	Gardner	105	1,500
*Albany	4	1,922	Burgess	75	219	Dowling	9	513	Grand Pass	39	200
Alderney	63	225	Burlington Jct.	2	942	Drexel	15	512	Grandview	37	820
Aldrich	77	650	*Butler	52	2,891	Duncan	81	290	Grandview	30	351
Allendale	3	213				Dunegan	77	255	*Grant City	3	1,207
Allenton	63	250				Durham	11	218	Grapple	106	226
Allenville	110	309	Cabool	86	789	Dykes	86	260	Gray Summit	60	229
Alma	58	316	Cainesville	55	887				Green Castle	8	151
Altamont	93	270	Cairo	48	33				Green City	8	811
Altamburg	93	270	Calhoun	56	681	E			*Greenfield	81	1,131
*Alton	103	484	*California	49	2,154	Eagleville	5	330	Green Ridge	17	136
Amazonia	16	456	Callao	22	526	East Lynne	15	277	Greentop	9	275
Amoret	52	307	Camden	30	477	Easton	15	275	*Greenwood	106	911
Anderson	96	721	Cameron	26	298	Edgerton	38	531	Greewood	37	306
Anglum	63	396	Canalon	113	297	Edina	12	1,562	Greene	95	199
Anniston	112	364	Canton	14	2,218	Edinburg	19	200	Guilford	2	207
Appleton City	66	1,018	Cape Girardeau	110	8,475	Edna	111	1,209			
Arcadia	90	289	Cardwell	111	874	Eldon	56	1,999	H		
Archie	45	246	Carle Junction	80	1,175	Eldorado			Hale	31	581
Arcola	81	309	*Carrollton	31	315	Spring	76	2,503	Hallard	30	275
Arcadia	20	300	Carthage	80	1,539	Ellington	89	598	Hallsburg	11	200
Armstrong	40	574	*Carthage	80	9,483	Elliot	33	208	Hamburg	62	296
Arrow Rock	39	336	*Caruthers-			Ellison	15	350	Hannibal	27	1,561
Asbury	80	206	ville	115	3,655	Elmer	22	512	Hannibal	39	18,311
Ashburn	36	295	*Cassville	97	781	Elmo	2	342	Harden	29	259
Ash Grove	83	1,075	Cedar City	51	208	Elsberry	41	1,018	Harris	8	395
Ashland	41	341	Cedar Valley	100	396	*Eminence	88	480	*Harrisonville	15	1,917
Ashley	36	409	Cement City	37	209	Eolia	36	343	Hartsboro	76	250
Ashton	13	200	Centerville	35	510	Essex	109	518	*Hartsville	85	507
Atlanta	22	523	Centerville	40	265	*Esther	73	880	Harvill	108	201
Augusta	62	297	Centerville	89	500	Ethel	22	423	Harwood	65	208
Aurora	82	1,448	Centralia	41	2,116	Eugene	50	195	Hawk Point	14	299
Austin	45	308	Chaffee	111	2,082	Evelyn	63	290	Haydt	115	1,657
Auxvasse	101	421	Chamois	57	619	Evertown	532		Helen	16	206
*Ava	101	513	*Charleston	112	3,144	Ewing	14	327	Hematite	71	306
Avalon	20	509	Chilhowee	46	425	Excelsior			Hendricks	108	200
B			*Chillicothe	20	6,265	Spring	29	3,906	Henrietta	39	113
Bakerfield	102	270	Chilwood	80	1,506	Exeter	97				

Missouri Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
Joplin	80.	32,078	*Memphis	11.	1,984	Osage City	50.	220	*Sainte		
Josephville	62.	206	Mendon	32.	408	Osborn	17.	360	Genevieve	92.	1,967
K			Mendota	7.	808	Osecola	66.	1,114	Saint Francois	73.	1,406
*Kahoka	13.	1,818	Merced	6.	532	Osgood	8.	204	Saint James	70.	1,100
*Kansas City	37.	248,381	Merchants	64.	333	Otterville	18.	433	*Saint Joseph	25.	77,403
Kearney	39.	631	Merwin	52.	209	Overland	63.	860	Saint Louis	61.	687,029
*Kennett	114.	3,033	Meta	57.	399	Owensville	59.	677	Saint Marys	92.	702
Keota	22.	750	Metz	65.	240	Oxley	107.	209	Saint Paul	62.	200
*Keytesville	32.	963	*Mexico	42.	5,939	*Ozark	99.	813	Saint Peters	62.	269
Kidder	27.	306	Miami	39.	431	P			Salem	87.	1,796
Kimmswick	74.	235	Midland	43.	333	Pacific	60.	1,418	Salem	18.	349
King City	4.	966	*Milan	68.	306	*Palmyra	21.	2,168	Salisbury	38.	1,331
*Kingston	27.	535	Millford	73.	270	Panama	65.	490	Sarcozie	80.	1,311
Kingsville	46.	238	Miller	82.	313	*Paris	34.	1,474	*Savanna	16.	1,583
Kinloch	63.	350	Mill Grove	6.	275	Parkville	28.	766	Savoy	72.	600
*Kirkwood	10.	6,347	Mill Spring	106.	225	Parma	113.	903	Schell City	65.	562
Kirkwood	63.	4,171	Mindenmines	75.	591	Parnell	2.	433	Sedalia	47.	17,822
Knob Lick	73.	209	Mine La Motte	91.	408	Pattonsville	18.	1,041	Seligman	97.	409
Knobnoster	70.	670	Mineral Point	72.	290	Paynesburg	36.	366	Senath	114.	1,026
Knobview	70.	265	Mirabile	27.	250	Peculiar	45.	205	Seneca	95.	981
Knox City	12.	395	Moberly	33.	10,923	Perry	35.	895	Shelburne	84.	590
Koeltztown	57.	250	Mokane	51.	646	*Perryville	93.	1,708	Shellyville	23.	2,174
L			Monach	63.	250	Phillipsburg	79.	266	Sheldon	33.	685
La Belle	14.	1,017	Monett	97.	4,177	Pickering	2.	264	Sheridan	65.	528
Laclede	21.	740	Monroe City	34.	1,945	Piedmont	106.	1,154	Sibley	37.	200
Laddonia	12.	614	Montgomery	14.	1,789	Pierce City	82.	2,043	Sikeston	111.	3,327
La Due	53.	235	City	14.	1,789	Pilot Grove	88.	654	Silex	14.	276
La Grange	14.	1,360	*Monticello	43.	283	Pilot Knob	90.	445	Skidmore	2.	562
*Lamar	75.	2,346	Montrose	53.	667	Pipe Lawn	63.	200	Slater	39.	3,238
Lamonte	47.	684	Mooresville	20.	205	*Pineville	56.	500	Sligo	87.	309
*Lancaster	9.	964	Morehouse	113.	1,636	*Platte City	28.	763	Smithfield	80.	509
La Plata	22.	1,606	Morley	111.	495	Station	28.	209	Smithton	47.	346
Larado	19.	738	Morrison	59.	257	Plattonsburg	18.	1,041	Smithville	29.	680
Larusell	80.	261	Morrisville	77.	360	*Plattsburg	26.	1,630	South Gorin	11.	746
Latham	20.	246	Moscow Mills	44.	395	Pleasant Hill	42.	2,065	South		
Lathrop	26.	1,138	Mound City	15.	1,575	Pleasant Hope	77.	308	Greenfield	81.	274
Lawson	30.	604	Moundville	65.	247	Pocahontas	110.	239	South West		
Leewood	73.	708	Mountain	85.	1,722	Pollock	8.	292	City	96.	488
Leasburg	71.	200	View	103.	552	Polo	8.	292	Sparta	99.	211
*Lebanon	79.	2,430	Mount	39.	200	Pomona	103.	526	Spickard	19.	638
Lecoma	87.	200	Leonard	39.	200	Ponce de Leon	98.	250	Spoonerville	114.	241
Leeper	106.	590	Mount Moriah	5.	350	*Poplar Bluff	108.	6,916	*Springfield	83.	35,201
Lees Summit	37.	1,455	Mount Pleasant	63.	500	Portage Des			Spurgeon	95.	250
Leeton	46.	420	*Mount Vernon	82.	1,161	Sioux	62.	218	Stahl	10.	390
Le May	63.	340	N			Portageville	113.	287	Stanberry	4.	2,121
Leslie	60.	208	Naylor	107.	406	Portland	51.	275	Steel	10.	506
Lesterville	89.	250	Neck	80.	528	Potosi	72.	772	*Steelville	71.	773
Lewis			Neelyville	108.	241	*Powersville	7.	562	Stewartsville	17.	543
Station	52.	226	Nelson	39.	480	Prospect	6.	1,385	Stotts City	76.	590
Lewistown	14.	405	*Neosho	95.	3,661	Purcell	80.	1,062	Stoutland	68.	250
*Lexington	38.	5,212	Nettleton	27.	290	Purdin	21.	994	Stoutsville	34.	315
Junction	30.	380	*Nevada	65.	7,176	Purdy	97.	459	Stover	55.	386
Liberal	75.	826	Newark	12.	217	Puxico	109.	814	Strafford	83.	300
*Liberty	29.	2,980	Bloomfield	51.	309	Q			Strasbourg	45.	350
Licking	86.	350	Newburg	70.	932	Queen City	9.	701	Stratmann	63.	600
Libourne	113.	484	New Cambria	22.	387	Quitman	2.	230	Sturgeon	41.	663
Lincoln	54.	336	New Florence	43.	124	Quinn	108.	596	Sugar Creek	37.	500
Linden	29.	260	New Franklin	39.	250	R			Sullivan	60.	934
*Linn	57.	482	New Hampton	5.	456	Ravanna	6.	251	Spring	74.	260
*Linn Creek	68.	435	New Haven	60.	855	Ravenwood	12.	341	Summersville	86.	236
Linnens	2.	250	*New London	35.	942	Raymore	45.	218	Sumner	32.	394
Livonia	7.	250	*New Madrid	113.	1,882	Rayville	30.	239	Sweet Springs	39.	1,122
Lock Spring	18.	225	New Melle	62.	250	Rea	16.	210	Syenite	73.	206
Lockwood	81.	961	New			Readsville	51.	2,065	T		
Louisiana	36.	4,454	Offenburg	92.	350	Reeds	80.	298	Tarkio	1.	1,966
Loupy City	66.	462	Newtonburg	95.	293	Reeds Spring	98.	309	Tebbetts	51.	260
Lucerne	7.	264	Niangua	8.	261	Reger	8.	250	Thayer	104.	1,613
Ludlow	20.	306	Nichols	83.	250	Rembert	85.	250	Tina	31.	304
Lutesville	94.	551	Nixa	99.	276	Republic	33.	213	Tipton	49.	1,273
M			Noel	96.	320	Reynolds	83.	884	*Trenton	49.	1,273
McFall	4.	385	Norbourne	31.	1,241	Richards	69.	250	Trimble	19.	565
*Macon	22.	3,581	Normandy	63.	200	Rich Hill	52.	2,735	Triplett	32.	222
Madison	34.	638	Norwood	85.	250	Richland	69.	884	Troy	44.	1,120
Maidland	15.	736	Novelty	12.	232	*Richmond	30.	3,661	Truxton	44.	275
Malden	114.	2,116	Novinger	10.	1,711	Ridgeway	5.	841	Turney	26.	212
Malta Bend	39.	399	O			Ritchie	95.	250	*Tuscumbia	56.	285
Manchester	65.	509	Oak Grove	37.	641	Rochester	41.	434	Tuxedo	63.	860
Mansfield	65.	477	Oak Ridge	110.	256	Rochester	16.	200	U		
Maplewood	63.	1,971	Oakville	63.	509	Rockport	1.	1,053	*Union	60.	934
*Marble Hill	84.	313	Oakwood	24.	466	Rocky Comfort	96.	406	Union Star	17.	388
Marceline	21.	3,920	Odessa	38.	2,531	Rogersville	84.	650	*Unionville	7.	2,115
Marionville	82.	1,272	O'Fallon	62.	690	*Rolla	70.	2,361	University	64.	2,417
Marquand	91.	330	Old Mines	72.	406	Rombauer	108.	299	Urich	53.	487
*Marshall	39.	4,869	Old Monroe	44.	251	Rosebud	59.	266	Utica	20.	511
*Marshfield	84.	1,193	Old Orchard	63.	2,500	Rosendale	16.	359	V		
Marston	113.	258	Olean	56.	214	Rothville	32.	245	Valley Park	63.	1,490
Marthasville	61.	360	Olivet	63.	390	Rushville	25.	566	*Van Buren	105.	411
Marionburg	42.	436	Oran	15.	1,092	Russellville	50.	335	Vandalia	42.	1,595
*Maryville	2.	4,762	*Oregon	80.	1,912	Rutledge	11.	418	Vanduser	111.	388
Marzolf	36.	262	Orick	30.	435	S			Verona	82.	415
Mascot	83.	200	P			Saint Clair	60.	397	*Versailles	55.	1,593
Matthias	113.	237	Q			*Saint Charles	62.	9,437	Vichy	58.	216
*Mayville	17.	1,051	R			T			*Vienna	58.	312
Mayview	38.	308	S			U			V		
Maywood	14.	250	T			V			W		
Meadville	21.	580	U			W			X		
Mehlville	63.	340	V			X			Y		

Missouri Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Locu.	Pop.	Towns	Locu.	Pop.	Towns	Locu.	Pop.	Towns	Locu.	Pop.
Wakenda	W	31	279	Wayne		97	384	Westphalia		57	321
Walker		65	364	*Waynesville		69	257	*West Plains		103	2,911
Walnut Grove		83	599	Weaubleau		67	317	Wheatland		67	399
Warren		24	299	Webb City		80	1,817	Whitcomb		114	251
*Warrensburg		16	4,689	Webster Groves		61	7,081	Whitewater		16	235
*Warrenton		61	795	Wellington		38	558	Whitman		110	251
*Warsaw		54	824	Wellston		63	7,312	Whiting		32	250
Washington		97	219	Wellsville		43	1,161	Wilby		142	242
Watson		1	245	Wentzville		62	539	Williamstown		11	211
Wayham		55	777	Westalton		62	299	Williamsburg		106	177
				Westboro		1	333	Willow			
				Weston		28	1,119				

MISSOURI

Took Greatest Number of Prizes for Agricultural Production at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904.

A large amount of Missouri unimproved land is yet in the market at \$2, \$4 and \$8 per acre. From our map and list of Missouri towns the reader can judge as to accessibility to markets and pretty nearly what land ought to be worth if good soil.

WON A GREAT NUMBER OF PRIZES.

That this is a superior State for the agriculturist is shown in the fact that at the World's Louisiana Purchase Exposition, in St. Louis, in 1904, Missouri was awarded, by international juries, a greater number of prizes for agriculture, horticulture, live stock and poultry products, than any other state in the nation. In agriculture were received 298 prizes, in horticulture, 372; in dairying, 2; in live stock, 790; in poultry, 617.

From Henry County in 1904, of surplus products, there were shipped 54 different agricultural, horticultural, live stock, lumbering, poultry and other products, at an estimated value of \$4,193,987.

And that was only one average County. The State, which is over seven times larger than Massachusetts, has 115 Counties.

MISSOURI CLIMATE.

In examination of our maps the favorable location of this State is seen. Not only is it in nearly the exact center of the United States, but the climate is especially favorable for the growth of every agricultural product which can be grown in this latitude.

The average annual temperature is 55 degrees. The winter is 33 degrees, and summer is 76 degrees. While in winter the thermometer sometimes gets below zero, and in the summer up among the highest figures, these extremes are of short duration, not lasting long enough to occasion any inconvenience or discomfort in any direction.

The winter as a whole is moderate and mild, with very little snow and no storm-locked periods, when it is with difficulty that the farmer can keep up communication with the dwelling and stables, and much less with the outside world. On the contrary, cattle require very little stabling and only a moderate amount of feeding, in comparison with the amount of care necessary on a Northern farm. The summers are no hotter than in the more northern States. The heated periods are of longer duration, perhaps, but are a source of very little inconvenience, and no loss to the farmer, like the long winters at the North.

DISTRIBUTION OF RAINFALL.

Another element of a desirable climate for agricultural purposes to be taken into consideration is the amount of rainfall and its distribution throughout the different seasons. The average rainfall for the State is 41 inches. It is least in winter and highest in summer. This avoids the drouths at the growing periods of crops.

Though this large amount of rainfall would seem to make an overabundance of moisture, the climate is a dry one, the heavy rains falling in a short space of time, leaving the sunshine almost continuously free to distribute heat. The universal reign of sunshine is one of the marked features of the Missouri climate which greatly affects the well-being of its inhabitants.

In facilities for carrying goods from the Missouri farms to markets this State is exceptionally favored. In addition to over 8,000 miles of railways are several navigable rivers, among them being the two great streams, the Mississippi, which borders the State for 470 miles, and the Missouri, which forms a part of the western boundary for nearly 200 miles, from the Iowa line to Kansas City, at which point it turns eastward, flowing across the State in a tortuous course for more than 250 miles to the Mississippi. These great streams are navigable at all times, except when obstructed by ice. The Osage, one of the affluents of the Mis-

souri, is navigable for small boats half the year. Several others are navigable for small boats in the early summer.

See these streams either land their cargoes at Kansas City or St. Louis, two of the grandest central distributing points in the United States.

St. Louis of itself has a vast commerce. Over 900 steamboats leave here annually for the Lower Mississippi, 800 for the Upper Mississippi, 200 for the Missouri, and 200 for the eastern branches of the Mississippi.

GREAT DISTRIBUTING POINT.

By virtue of central location, making it the natural distributing point for the great Southwest, St. Louis is one of the few greatest markets in the world. While out of the Central Cotton belt it ships annually over 600,000 bales of this staple, and handles yearly over \$2,000,000 worth of furs. We mention these two articles because if it does so large a business in cotton and furs, it is easy to see that its traffic in agricultural productions, native to this state and the immediate region, must be immense.

A FEW MISSOURI STATISTICS.

It should be remembered that Missouri is a young State; not a half of its resources are yet developed.

We could dilate upon various other resources and easily make a large volume relating to this State, but space does not permit. We advise the land-seekers to carefully investigate the claims of Missouri. Its coal beds, which extend under one-half of the State, its iron, lead and zinc mines; wood, live stock, dairy, lumber and other interests.

1854. "St. Louis was a squalid border town."

We quote the above from Ingalls because of historical mention. "St. Louis, a squalid town" at that period. No sleeping cars and no dining cars in those days; the "American Desert" was a fact at that time and the railroad ended at Jefferson City.

What wonderful changes have taken place since Ingalls made his journey into the West, and how short the time! Men in middle years recollect that period distinctly. Will this State go forward as rapidly in the future as in the past? Why not? When Ingalls crossed Missouri at that time there were only 600,000 people in the State, less than the population today of St. Louis.

PROBABLE FUTURE OF MISSOURI.

It is no great stretch of imagination to suppose that Missouri will have a population, not far away in the future, as dense as Ohio, which will give her a vastly increased population over the present.

With a doubling of population there will be a great increase in land values throughout the State. The average price of improved land today is \$25 per acre; unimproved is \$10. Much improved is higher in price, while much is only \$10, \$15 and \$20 per acre.

CONDENSED IMPORTANT FACTS RELATING TO MISSOURI.

Altitude. Highest in the State, Cedarap, Wheat County, 1,683 feet high.

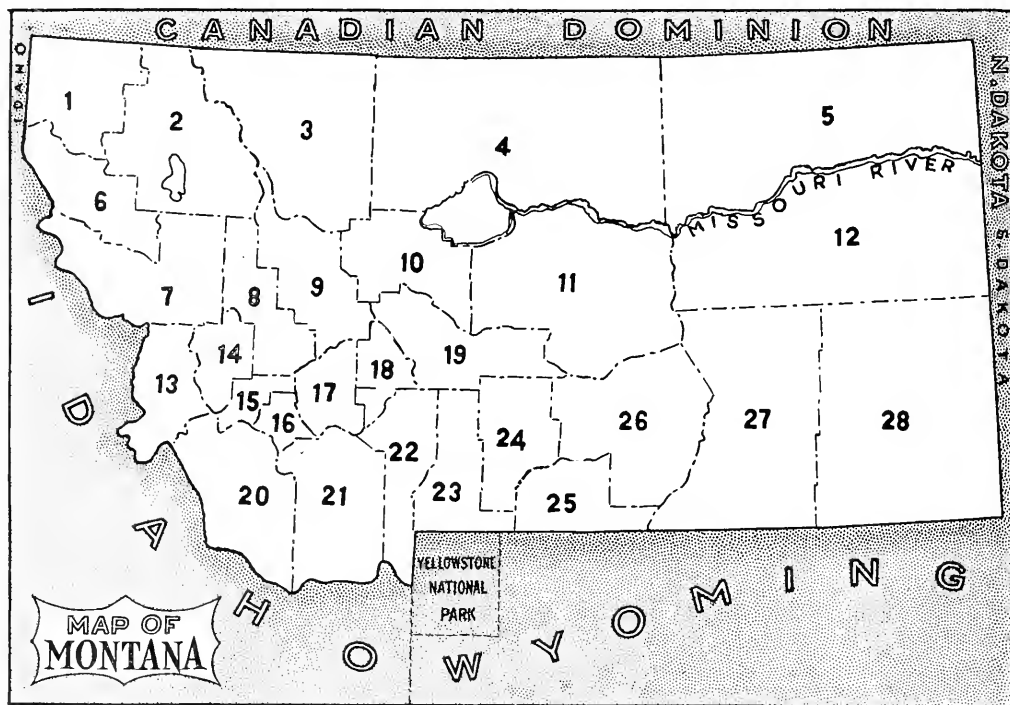
Climate. St. Louis. Average annual temperature, 50°; average annual July temperature, 79°; highest temperature, 106°; lowest, 22° below zero. Average annual rainfall, 41 inches.

Dimensions. Extreme length, 340 miles; extreme breadth, 160 miles.

History. Lead mines discovered by James W. Wernick, 1803. Settlement at St. Louis by France to Spain, 1764. By France to Spain, 1803. By France to Spain, 1803.

STATE AND THE 28 COUNTIES OF MONTANA

With Their Boundaries



LOCATION AND POPULATION OF MONTANA COUNTIES.

Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.	
1.....	Lincoln..	3,638	9.....	Lewis P. Clark..	21,853	17.....	Jefferson..	5,601	25.....	Carbon..	13,962	
2.....	Flathead..	18,785	10.....	Cascade..	28,633	18.....	Broadwater..	3,491	26.....	Yellowstone..	22,944	
3.....	Teton.....	9,516	11.....	Fergus.....	17,385	19.....	Meagher.....	4,190	27.....	Rosebud.....	7,905	
4.....	Chouteau..	17,191	12.....	Dawson.....	12,725	20.....	Beaverhead..	6,446	28.....	Custer.....	14,123	
5.....	Valley.....	13,620	13.....	Ravalli.....	11,066	21.....	Madison.....	7,229	Total.....			376,053
6.....	Sanders.....	3,713	14.....	Granite.....	2,942	22.....	Gallatin.....	14,079				
7.....	Missoula..	23,596	15.....	Deerlodge..	5,904	23.....	Park.....	10,731				
8.....	Powell.....	5,904	16.....	Silverbow..	56,848	24.....	Sweet Grass..	4,029				

Montana Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
Aldridge	23.	300									
*Anaconda	15.	10,134	C								
Armstead	20.	380	Cascade	10.	400	East Helena	9.	1,208	*Hamilton	13.	2,240
Augusta	9.	290	Centerville	16.	2,506	Electric	23.	490	Hardin	26.	250
			Chinook	4.	780	Elliston	8.	269	Harlowton	19.	770
B			*Chouteau	3.	496	Eureka	1.	693	Hayre	4.	3,624
			Clancey	17.	360				Hays	4.	412
Baker	28.	250	Clydepark	22.	480	F			Helena (capitol)	9.	12,515
Basin	17.	650	Coalville	25.	260				Henderson	7.	260
Bearcreek	25.	302	Columbia Falls	2.	601	*Forsyth	27.	1,395	Hobson	11.	208
Belgrade	22.	561	Columbus	26.	521	*Fort Benton	4.	1,001	Hoffman	23.	208
Belt	10.	1,158	Columbus	26.	521	Fort Shaw	10.	375	Huntley	26.	250
Benton	4.	1,024	Comrad	3.	888	Frenchtown	7.	360			
Bigfork	2.	498	Culbertson	5.	528	Fromberg	25.	309	I		
*Bigtimber	24.	1,022	Cut Bank	3.	250				Iron Mountain	7.	250
*Billings	26.	1,031	D			G			Ismay	28.	360
Bonner	7.	760									
*Bowlder	17.	955	Dagmar	5.	208	Gardiner	23.	560	J		
*Bozeman	32.	5,107	*Deer Lodge	8.	2,570	Garnett	14.	250			
Bridger	35.	514	*Dillon	20.	1,855	Glitledge	11.	308	Jessup	2.	220
Broadview	26.	260	Dodson	4.	220	*Glasgow	5.	1,158	Jocko	7.	550
Busteed	24.	3,013	Drummond	14.	359	*Glendive	12.	2,428	Joliet	25.	389
*Butte	16.	39,165	Dupuyer	3.	369	*Great Falls	10.	13,948	Judith Gap	19.	260

Explanation: Index to Towns. First Column, Names of Towns; Second Column, Number the Same as Number of the County Where Town is Located; Third Column, Population of 1910. Loca. Means Location. Pop. Means Population. Star in Front of Name Indicates County Seat.

Montana Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
K			N			S			T		
*Kalispell	2	5,549	Neihart	10	263	Saco	5	260	Twin Bridges	21	191
Kendall	11	1,280				Saint Peter	10	302	Twoody	19	260
L			P			Saint Regis	7	350	V		
Laurel	26	806	Paradise	6	250	Salt Lake	10	380	Victor	13	371
*Lewistown	11	2,992	Park City	26	460	Shelby	3	206	*Virginia City	21	167
*Libby	1	630	Philbrook	11	208	Sheridan	2	399	Walkerville	16	191
Lima	20	385	*Phillipsburg	14	1,109	Sidney	12	362	Washoe	25	320
*Livingston	23	5,359	Plains	6	481	Smith	25	382	Wataga	21	360
Lothrop	7	250	Polson	3	369	Somers	2	150	Wayne	10	250
M			Pony	21	369	Stanford	11	210	Westbent	1	362
Malta	5	433	Poplar	5	260	Stevensville	13	596	West End	22	106
Manhattan	22	460	Prickly Pear			Stockett	10	1,101	Whately	5	508
Marysville	9	1,506	Junction	9	1,208	Sun River	10	418	Whitefish	2	1,179
Meaderville	16	1,838	Princeton	14	302	Sweetgrass	3	290	Whitehall	17	117
Melrose	16	208	R			T			*White Sulphur		
Melstone	11	262	Redersburg	18	364	Terry	28	706	Springs	19	417
*Miles City	28	4,697	*Red Lodge	25	4,860	*Thompson	6	325	Willoux	12	187
*Missoula	7	12,869	Rosebud	27	250	Three Forks	22	674	Wicks	15	202
Monarch	10	382	Roundup	11	1,513	*Townsend	18	759	Willow Creek	22	202
Monday	5	350	Ruby	21	260	Trail Creek	23	562	Wisdom	20	250
Moore	11	573				Troy	1	208	Z		
									Zortman	1	350

MONTANA

A Great State, Great in Cattle Raising, Great in Mining and Great in Opportunities for Irrigation.

This is a great State. Great in size. Great in mountains and wild scenery. Great in its sheep and cattle "on a thousand hills." Great in its inexhaustible mineral resources, great in its output of gold, silver and copper; great in its millions of acres of government land yet unappropriated. Great in stupendous mining operations and great in its possibilities for land seekers who will settle in the irrigated valleys and raise ripe, fresh agricultural and horticultural food products to feed the miners who get good pay and are willing to pay a liberal price for good things to eat.

EARLY EXPLORERS

In a search for furs a Frenchman and his sons wandered through these mountain fastnesses, as early as 1742. Lewis and Clarke, in 1805, marveled at the great water falls, climbed over the Rocky Mountains and went westward to the Pacific Coast. Following came a trading post on the Yellowstone River in 1809, and a fur station up in the valley country in 1827, erected Fort Union at the junction of the Milk River with the Missouri River.

Five years went by when the denizens at the fort were surprised one day, in 1832, by the arrival of a small steamer called the Yellowstone. Fort Buford was constructed at the junction of the Yellowstone River with the Missouri and the steamer Assiniboine got up to that point in 1835.

In 1846, close up to Great Falls, Fort Benton was built in Chouteau county and the steamer Chippewa reached that point on the Missouri River in 1860, and established that as the head of navigation. For 23 years the Missouri River was the great thoroughfare for getting into the interior of Montana and not until the Northern Pacific Railroad reached Helena, in 1883, did the Missouri River traffic die out.

TWO GREAT DIVISIONS.

There are two great divisions of the State in topography. The western, one-third of the State, is mountainous; the eastern, two-thirds, a vast undulating, rolling expanse of prairie, gradually rising from the east to the Rocky Mountains, broken only by river valleys and occasional groups of mountains.

The prairie counties are Valley, Dawson, Custer, Rosebud, Yellowstone, Carbon, Sweet Grass, Fergus and Chouteau, and a larger part of the Bison and Cascade counties. The other counties are mountainous, include the mineral regions and fertile agricultural valleys aided by irrigation and the continuous sunshine.

A COLD AND DRY CLIMATE

The climate of the State is dry and bracing, the winters are at times very cold, but as thorough preparation is made for cold weather and the sun is nearly always shining in the daytime, the winters are pleasant seasons. Formerly stockmen lost heavily of their sheep and cattle from the cold, but having learned the peculiarities of winters, and the necessity of having feed and shelter in severe weather, the loss by snowstorms and sudden cold no longer continues as formerly.

LENGTH OF OUTDOOR SEASONS.

The length of the warmest outdoor season may be judged by the opening of the tourist season in Yellowstone Park, June 1, and ending September 1, but one month may be added to that in the spring and two delightful months in the fall, when many people claim that with the continually clear air and wealth of sunshine all seasons, especially in the valleys and on the low lands, are delightful.

WHERE TO INVESTIGATE CONDITIONS.

The land seeker coming into Montana to probe acres and cultivate the soil, after going to the centrally located land offices, easily found from all table of county seats, and list of government land offices, which we publish elsewhere, will find it advantageous to consult mine owners as to where they get food supplies and the cost. Grocers are also well informed, hotel keepers know where they get the best of vegetables and fruits, market gardeners know what can be produced in this climate to best advantage, men in charge of irrigation works know where other well located fruit and vegetable land is located, and real estate offices are conversant with prices. They are also well informed about lands and probably are best authority that can be consulted as to agricultural prospects in the region.

The buyer of land should go to the land office, deliberate enough to get well situated in a tract of ground near a head of water. We say small because that will give the best of better cultivation and a better chance of getting now to the market and a better chance for the tourist. If the investor is a farmer, a better chance raising that is a better chance for a better chance. Land offices and stockmen can give information to the land seeker.

Montana Opportunities in Agriculture and Varied Enterprises

The following brief outline of counties may aid a little in selection, but it is wisdom to only buy real estate after seeing the land and carefully investigating all the conditions, relating to title, cost of cultivation, distance to markets, market prices, etc.

LARGELY DEPENDING ON IRRIGATION.

This is a dry climate, where agriculture is largely depending, in fruit and vegetable culture, on irrigation, and among the first propositions will be investigation relating to water supply, though it may be understood that 40 per cent of the tilled lands of the state are now producing without the aid of irrigation. By the provisions of the new irrigation bill the United States government will irrigate the land and give the settler ten years to pay the cost. Thus if it costs \$20 an acre, the farmer will pay \$2 a year for 10 years and the cost is paid. If to put in the irrigation works costs \$10 an acre, one dollar a year, without interest, will remunerate the government, and the debt be paid in 10 years.

Several irrigation enterprises are going forward in Montana and various plans are pursued in paying for first putting the works in. Some irrigation companies obtain a large tract of land, build canals leading water to these lands, and sell, with irrigation, for a small weekly or monthly payment. Since the new irrigation law has come into force, which gives the settler a chance to make a small annual payment, without interest, thousands of farmers are buying irrigated land, preferring to pay for absolute assurance that they can raise crops, independent of rainfall. The whole situation relating to irrigation is soon learned when the land seeker arrives in the region where he proposes to settle. See our description of Government Irrigation elsewhere.

GREAT OPPORTUNITIES FOR IRRIGATING.

Because of the uneven surface of the entire state and so many streams coming from the highlands, it is believed to be a conservative statement that one-fourth of all the land in the state is susceptible to irrigation. This applies particularly to the agricultural land in the mountainous regions of the western parts of the state where water from the mountain sides can be easily conveyed to the lands in the valleys.

This also applies to a large portion of the eastern counties. Thus Valley county, now principally devoted to stock raising, can have 300 square miles successfully irrigated. Our table of government lands shows a good deal of government land yet left in this county.

In favor of irrigation it may be said that average lands worth \$2.50 per acre can have a value of \$50 and \$100 per acre placed on them after they receive water.

Choteau County has seventy rich valleys with some irrigated land where the farmers are highly prosperous. The most of the land is yet unoccupied and new settlers will be welcomed here. It costs about \$3 an acre to put water on this land, which can be paid for with the first crop.

In Teton County an irrigation company has reclaimed some 40,000 acres, have sold a good deal of their land, but a large amount yet remains unsold. The price of land, with water, is \$15 per acre up.

WAITING FOR NEW SETTLERS.

Flathead County, in the beautiful Flathead valley, thirty-five by eighteen miles in area, with tens of thousands of acres of forest lands on the higher

elevations adjoining, waiting for the incoming homesteaders. The Chinook winds, from the Pacific, flow in here and the winter climate is mild, so mild the thermometer very seldom reaches down to zero.

Dawson County is adapted to, and is at present utilized for stock raising. It has rich valleys which could easily be irrigated.

Fergus County has varied resources: timber covered mountains and valley lands with different soils, mining lands and coal beds.

Cascade County has numerous resources, among them great water power, coal, iron and a rich soil for growing agricultural products.

Lewis and Clarke County is one of the most prolific producers of precious metals of any county in the state, has a large area of farming land easily irrigated and persons interested in searching for gold should investigate the mineral opportunities of this county.

VALUES ADDED BY IRRIGATION.

The last United States Government Report of agriculture, mining and irrigation in Montana gives the following as the increased value of lands in each county, the result of irrigation:

Counties—	Average Value per Acre Exclusive of Buildings, Unirrigated Farms.	Average Cost for Water per Acre, Irrigated Land.	Average Annual Maintenance.
Beaver Head	\$3.38	\$13.24	\$.20
Broadwater	5.43	16.74	.16
Carbon	3.20	19.60	.26
Cascade	4.09	15.04	.31
Choteau	2.25	13.88	.27
Custer	2.52	29.47	.70
Dawson	2.04	12.19	.39
Deer Lodge	4.79	20.48	.23
Fergus	2.16	12.70	.21
Flathead	11.58	32.46	.52
Gallatin	10.74	31.22	.13
Granite	5.20	14.99	.27
Jefferson	2.59	22.31	.14
Lewis and Clarke	5.26	14.00	.20
Madison	6.18	17.70	.23
Meagher	1.25	12.49	.14
Missoula	8.46	55.91	.33
Park	4.73	15.73	.33
Ravalli	5.34	22.77	.12
Silver Bow	2.32	21.31	.12
Sweet Grass	2.82	21.31	.68
Teton	4.22	14.82	.32
Valley	3.52	18.47	.15
Yellowstone	1.37	32.15	.49

CONDENSED IMPORTANT FACTS RELATING TO THE STATE.

Altitude. Highest, Emigrant Peak, in Park Co., 10,969 feet.

Climate. Mild but bracing. Summers warm and dry, nights cool. Winters short and tempered by Chinook winds. Autumn most delightful season. Severe cold after Christmas. Rainfall light. Average annual temperature, state, 46. Highest 103, lowest 42 below. Average annual rainfall at Helena, 13 inches.

Dimensions. Length of state north and south, 315 miles; breadth, east and west, 580 miles.

History. Explored by Lewis and Clarke, 1804-6. Trading post established on Yellowstone River, 1809. Fort Union, in Dawson Co., built in 1827. Fort Benton, in Choteau Co., on Missouri River, erected 1846. Territory organized 1864, admitted to the Union 1889.

MEN GET HOMES—WOMEN GET HUSBANDS AT CHINOOK, MONTANA.

Chinook, Mont.

Max Bass, Dear Sir:—In my sixteen years' experience in the Milk river valley I have never felt more optimistic over the prospects for the valley than at the present time.

The government, under the beneficent "Irrigation Act," is already at work on the St. Mary's Milk River Project that will reclaim at least a quarter of million acres more of our rich, but arid, valley lands.

Our extensive public ranges bearing the world-renowned bunch and blue joint grass, and our short mild winters will make this one of the greatest stock producing centers of the west.

Our present need is for more help on our ranches. Farm hands have been getting \$40 per month for nine months of the year for the past four years. Girls for housework get from \$18 to \$25 per month,

and have many advantages not accorded to the domestics employed in the older settled sections of the United States. Men who come here to work soon get themselves a piece of land and the girls soon get a man, thus instead of increasing the supply, they increase the demand for more laborers. Work can almost always be secured here in the winter, though, of course, at somewhat lower wages.

The shortage of labor has depreciated the price of land and it is said by competent authority that land is cheaper here in proportion to its productivity, than almost anywhere in the United States. Irrigated lands can be purchased here now for \$25 per acre that can be made to yield a handsome interest on three times that price. There are also undoubtedly many acres of vacant public land, open to homestead and desert entry, that will some day be irrigated.

Yours respectfully,

W. B. Sands.

Montana—General Information About Irrigation

METHODS OF IRRIGATION.

The Twentieth Century Farmer Gives Herewith Directions and Important Suggestions On How to Irrigate Properly.

Since the practice of irrigation is coming into general use over a continually increasing area, a discussion of the methods of conducting and the advantages that come from such a system may not be entirely inappropriate.

WHERE TO GET WATER.

When farming under irrigation, in addition to buying a farm, water must also be procured. This may come from two sources. Either from the natural mountain streams or by the melting snows that have accumulated on the mountain sides and in the canyons during the winter months, or from storage reservoirs in the foothills where the water from snows and rains may be retained until liberated for irrigation.

BUYING LAND WITH WATER RIGHT.

When valley land is first taken up the farmers file a claim for so many miners' inches, as that is the basis for measuring irrigation water, in the nearest mountain stream, with the state government, and these "prior rights" are recognized. After all the water has been taken in this way the usual method is to buy a certain portion from an early settler or by building large storage dams across the canyons increase the amount of water available during the irrigation season. Most of the Montana valley lands at present are covered by a water right, and these have been adjusted for some time, so that when a farm is purchased the water right is included.

WATER COMMISSIONER'S DUTY.

As the water rights frequently include land several miles from the main stream, canals are built through the farms that are watered from the stream. Headgates are provided and the amount of water to which each farm is entitled may be taken out. The adjusting of these is usually done by a "water commissioner," a man named by the local judge to apportion the water out as it has been filed upon.

LAND MUST BE MADE LEVEL.

The first essential to the proper irrigation of a field is that it must be as near level as possible. This is usually brought about by going over the field just before seeding the crop with a large leveler. This is usually made by firmly bracing several 2x6 12-foot boards, usually four, about three feet apart, and going over the field, over each way, with this implement. This removes the small irregularities, filling the low places and smoothing off the higher places.

MAIN DITCHES, LATERALS AND DAMS.

When the crop is up several inches the main and lateral ditches have to be made. The main ditch comes from the canal and runs across the farm on the highest ground. The laterals radiate from the main, starting out every 60 to 100 feet, according to the contour of the field. They are run to grade, giving them a fall of about one-tenth of a foot in the 100 feet. If greater fall than this is allowed there is danger of great annoyance from

the washing and cutting of the ditches. They are usually about four inches deep and are made by a double mold board plow. If the main ditches are plowed before the grain is up great damage comes from the grain growing up through the sides. As soon as the side ditches are plowed dams every twenty feet are constructed. This is usually done by means of a dammer, which consists of a flat board face fastened to the frame of an ordinary plow. This is drawn along the bottom of the ditch and when sufficient earth is collected in front it is simply raised and the small dam remains. These settle and by irrigating time are effective dams.

WHEN TO IRRIGATE.

It is unwise to irrigate before the crop is up so as to fully shade the ground. If done before this time, the baking of the soil which comes as a result of the rays of hot sun makes undesirable crop conditions. A crop of grain such as oats or wheat sown April 15, will be fit to irrigate July 1.

AFTER WATER IS TURNED ON.

When the water is turned in the main ditches it is allowed to run past about four laterals and then is dammed. This forces it into the laterals. As it flows down these and comes in contact with the previously constructed dams it spreads, and is held here until the space between the laterals is entirely flooded. The first dams are then cut out and it moves on to the next, where it is stopped and spreads again.

WHAT MAN CAN DO IN IRRIGATING.

A good active man can attend to water for about four or five laterals and will get over from three to five acres in twenty-four hours. Not that he will remain in the field all this time, but by regulating the water so that it will spread considerable land may be covered during the night.

RESULT OF IRRIGATION.

An irrigation system affords control of one more of the essential factors in growth than is afforded under ordinary humid conditions, viz.: the moisture supply. This can be added or withheld according as the needs of the growing crops dictate and the effect is shown in the yields obtained. In Montana, where irrigation has reached a high state of perfection, a yield of 140 bushels of oats per acre is not uncommon. On the Montana Experiment Station farm, a yield of 146½ bushels of oats to the acre was harvested this last season.

CROPS THAT ARE HIGHLY BENEFITED.

While all the cereal crops do exceptionally well under irrigation, one crop that gives phenomenal returns is sugar beets. It is recognized that late rains which induce late growth in sugar beets cause a marked reduction in the sugar content. When the moisture can be controlled this does not occur and very high sugar content and high purity results. Under this condition 22 per cent sugar is not uncommon. Alfalfa grows splendidly under irrigation and the perfect curing that is possible gives a feed of the highest quality. In all the many hours of sunshine as a result of the cloudless days, coupled with "water only when best," makes conditions for maximum production.

WHAT FARMERS THINK OF MONTANA.

CHANCES BETTER IN MONTANA.

Mr. Max Bass, Great Falls, Mont.

Dear Sir: Have lived in Montana twenty-four years. In 1884 I engaged in stockraising and farming near Milligan, Mont. I believe that a farmer's chances of success are better in this part of Montana than in any of the eastern states. His income in proportion to the amount of his investment is many times greater; the markets are good; his income is sure, and the value of his holdings is constantly increasing. Have been successful myself and believe that others coming here now can do as well.

J. W. Milligan, Houskin, Mont.

Mr. Max Bass, Dear Sir: I have been farming five years. The first year I had a fine crop. My wheat went thirty-seven bushels per acre that year, oats averaged sixty bushels, barley fifty bushels, potatoes 200 bushels, timothy hay two tons per acre. The second year the oats went forty bushels, barley thirty-five bushels, potatoes 100 bushels per acre. The third year my wheat averaged seventeen bushels to the acre, oats twenty bushels, barley twenty bushels, potatoes about seventy-five bushels to the acre. My potato crop was poor that year, because I planted on too wet ground. Hay about

one ton to the acre. The fourth year wheat went ten bushels to the acre, barley thirty bushels, potatoes 250 bushels per acre, hay one and one half tons to the acre. Last year wheat averaged fifteen bushels per acre, barley fifty bushels, potatoes 150 bushels, hay one ton per acre. The years 1901 and 1905 were said to be the driest during the last fifteen years. The climate is very good and my stock is looking fine.

Yours truly,

Fred Gustafson.

Mr. Max Bass, Houskin, Mont.

Dear Sir: I came here from South Dakota sixteen years ago and I think Montana the best state for a poor man who is willing to work. I have ever seen. I have grown good crops for the past 16 years. Wheat will average 15 bushels per acre, oats 20 bushels, barley thirty bushels, hay one ton per acre. Potatoes 100 bushels, averaging only 100 bushels. I have had good crops of timothy hay without irrigation.

This is a fine country for a poor man, good and we have a fine climate.

Nebraska Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
Brady.....	49.....	328	Farnam.....	50.....	462	*Madison M.....	19.....	1,708	*Rus.....	1.....	633
Brainard.....	56.....	465	Firth.....	65.....	343	Mahmo.....	57.....	211	Rusk.....	88.....	339
*Brewster.....	29.....	225	Florence.....	58.....	1,326	Marquette.....	62.....	291	St. Edwards S.....	52.....	811
*Bridgeport.....	24.....	541	Fort Calhoun.....	46.....	324	Marshburg.....	13.....	291	Sargent.....	12.....	1,336
Brock.....	80.....	434	Fort Crook.....	59.....	203	Maxwell City.....	39.....	182	*Schuyler.....	39.....	651
*Broken Bow.....	39.....	3,261	Fort Robinson.....	2.....	201	Maywood.....	19.....	289	Scotia.....	70.....	1,132
Brownville.....	80.....	457	Franklin.....	86.....	919	*McCook.....	38.....	413	Scottsbluff.....	11.....	328
Brule.....	47.....	481	*Fremont.....	45.....	8,718	McCool Jet.....	63.....	369	Seibert.....	23.....	1,716
Bruning.....	89.....	245	Friend.....	77.....	1,261	Mead.....	57.....	331	*Seward.....	15.....	891
Burns.....	56.....	225	*Fullerton.....	53.....	1,638	Meadow Grove.....	19.....	388	Shelby.....	61.....	2,106
Burnswick.....	15.....	278	G.....			Merna.....	39.....	459	Shepherd.....	55.....	503
Burchard.....	91.....	401	*Gaudy.....	38.....	201	Merriman.....	5.....	251	Shickel.....	69.....	1,005
Burkett.....	61.....	401	*Geneva.....	76.....	1,741	Millford.....	61.....	716	Shubert.....	76.....	129
*Burwell.....	31.....	915	Genoa.....	53.....	1,378	Miller.....	58.....	262	*Sidney.....	92.....	311
*Butte.....	7.....	551	Gering.....	23.....	627	Minatire.....	69.....	331	Silver Creek.....	35.....	1,185
C.....			Germantown.....	64.....	275	Minatare.....	66.....	336	Six.....	11.....	1,003
Calro.....	61.....	364	Gibbon.....	60.....	718	*Minden.....	23.....	338	Snyder.....	15.....	314
Callahan.....	46.....	346	Giltner.....	62.....	301	Mitchell.....	23.....	612	South Anna.....	80.....	801
Callaway.....	35.....	345	Glenview.....	75.....	304	Monroe.....	13.....	282	South Omaha.....	58.....	26,259
Cambridge.....	84.....	1,022	Gordon.....	4.....	921	Morrill.....	23.....	316	Spencer.....	11.....	1,196
Campbell.....	86.....	573	Gothenborg.....	50.....	1,730	Murphy.....	13.....	298	Springfield.....	7.....	671
Carleton.....	89.....	393	Grafton.....	76.....	353	Murdock.....	66.....	222	*Spring Lake.....	59.....	163
Carroll.....	17.....	382	*Grand Island.....	61.....	10,226	Naper N.....	7.....	301	Stanley.....	85.....	291
Cedar Bluffs.....	57.....	501	*Grant.....	48.....	358	Naponee.....	86.....	201	*Stanton.....	29.....	1,312
Cedar Rapids.....	42.....	576	*Greely.....	41.....	815	*Nebraska City.....	67.....	5,488	Stephens.....	61.....	228
*Central City.....	54.....	2,428	Greenwood.....	66.....	387	*Nelson.....	15.....	1,566	Steel Creek.....	90.....	302
Ceresco.....	57.....	296	Gresham.....	63.....	314	Nemaha.....	88.....	978	Steinman.....	91.....	218
*Chadron.....	3.....	2,687	Gretna.....	59.....	484	Neueste.....	13.....	436	Stella.....	92.....	131
*Chapman.....	54.....	266	H.....			Newport.....	19.....	851	Stirling.....	79.....	714
*Chappell.....	36.....	329	Haigler II.....	81.....	205	Niobrara.....	9.....	268	*Stockholm.....	62.....	601
Chester.....	89.....	561	Hampton.....	62.....	383	Norfolk.....	11.....	822	Stranger.....	70.....	232
Clarks.....	54.....	605	Hardy.....	58.....	496	North Bend.....	15.....	6,025	Stratton.....	82.....	238
Clarkson.....	44.....	647	*Harrington.....	12.....	1,133	North Loup.....	40.....	519	Strongsville.....	55.....	1,355
Clatsonia.....	78.....	233	Harvard.....	71.....	938	*North Platte.....	49.....	4,793	Stuart.....	10.....	167
*Clay Center.....	75.....	1,065	*Hastings.....	71.....	938	Oak O.....	88.....	237	Summer.....	59.....	321
Clearwater.....	15.....	414	Havlock.....	65.....	2,680	Oakdale.....	15.....	631	Superior.....	88.....	2,106
Coleridge.....	12.....	525	*Hayes Center.....	69.....	250	Oakland.....	22.....	1,073	Sur		

Opportunities in Agriculture and Varied Enterprises

NEBRASKA

ONE OF THE GREAT YOUNG WESTERN STATES WITH NUMEROUS IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES BEING DEVELOPED.

Nebraska is one of the largest states, having an area of 76,855 square miles, being more than six times as large as the state of Massachusetts.

ALL RIVERS SLOPE TO THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

It occupies an elevated plateau, the lowest portion being in the southeastern part of the State, where the elevation is 880 feet. The eastern half of the State has an average elevation of 1,400 feet and the whole State averages 2,312 feet above the sea.

The principal rivers are the Missouri, along the eastern boundary, and the Platte, Niobrara and the Republican, all flowing east. There are few swamps and marshes, but quite a number of small lakes.

ATMOSPHERE DRY AND INVIGORATING.

Though great extremes of heat and cold are experienced in this State sometimes, they are not usual. The mean temperature is about 51, ranging from 94 above to 17 below zero. The mean temperature of the North Platte is 46. The annual rainfall is about 22 inches.

Though the climate is mild and dry, growth rarely damages the crops, for the soil is such that it withstands extreme and prolonged heat. The mean temperature during the winter months ranges from 22 to 30 degrees, that of the spring from 47 to 49 degrees, of the summer from 70 to 74 degrees, and of the autumn from 49 to 51 degrees.

HEAT TEMPERED BY PRAIRIE WINDS.

The heat of the summer is tempered by the prairie winds, and the nights are usually cool. The greatest amount of rain falls in May and June. The average annual temperature for 15 years at Kearney was 47.53; at Omaha it is about 48. The average annual rainfall at Kearney is 25.25 inches. In parts of the west and southwest it is 17 to 19 inches.

AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL POSSIBILITIES.

Give to a good climate a strong rich soil and thereon will be ultimately a prosperous, wealthy population. As all wealth comes from the soil, we can largely estimate the future of a region by its fertility.

The Soil in the eastern part of this State is a rich black vegetable mold from 2 to 10 feet deep, slightly impregnated with lime, free from stones or gravel, easily plowed and underlaid by a yellow clay in most places.

Up to the present time the cultivation of the soil and stock raising are the principal industries of the State. Of the 49,177,600 acres, the grazing sections comprise about 23,000,000 acres, or about one-half of the State. This entire region for the most part is well watered.

FORMERLY A GREAT CATTLE REGION.

The wild grasses which formerly covered large portions of the State were very nutritious and large herds of cattle from Texas were pastured and fattened here for the eastern markets. The steady settlement, taking up and fencing off the land is changing the whole region into an area of cultivated farms.

We say "is changing," from the fact that this is a young state yet, with only about a small number of persons to the square mile, less than a third as dense a population as Missouri and less than a half that of Kansas.

Though Nebraska is a young State, with over 4,000,000 acres of government land in the state not taken up yet, the yield of cereals in one recent year in Nebraska was, wheat, 48,002,603 bushels; oats, 58,474,370 bushels, and 263,551,772 bushels of corn, being third in rank in the corn-producing States.

DEVELOPMENT IN MANUFACTURING.

But while the rich soil of the State will always make Nebraska an agricultural State, it is already becoming a good deal of a manufacturing point as illustrated in the fact that in 1906 the annual value of manufactured products in the State in a late year was 154,918,220. To make that product, 20,260 wage-earners were employed to whom was paid \$11,022,149.

Omaha, the metropolis of the State, has one of the most complete establishments in the United States for smelting, separating and refining ores, of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc, brought here from mining regions on the line of the Union Pacific and other railroads. Other industries include machine shops, distilleries and manufacturers of brick, steam engines, etc. In South Omaha are the extensive stock yards of the Union Pacific Railroad, occupying a large tract of land.

Omaha is the third largest pork-packing city in the world, with immense packing houses having plants valued at over \$2,500,000.

ELEVATORS, SALT, LEATHER, FURNITURE.

Lincoln, a great railroad center, has foundries and grain elevators, extensive manufactures of salt, also leather, furniture, bricks and tiles. Other cities in the State are rapidly developing manufacturing institutions, among these Kearney, Nebraska City and Hastings, all places of importance, while Beatrice, in the southeastern part of the state, has large quarries.

A GREAT COMING INDUSTRY.

The manufacture of sugar from the sugar beets is evidently destined to be one of the large industries of the state, and to make this an absolutely safe enterprise the United States government is entering upon an extensive system of adding to the productive power of the western part of the state by irrigation. The following is the outline of the plan mapped out, which will affect Scotts Bluff, Banner and Cheyenne counties in western Nebraska.

NORTH AND SOUTH PLATTE RIVERS.

There are two important rivers in the western part of this state. One, the North Platte, which enters Nebraska at Scotts Bluff county, and flows eastward across the entire state, a distance of over 400 miles, emptying into the Missouri River at Plattsmouth, some fifteen miles south of Council Bluffs.

The other river is the South Platte, which comes in from Colorado, enters Nebraska in Deuel county, flows eastward and joins the North Platte River at the town of North Platte in Lincoln County.

IRRIGATION IN NEBRASKA.

Examination has shown that a considerable body of land can be irrigated by holding the North Platte in certain natural reservoirs in eastern Wyoming and by the construction of an interstate canal 25,000 acres of sandy land can be reclaimed in Wyoming and 900,000 acres in Nebraska.

The head-gate for this interstate canal will be at a point about midway between Guernsey and Fort Laramie in Wyoming on the North Platte River and the canal will extend 150 miles into Nebraska to the vicinity of Bridgeport in Cheyenne County.

The lands benefited by this government irrigation project in Nebraska lie in Sioux, Scotts Bluff, Banner and Cheyenne Counties. By examination of our counties having government land therein it will be seen that a large amount of government sandy land is in Cheyenne, Scotts Bluff and Sioux Counties and a barren soil all along this 150 miles of irrigation canal will become highly fertile.

The particulars about the opening of this land by the government to settlement, cost of land, etc., can be learned by addressing the Government Land Department, Alliance, Boxbutte County, Nebraska.

Nebraska Opportunities in Agriculture and Varied Enterprises

Ask also about other irrigation schemes in Nebraska. It is claimed that in 1895 the State at that time had 2,219 miles of irrigating canals, built or under construction.

THE DENVER MARKETS.

A study of railroad maps will show that this newly reclaimed land will, by the Burlington and Union Pacific railways be but a short distance from Denver, which market will call for all the fruits, melons and early vegetables that can be raised in those counties.

Naturally, as sugar beet raising is coming into practice in Nebraska, this irrigated land will be a sure producer of this product.

It may interest the reader to know that mechanical devices have been so perfected in harvesting beets that a team, driven by the side of a row of beets, so drives an appliance under the beets so as to lift the vegetable from the ground, top it and carry it by an endless apron to a wagon by the side of the machine. Thence, fresh from the ground, with the soil still clinging to them, and without a touch of human hand, they pass on through the factory, from one process to another, until in eighteen hours' time they come out white sugar ready for the market.

MAY BE CENTER OF SUGAR PRODUCTION.

With a favorable climate for growing the beet, with a fertile soil adapted to its production, with all the latest modern appliances for the conversion of the juices of the beet into sugar, it is possible that Nebraska may become the center for the beet sugar industry of the United States.

We advise the land-seeker to write to the United States Department of Agriculture for Bulletin No. 257, entitled "Soil Fertility," and Bulletin No. 52, entitled "Sugar Beet," and after a study of these write to Scyler, Colfax Co., managers of the sugar beet colony at Grand Island, Hall County, and Norfolk, Madison County, asking what inducements they offer to growers of beets. It should be unnecessary for us to say here that in order to get a prompt answer it is always wise to enclose with a letter a prepaid return envelope.

ALWAYS DEMAND FOR SUGAR.

There will be a never-ceasing call for syrups and sweets, whether made as a glucose from corn, from fruits, sorghum, from maple trees, from flowers by bees, from sugar cane or sugar beets, it always will be in demand and will sell; with what profit depends upon management in the production of the article.

The land seeker who will hunt down the sugar beet, go into and raise it, may certainly have a prosperous future.

CONDENSED IMPORTANT FACTS RELATING TO NEBRASKA.

Altitude. Highest at White River summit, in Dawes County, 4,876 feet.

Climate. Omaha, average in January, 19 above; July, 74. Highest, 106; lowest, 32 below. Average annual rainfall, 31.7 inches.

Dimensions. Extreme breadth from east to west, 415 miles. Extreme length from north to south, 205 miles. Area, 77,510 square miles.

History. Was originally a part of the Louisiana Purchase ceded by France to the United States in 1803. Visited by Lewis and Clarke in 1804-5. Platte Valley explored by Major Long, for United States Government in 1820. First settlement by whites at Bellevue, Sarpy County, 1847. Nebraska Territory organized in 1854. Admitted to Union in 1867. Bellevue first capital. Seat of government removed to Omaha in 1855; to Lincoln in 1867.

Lakes in Nebraska.

	Miles Long.	Miles Wide.
Clear Lake, Cherry Co.	1 1/2	1 1/2
Cottonwood Lake, Holt Co.	1	1
Dad's Lake, Cherry Co.	3 1/2	1 1/2
Freshwater Lake, Cherry Co.	1	1
Marsh Lake, Cherry Co.	2	1
Moon Lake, Brown Co.	4	1
Pelican Lake, Cherry Co.	2	1
Red Deer Lake, Cherry Co.	2	1
Swan Lake, Holt Co.	1 1/2	1 1/2
Twin Lake, Brown Co.	1 1/2	1 1/2
Willow Lake, Brown Co.	1	1

DIFFERENT VARIETIES OF TREES IN NEBRASKA.

Native Forest Trees. Of forest trees the best variety is the Cottonwood which grows luxuriantly on river bottoms, and many uplands. The ash, leaved maple, soft maple, elm, various species of ash, lindens and willows are in various parts of the state about equal in abundance. The most valuable tree is the black walnut, which grows sparingly. The red cedar is abundant in some sections. Spruce and pine are found on tributaries of the Niobrara and Loup, and in the extreme western part of the state. Shrubs are well represented. Wild fruits abound, among which plums and grapes are most conspicuous. The grapes are limited to timber belts. The smaller wild fruits are widely distributed over the state. Grasses and corn are the principal products. Corn, especially, is a rarely failing crop. Eastern Nebraska is eminently adapted to the growth of apples, grapes, plums and cherries do equally well. Peaches are successfully grown south of the Platte.

Mining. The mineral wealth of the state consists mainly of bituminous black and lignite coal in the beds, with a little iron. Valuable beds of limestone, yellowish gray sandstone and red tree-stone. Also good brick and pottery clay, and remarkably pure salt.

CAN MAKE ENTRY OF 610 ACRES.

In 1904 Congress passed an act known as the Kinkaid Bill, under the terms of which large tracts of public lands in northwestern Nebraska, reached by the line of the Chicago & North-Western Railway, were thrown open to settlement. The principal feature of the Kinkaid Bill is that the applicant may, in the territory named, make entry under the homestead laws of 610 acres (one square mile) instead of 160 acres of land. The purpose of this is to enable the homesteader to use his land profitably for grazing purposes.

There are large quantities of these unallotted public lands in Nebraska, situated in the northern part of the state, through which the Chicago & North-Western Railway passes directly. The lands affected have been open to the homesteader in lots of 160 acres for many years, but have not been heretofore taken up to any great extent because of the fact that a quarter-section is not sufficient to use profitably for cattle-raising purposes.

The rainfall in this part of the state is not sufficient for successful farming except by the advanced methods of scientific dry farming, and it is on this account that the Kinkaid Bill has been passed, with the result that a Nebraska cattle ranch, one mile square, absolutely free, is the offer which the Government makes to every man or head of a family in the United States.

From the 8,500,000 acres of these lands, any one desiring to become possessor of a section of grazing land should have no trouble in finding a tract suitable to his taste, and now that the practical merits of dry-farming methods have become established clearly, the value of these lands for agricultural purposes has become much greater than ever before.

As an example of the quality of the lands, Rock County actually ships more hay to market via the North-Western Line from the town of Newport than is shipped to market from any other one point anywhere in the world; while one of the finest potato-raising districts in the West has its shipping center at Gordon, in Sheridan County.

Such towns as O'Neill, Long Pine, Valentine, Rushville, Chadron and Lusk are well equipped with stores, banks, schools and churches, and the whole region is well populated.

Public lands in Nebraska in counties reached by the North-Western Line, that are subject to settlement under the homestead laws under the Kinkaid bill:

Holt, 12,000 acres.
Rock, 4,000 acres.
Keya Paha, 38,010 acres.
Sheridan, 164,286 acres.
Sioux, 417,620 acres.
Boyd, 700 acres.
Brown, 83,450 acres.
Cherry, 1,015,582 acres.
Dawes, 9,000 acres.

Every man or unmarried woman 21; every married man under the widow, every minor orphan child, or any person who is adoption of a minor child, than 160 acres of land in the United States, and for the for the same, 160 acres in other States is \$14.

STATE AND THE 16 COUNTIES OF NEVADA

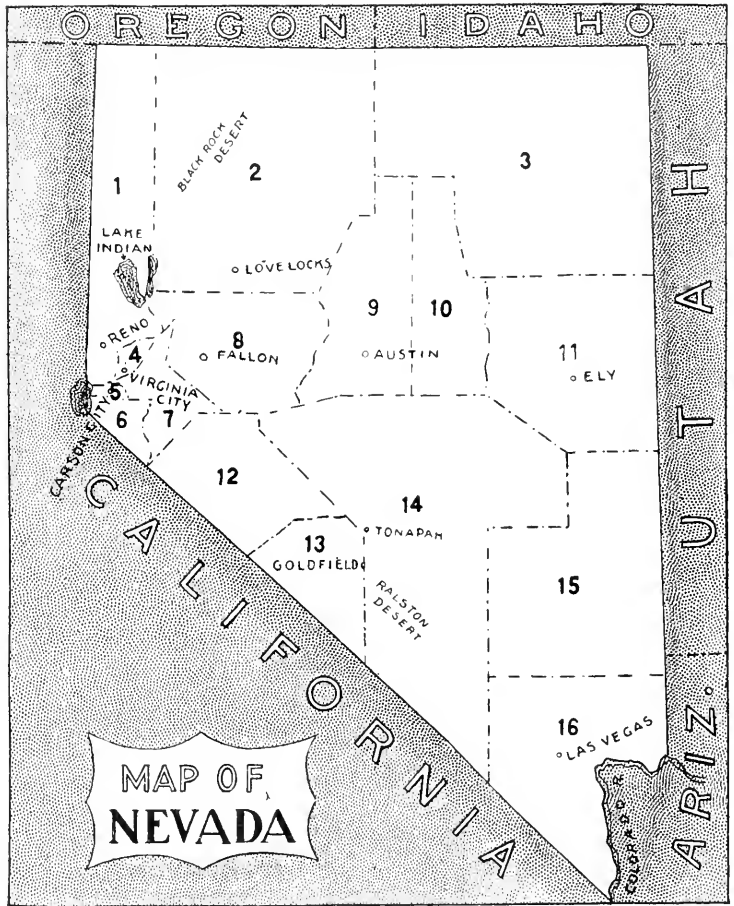
With Their Boundaries

Location and Population
of
NEVADA COUNTIES

Lo- ca- tion	COUNTIES	Pop. 1910
1.....	Washoe	17,434
2.....	Humboldt	6,825
3.....	Elko	8,133
4.....	Storey	3,045
5.....	Ormsby	3,089
6.....	Douglas	1,895
7.....	Lyons	3,568
8.....	Churchill	2,811
9.....	Lander	1,786
10.....	Eureka	1,830
11.....	White Pine	7,441
12.....	Mineral	.....
13.....	Esmeralda	9,695
14.....	Nye	7,513
15.....	Lincoln	3,489
16.....	Clark	3,821
Total.....		81,875

Nevada Cities and Vil-
lages with¹⁹¹⁰
Populations.

Towns	Loca.	Pop.
A		
Atlanta	15.....	209
*Austin	9.....	1,215
B		
Bannock	9.....	250
Battle Mountain	9.....	360
Bauvard	9.....	208
Beatty	13.....	302
Black Horse	11.....	390
Blair	13.....	560
Buckskin	6.....	296
C		
Callente	15.....	598
*Carson City	(capital)	5..... 2,466
Cherry Creek	11.....	350
Columbia	13.....	1,099
D		
*Dayton	7.....	576
Delamar	15.....	709
E		
East Ely	11.....	1,560
*Elko	3.....	1,677
*Ely	11.....	2,055
Empire	5.....	327
*Eureka	10.....	1,609
F		
*Fallon	8.....	741
Farrell	2.....	268
G		
Gardnerville	6.....	210
*Genoa	6.....	434
Glenbrook	6.....	223
Golconda	2.....	890
*Goldfield	13.....	4,838
Gold Hill	4.....	2,078
Granite	13.....	202
H		
*Hawthorne	12.....	1,099
I		
Imlay	2.....	250



NEVADA CITIES AND VILLAGES WITH 1910 POPULATIONS.

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
Jarbridge	J.....	390	Panaca	P.....	350	Sparks	1.....	2,506
L			Paradise Valley	2.....	690	Stillwater	8.....	216
*Las Vegas	16.....	1,500	Pinegrove	12.....	200	T		
Lida	13.....	224	*Pioche	15.....	1,060	*Tonopah	14.....	3,906
Lovelocks	2.....	1,660	Pioneer	14.....	1,260	Tuscarora	3.....	308
Luckyboy	12.....	899	R			V		
M			Rawhide	12.....	5,090	Verdi	1.....	566
McGill	11.....	2,209	*Reno	1.....	10,867	*Virginia City	4.....	2,241
Manhattan	14.....	730	Rhyolite	14.....	808	W		
Mazuma	2.....	208	Round Mountain	14.....	622	Wadsworth	1.....	806
N			S			Wellington	7.....	260
Nelson	16.....	250	Schurz	12.....	633	Wells	3.....	251
O			Searchlight	16.....	387	*Winnemucca	2.....	1,786
Owyhee	3.....	506	Silver City	7.....	342	Y		
						Yerington	7.....	682

NEVADA

Down on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains lies a great state called Nevada. In the far-away-back, in the past, many thousands of years ago, when the earth was gradually cooling, the interior heat, in finding vent on the earth's surface, sputtered up through this portion of the earth's

crust, and finally left immense elevations, known as the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains. Naturally, when elevations are made there are valleys between, and with plenty of room on this part of the globe, the valleys are broad. Out of the tops of these elevations volcanic fires threw

Nevada Opportunities in Agriculture and Varied Enterprises

lava which, during the many centuries that these mountain chimneys emitted ashes, settled into the depressions and elevated the floors of the valleys until, in the final cooling of the whole region, these valleys are vast plateaus, elevated 4,000 feet above the sea.

MOUNTAINS STEAL THE MOISTURE.

As clouds cross the elevations the mountains arrest their progress, cause precipitation of cloud moisture which, in the cold upper air, turns to snow. Thus the tall mountains, absorbing the moisture from passing clouds, nothing or little of moisture is left for rainfall in the valleys.

Such is the topography and such are the atmospheric conditions in many portions of the Rocky Mountain region. Tall mountains covered with perpetual snow which melting in the summer sunshine causes the continual and rapid flow of great rivers in the valleys, while lowlands suffering from lack of moisture remain a desert waste.

This whole area occupied by Nevada was ceded to the United States by Mexico in 1848 and settled by Mormons who, in passing across the country had found tracts of land that they deemed favorable for agriculture.

The valley lands of Nevada are from one mile to twenty-five miles wide, the most of them easily cultivated and wonderfully productive. One of the largest of these valleys is in the western part of the state, and mostly in Churchill County. This is known as the Carson Sink Valley covering an area of several hundred thousand acres.

This valley is the bed of a great lake, long since dried up. There is no outlet to the valley and the water which empties on to the plain from the Sierra Nevada Mountains, sinks into the sands of the desert or are lost by evaporation.

WHY AIR IS SO CLEAR IN NEVADA.

The clouds having given up their moisture and been dispelled on the mountains thus leaves a perfectly clear atmosphere and bright sunshine for more than 300 days in the year. The result is extraordinary growth of all agricultural products, if water can be supplied; but water must be abundant or evaporation will leave the land barren.

EXTENSIVE SYSTEM OF IRRIGATION.

Seeing the effect of irrigation on a small scale, some of the enterprising citizens of the State induced the general government to turn the Truckee River into the Carson River, and holding the waters of the combined streams in lakes and large reservoirs, irrigate the great plain in the Carson Sink Valley, comprising 550,000 acres, 340,000 of which acreage yet belongs to the government. Some 58,000 acres of this irrigated land is owned by the railroads and private parties who want to sell their lands and bring in settlers. See the Nevada-Truckee-Carson Project in our chapter on irrigation. This Truckee-Carson Government irrigation project is one of the largest ever undertaken, and will, when fully completed, cost the government about \$9,000,000; but the great amount of land which will be reclaimed and the prices at which it will sell, will fully pay the cost.

The Chamber of Commerce at Fallon, Nevada, and the Southern Pacific Railroad Company are sending out particulars as to this large area of land just opened to the public.

From one of the circulars being sent out we quote the following:

UNCLE SAM'S NINE MILLION DOLLAR FARM.

"Is he going to farm it himself? Oh, no; as soon as he has turned the water on it from the big reservoirs he has been building, he is going to give it away to the people of the United States.

"How can you get a part of it? Just as easy—if you are a citizen and he has not already given you a homestead in another place, you need simply tell the agent at the land office in Carson or the agent for the big farm at Fallon, that you want eighty acres of good land. Pick out the eighty acres first that you want and tell him just where it is. Then pay him eight dollars for papers showing that Uncle Sam has agreed to give you that land if you begin living on it within six months and make it a home for the next five years.

"Is that all that Uncle Sam charges?" That is all for the land—eight dollars. For the water that he puts on the land to make things grow, he charges you \$2.60 per acre every year for ten years. Then the water and land belong to one another and both belong to you. After the tenth year the only charge will be a few cents per acre to keep up the ditches and reservoirs.

"Where is this place away?"

"It is in Western Nevada, in Churchill County, south of the Sierra Nevada mountains."

"Maybe you'd like to work for a while on it first?"

"If so, you don't have to hunt work, it will be looking for you down every road."

WAGES PAID TO WORKMEN.

"Uncle Sam would like to hire men to work on the irrigation 800,000 acres in two years. Then there are a lot of new comers who would like to have help, and they will pay and check hand, to plant on the land, build houses, or to drive teams. The wages paid are as follows:

"Carpenters, per day, \$1; bricklayers, \$1.50; day, \$5.50; painters, per day, \$1.50; masons, per day, \$4.50; blacksmiths, per day, \$4; cabinet makers, per day, \$5; teamsters, per day, \$2.50; common laborers, per day, \$2.25; farm hands, per day, with board, \$2; farm hands, per month, with board and laundry, \$45.

"Then, for variety's sake, you can find work in the mines if you wish—though mining with a pick and a hoe may be most profitable in the long run."

"Fallon, the principal town, is the county seat of Churchill County and has already more than a thousand people. Here are a high school, graded schools, churches, two newspapers, a bank, several stores, three hotels, restaurants, etc. Hazen has three hundred people and a hotel and restaurant. Stillwater, fourteen miles northeast of Fallon, has a hotel, stores and a good school. There are postoffices at Lovelock, St. Clair and Hill.

"There are openings now for a flour mill, grain warehouse, and many other industries in demand in a new country.

"It requires but very little imagination to see this great plain thickly settled with a people having every rural comfort—a valley of waving fields and great orchards, turnpikes lined with trees, homes bright with flowers and such green lawns as only land of ever-living water can own, streams flowing as silver ribbons everywhere.

"The Carson Sink Valley which now has a population of less than 2,000 people will within a comparatively few years have 100,000 people, and 300,000 acres of desert land will have been converted into rich and valuable farms, by the magic of irrigation.

"Address all communications to J. W. Sifton, Secretary Churchill County Chamber of Commerce, Fallon, Nevada."

CONDENSED IMPORTANT FACTS RELATING TO NEVADA.

With History of the Great Comstock Gold and Silver Mines.

Altitude. Highest point, Wheeler Peak in White Pine County, 13,936 feet high.

Climate. At Winnemucca, average temperature in January, 28 above zero. Average July temperature, 72. Extremes, highest, 104; lowest, 28 below. Average annual rainfall, 8.5 inches.

Dimensions. Extreme length of state north to south, 485 miles. Extreme breadth 215 miles.

History. Territory ceded by Mexico to the United States in 1848. First settlers, 1848, in Carson Valley. Comstock lode discovered in 1859 by Gosh Brothers from Maine. One brother froze to death in the snow, the other died of blood poisoning from him, and his foot with a rusty pick. The spot where the main shaft to the Virginia mine was sunk was located by Pat McLaughlin and Pete O'Reilly. While washing out some pay dirt, Henry Comstock happened along and seeing the glint of gold in the rocks, dismounted from his pony and softly informed the workers that they were trespassing upon his farm and using the water from his stream because, forsooth, he owned all the land the rabbits fly right of agricultural location. This was paid in a and a monumental bluff, but the miners discovered promptly donated him a few shares of stock in the greatest mineral discovery in America. Comstock was a lunk head, a Canadian, a washed Canadian possessor of a few shares of stock, who, in writing, said he was "a strike," of neither land nor gold. Afterwards, went back to the States. O'Reilly died in a snow storm, and Comstock died down and out of the world, and the world was a time, a little better off. Comstock was a lunk head, a washed Canadian possessor of a few shares of stock, who, in writing, said he was "a strike," of neither land nor gold. Afterwards, went back to the States. O'Reilly died in a snow storm, and Comstock died down and out of the world, and the world was a time, a little better off.

STATE AND THE 10 COUNTIES OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

With Their Boundaries

Location and Population
ofNEW HAMPSHIRE
COUNTIES.

Loca- ca- tion	COUNTIES	Pop. 1910
----------------------	----------	--------------

1.....	Coos..	30,753
2.....	Grafton..	41,652
3.....	Carroll..	16,316
4.....	Sullivan..	19,337
5.....	Merrimack..	53,335
6.....	Belknap..	21,309
7.....	Strafford..	38,951
8.....	Cheshire..	30,659
9.....	Hillsboro..	126,072
10.....	Rockingham..	52,188

Total.....430,572

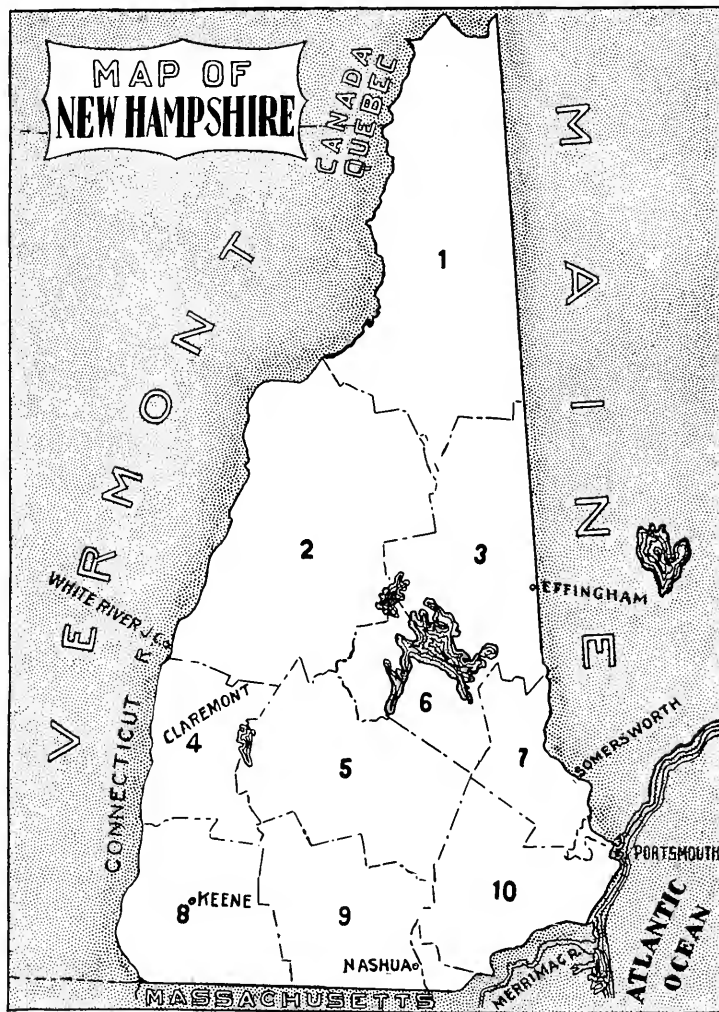
CITIES AND VILLAGES
OFNEW HAMPSHIRE.
With 1910 Populations.

Towns	Loca.	Pop.
-------	-------	------

A		
Acworth.....	4.....	250
Alexandria.....	2.....	630
Alstead.....	8.....	500
Alton.....	6.....	402
Alton Bay.....	6.....	260
Amherst.....	9.....	1,109
Andover.....	5.....	350
Antrim.....	9.....	990
Ashland.....	3.....	1,289
Ashuelot.....	8.....	374
Atkinson.....	10.....	442
Auburn.....	10.....	682

B		
Barnstead.....	6.....	280
Barrington Sta. 7.....	7.....	550
Barrington.....	7.....	308
Bartlett.....	3.....	713
Bath.....	2.....	906
Bedford.....	9.....	1,148
Belmont.....	6.....	1,294
Bennington.....	9.....	667
Benton.....	2.....	209
Berlin.....	1.....	11,780
Bethlehem.....	2.....	1,061
Blackmount.....	2.....	698
Hoscawen.....	5.....	1,355
Bow.....	5.....	317
Bow Mills.....	5.....	380
Bradford.....	5.....	805
Brentwood.....	10.....	557
Bridgewater.....	2.....	244
Bristol.....	2.....	1,690
Brookfield.....	3.....	296
Brookline.....	9.....	606

C		
Campton.....	2.....	502
Canaan.....	2.....	1,066
Candia.....	10.....	460
Candia Village 10.....	10.....	260
Canterbury.....	5.....	624
Can. Barnstead 6.....	6.....	309
Center Conway 3.....	3.....	200
Center Harbor 6.....	6.....	290
Can. Sandwich 3.....	3.....	502
Center Stafford 7.....	7.....	350
Center.....		
Tuftonboro. 3.....	3.....	260
Charleston.....	4.....	1,660
Chester.....	10.....	809
Chesterfield.....	8.....	281
Claremont.....	4.....	5,809
Clarksville.....	1.....	307
Colebrook.....	1.....	1,876



NEW HAMPSHIRE CITIES AND VILLAGES WITH 1910 POPULATIONS.

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
Columbia.....	1.....	590	Doverpoint.....	7.....	1,069	East Rochester 7.....	7.....	1,066
Concord.....			Drewsville.....	8.....	296	East Sullivan.....	8.....	287
Concord (Capital).....	5.....	21,497	Dublin.....	8.....	620	East Swanzey.....	8.....	308
Contoocook.....	5.....	932	Dummer.....	1.....	349	East Tilton.....	6.....	299
Conway.....	3.....	1,054	Dunbarton.....	5.....	451	E. Washington 4.....	4.....	299
Conway Center 3.....	3.....	200	Durham.....	7.....	996	East Weare.....	9.....	408
Coos.....	1.....	590	E			Enfield.....	2.....	945
Cornish Flat 4.....	4.....	450	East Alstead.....	8.....	260	Enfield Center 2.....	2.....	809
Croydon.....	4.....	272	East Andover.....	5.....	350	Epping.....	10.....	1,109
D			East Barrington 7.....	7.....	550	Epsom.....	5.....	320
Dalton.....	1.....	392	East Candia.....	10.....	409	Errol.....	1.....	305
Danbury.....	5.....	506	East Concord.....	5.....	509	*Exeter.....	10.....	4,992
Danville.....	10.....	290	East Deering.....	9.....	286	F		
Davisville.....	5.....	266	East Derry.....	10.....	583	Fabyan House 1.....	1.....	250
Deerfield.....	10.....	462	East Grafton.....	2.....	348	Farmington.....	7.....	2,215
Deerfield Cent. 10.....	10.....	350	E. Hampstead 10.....	10.....	250	Fitzwilliam.....	8.....	450
Derry.....	10.....	2,066	East Jaffrey.....	8.....	1,741	Fitzwill'm Depot 8.....	8.....	508
Dorchester.....	2.....	250	East Kingston 10.....	10.....	496	Francetown.....	9.....	693
*Dover.....	7.....	13,247	Easton.....	2.....	290	Franconia.....	2.....	669

Explanation: Index to Towns. First Column, Names of Towns; Second Column, Number the Same as Number of the County Where Town is Located; Third Column, Population of 1910. Loca. Means Location. Pop. Means Population. Star in Front of Name Indicates County Seat.

New Hampshire Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
Franklin	5	6,132	Langdon	4	339	North Walpole	8	1,709	Stark	1	306
Freedom	3	550	Lebanon	2	435	North Weare	9	606	Stratford	7	450
Fremont	10	749	Lee	2	250	Northwood	10	601	Stratford	1	466
G			Lee Station	7	250	Northwood	10	601	Sugar Hill	10	718
Gaza	6	244	Lincoln	2	490	Narrows	10	302	Sugar Hill	2	306
Georges Mills	4	296	Lisbon	2	1,821	N. Woodstock	2	109	Sunapee	1	306
Gilford	6	466	Littleton	2	3,059	Nottingham	10	590	Sunapee	5	3,088
Gilmanton			Lochmere	6	206	O			Surry	8	250
Iron Works	6	366	Londonderry	10	1,358	Orford	2	608	Sutton	5	490
Gilsum	8	590	London	5	890	Orfordville	2	290	Swanzy	8	309
Goffs Falls	9	269	Lyman	2	426	*Ossipee	3	308	T		
Goffstown	9	2,128	Lyme	2	906	P			Tamworth	3	592
Gonic	7	460	M			Parkhill	8	290	Temple	9	313
Gorham	1	1,797	Madbury	7	336	Pelham	9	875	Tilton	6	1,209
Goshen	4	245	Madison	3	220	Pelham	9	875	Troy	8	1,527
Gossville	5	368	Madison Sta.	3	360	Pennacook	5	3,390	Twin Mountain	1	260
Grafton	2	396	Manchester	9	70,063	Percy	1	309	U		
Granatham	4	274	Marbleboro	8	1,224	Peterboro	9	2,927	Union	3	109
Grasmere	9	490	Marbleboro Depot	8	360	Piermont	2	637	Unity	1	112
Greenfield	9	605	Marlow	8	488	Pike	2	580	W		
Greenland	10	507	Mason	9	358	Pittsburg	1	587	Walpole	8	890
Greenville	9	1,608	Melvin Village	3	313	Pittsfield	5	2,079	Warren	5	833
Groveton	1	1,803	Meredith	6	709	Plainfield	1	464	Warren	5	833
H			Meriden	4	609	Plymouth	2	1,927	Washington	1	264
Halcyon	5	350	Merrimack	9	508	Portsmouth	10	11,269	Weare	9	390
Hampstead	3	323	Middleton	7	390	Potter Place	5	380	Webb	8	306
Hampstead Sta.	10	250	Milan	1	635	R			Webster	5	196
Hampton	10	1,209	Milford	9	3,639	Raymond	10	1,100	Wentworth	2	617
Hampton Falls	10	560	Milton	7	875	Reeds Ferry	9	405	W. Brentwood	10	250
Hancock	2	2,609	Milton Mills	7	890	Richmond	8	897	W. Campton	2	706
Harrisville	8	606	Monroe	2	402	Rindge	8	390	W. Chesterfield	8	350
Haverhill	2	508	Montview	2	402	Rochester	7	8,868	W. Chesterfield	1	598
Henniker	5	1,357	Moultonboro	3	651	Rumney	2	360	W. Epping	10	414
Hill	5	603	Moultonville	3	396	Rumney Depot	2	210	W. Hampstead	10	250
Hillsboro	9	1,608	Mountainview	3	306	Rye	10	1,096	West Lebanon	2	590
Hillsboro			Mount Vernon	9	453	Rye Beach	10	1,100	West Milan	1	590
Lower Vil'ge	9	590	Mount Whittier	3	390	S			Westmoreland	8	375
Hinsdale	8	2,309	*Nashua	9	26,005	Salem Depot	10	709	West Ossipee	3	306
Holderness	2	612	New Boston	9	1,002	Salisbury	5	208	West Peterboro	9	506
Hollis	5	860	New Castle	10	581	Salisbury Heights	5	209	West Rindge	8	390
Hooksett	5	1,655	New Durham	7	515	Salmon Falls	7	1,701	W. Rochester	7	460
Hopkinton	5	606	Newfields	10	590	Sanbornville	3	509	West Rumney	2	210
Hudson	9	1,096	New Hampton	6	706	Sandown	10	406	W. Springfield	1	219
Hudson Center	9	261	New Ipswich	9	811	Sandwich	3	409	W. Swanzy	8	750
I			New London	5	606	Scott	1	290	West Thornton	2	452
Intervale	3	296	New Market	10	2,892	Seabrook	10	1,202	Westville	10	300
J			*Newport	4	2,826	Shelburne	1	283	Whitefield	1	2,006
Jackson	3	622	*Newton	10	750	Silver Lake	3	306	Wilmet	5	396
Jefferson	1	690	N. Charlestown	4	200	Snowville	3	215	Wilmet Flt.	5	303
K			North Conway	3	1,460	Somersworth	7	6,704	Wilton	9	1,596
*Keene	8	10,068	N. Chichester	5	499	South Acworth	4	250	Winchester	8	1,998
Kensington	10	524	North Conway	3	1,400	S. Charlestown	4	273	Windham	10	341
Kingston	10	1,096	North Danville	10	269	South Danville	10	215	Windham	10	341
L			N. Hampton	10	306	S. Hampton	10	297	W. Epping	10	414
*Laconia	6	10,183	N. Haverhill	2	690	South Lee	7	250	W. Foxboro	3	1,690
Lakeport	6	2,236	North Salem	10	490	S. Lyndeboro	9	516	Woodstock	2	206
*Lancaster	2	2,850	N. Sanbornville	3	509	S. Tamworth	3	460	*Woodstock	2	1,709
Landaff	2	568	North Stratford	1	508	Spofford	8	350			
			North Sutton	5	290						

NEW HAMPSHIRE

The "Granite State," Famous for Its White Mountains, Abandoned Farms, Summer Homes and Picturesque Resorts.

This State, famous for its granite stone, which early gave it the name, "Granite State," distinguished for its Dartmouth College, its White Mountains and its Merrimack River, which turns the greatest number of mill wheels of any river in the world—with its Winnepesaukee Lake, covering 72 square miles, up in Belknap County (see County 6) and Sunapee Lake (area, 11 square miles) in Merrimack County, a county remarkable for having within its borders over 300 lakes and ponds, 60 rivers, 190 brooks and 290 mountains.

MOST PICTURESQUE REGION IN THE WORLD.

As a whole, New Hampshire, with its mountains, rivers, brooks and groves of maples, willows, elms and evergreens, is the most romantic and beautifully picturesque region on the American Continent.

For delightful summer residence the entire state is becoming celebrated. Pitch tent almost anywhere and the visitor has sublime mountain views, a little lake close by, an active, rippling, bubbling brook, with speckled trout, running across the farm.

A writer well acquainted with New Hampshire says: "The fascination of the state with a family coming here to spend a summer will so grow upon them that they may wish to remain permanently, winters, as well as summers. If so, the home-seeker may buy a little farm, abandoned by the family that has gone west and left their comfortable farm dwelling, their fine apple orchards, maple

sugar groves—a snug, beautiful home with land enough to produce a living all this offered for sale so cheap the land seeker will be surprised. Let him enter some employment for business exercise in the adjoining village, and when winter arrives with its snows, as the rural mail carrier brings the news from all the outside world, he sits down at evening with his family before the blazing fire, giving a charming fire and food, from the open fire place in the home. Add to this meaty potatoes, maple syrup, apples and hickory nuts, honey, pure cream, the sweetest butter and fresh eggs, all produced on his own property and what more does he want?"

DEAL IN ABANDONED FARMS.

He may want a more active business position, something more extensive to occupy his time, he finds in the little town a business opportunity, he buys the land, the buildings, the property, trims the old trees, claims the land, plants the forests, attraction to the premises is taste will suggest. He may

Altitude, Highest peak, 6,285 feet. Climate, Moderate. Time, 22 hours. Average annual temperature, 45°. Dimensions, 100 miles by 35 miles.

STATE AND THE 21 COUNTIES OF NEW JERSEY

With Their Boundaries

Location and Population
ofNEW JERSEY
COUNTIES

ca- ca- tion	COUNTIES	Pop. 1910
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1.....	Warren	43,187
2.....	Sussex	26,781
3.....	Morris	71,704
4.....	Passaic	215,902
5.....	Bergen	138,002
6.....	Hunterdon	33,569
7.....	Somerset	38,820
8.....	Union	140,197
9.....	Essex	512,886
10.....	Hudson	537,231
11.....	Mercer	125,657
12.....	Middlesex	114,126
13.....	Monmouth	94,734
14.....	Burlington	66,565
15.....	Ocean	21,318
16.....	Camden	112,029
17.....	Gloucester	37,368
18.....	Salem	26,999
19.....	Cumberland	55,153
20.....	Atlantic	11,894
21.....	Cape May	19,945

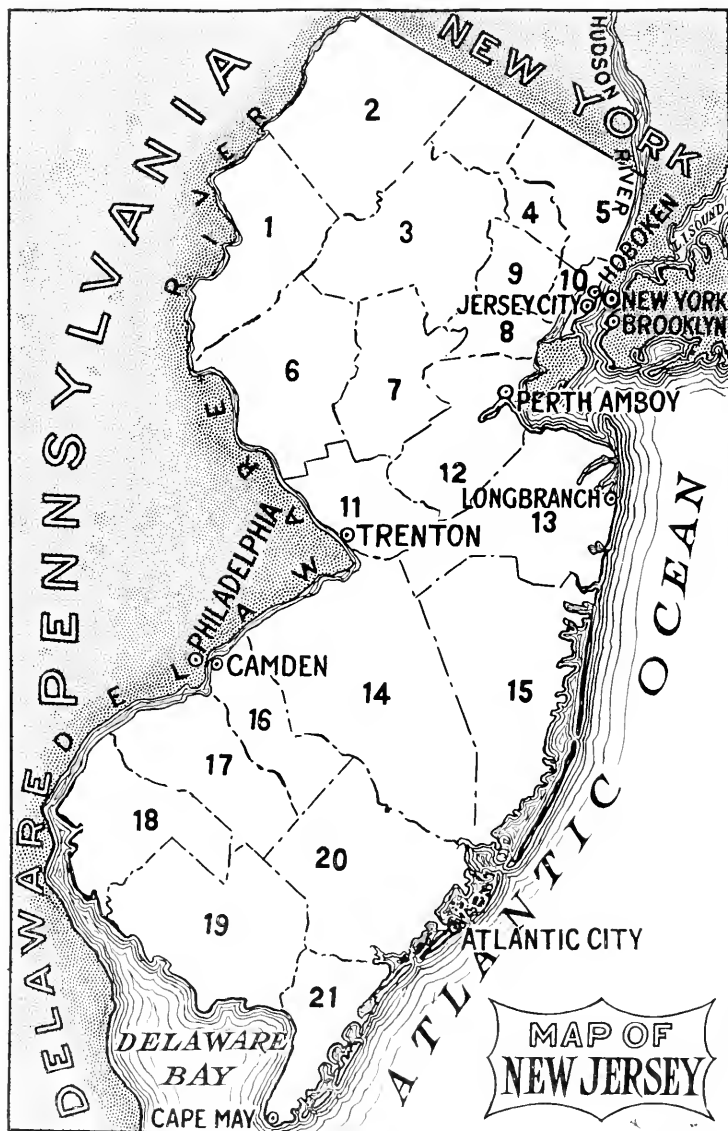
Total.....2,537,167

Cities and Villages of
New Jersey with 1910
Populations.

Towns	Loca.	Pop.
-------	-------	------

A		
Absecon.....	20.....	781
Adelphia.....	13.....	450
Allamuchy.....	1.....	260
Allendale.....	5.....	937
Allenhurst.....	13.....	306
Allentown.....	13.....	634
Allance.....	18.....	406
Alloway.....	18.....	662
Alpha.....	1.....	760
Alpine.....	5.....	377
Andover.....	2.....	884
Annandale.....	6.....	375
Ardena.....	13.....	506
Arlington.....	10.....	3,066
Asbury.....	1.....	575
Asbury Park.....	13.....	10,150
Ashland.....	16.....	329
Atco.....	16.....	606
Athenia.....	1.....	608
Atlantic City.....	20.....	46,150
Atlantic High-lands.....	13.....	1,645
Audubon.....	16.....	1,313
Avalon.....	21.....	230
Avon.....	13.....	426

B		
Barnegat.....	15.....	1,066
Barnsboro.....	17.....	206
Basking Ridge.....	7.....	640
Bayhead.....	15.....	281
Bayonne.....	10.....	55,545
Bayville.....	15.....	260
Beachhaven.....	15.....	272
Beemerville.....	2.....	250
Beesley's Point.....	21.....	350
Belford.....	13.....	250
Belleville.....	9.....	5,907
Belmar.....	13.....	1,433
*Belvidere.....	1.....	1,761
Bennett.....	21.....	225
Bergenfield.....	5.....	1,991
Berkley Heights.....	8.....	362
Berlin.....	16.....	890
Bernardsville.....	7.....	1,062



CITIES AND VILLAGES OF NEW JERSEY WITH 1910 POPULATIONS.

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
Bethlehem.....	6.....	1,761	Bloomsbury.....	6.....	660	Bridgeport.....	14.....	275
Beverly.....	14.....	2,140	Blue Anchor.....	16.....	250	Bridgeport.....	17.....	638
Birmingham.....	11.....	215	Bogota.....	5.....	1,135	*Bridgeton.....	19.....	14,309
Bivalve.....	19.....	300	Boonton.....	3.....	4,930	Brielle.....	13.....	360
Blackwells Mills.....	7.....	225	Bordentown.....	14.....	4,250	Broadway.....	1.....	209
Blackwood.....	10.....	609	Boundbrook.....	7.....	3,970	Brookdale.....	9.....	250
Blairtown.....	1.....	896	Bradley Beach.....	13.....	1,807	Brown Mills.....	14.....	390
Bloomfield.....	9.....	15,070	Branchville.....	2.....	663	Brownsboro.....	14.....	296
Bloomington.....	4.....	333	Bridgeboro.....	11.....	275	Buddtown.....	14.....	250

Explanation: Index to Towns. First Column, Names of Towns; Second Column, Number the Same as Number of the County Where Town is Located; Third Column, Population of 1910. Loca. Means Location. Pop. Means Population. Star in Front of Name Indicates County Seat.

Cities and Villages of New Jersey with 1910 Populations

Towns	Locn.	Pop.	Towns	Locn.	Pop.	Towns	Locn.	Pop.	Towns	Locn.	Pop.
Burlington	14	8,336	Fairview	5	2,411	Jamesburg	12	2,975	W. Paterson	7	206
Burrsville	15	290	Fanwood	8	171	Jenney	17	208	W. Paterson	16	502
Butler	3	2,265	Far Hills	7	360	Jersey City	10	267,579	W. Paterson	11	202
Buttsville	1	366	Farmingdale	13	116	Jobstown	11	290	W. Paterson	12	202
C			Fieldsboro	11	180	Julietstown	11	998	W. Paterson	13	202
Caldwell	9	2,236	Flanders	3	501	K			W. Paterson	14	202
Calton	6	506	*Flemington	6	2,693	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	15	202
*Camden	16	94,538	Florence	14	1,282	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	16	202
Cape May	21	3,471	Florham Park	3	558	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	17	202
Cape May C. H.	21	1,008	Folsom	20	232	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	18	202
Carlstadt	5	3,807	Forked River	15	550	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	19	202
Carmel	19	750	Fort Lee	5	3,472	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	20	202
Carpentersville	1	201	Franklin	2	1,066	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	21	202
Carteret	12	5,066	Furnace	2	1,066	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	22	202
Cassville	15	262	Franklin Park	12	221	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	23	202
Cedar Brook	16	466	Franklinville	17	390	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	24	202
Cedargrove	9	569	*Freehold	13	3,233	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	25	202
Cedarville	19	1,278	Frehtown	6	984	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	26	202
Chagewater	16	278	Freunau	13	290	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	27	202
Chapel Hill	13	203	G			Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	28	202
Chatham	3	1,874	Garfield	5	10,213	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	29	202
Chatsworth	14	958	Georgetown	14	1,118	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	30	202
Cheesapeake	12	290	German Valley	3	575	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	31	202
Cheesilhurst	16	246	Gibbsboro	16	308	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	32	202
Chester	3	1,409	Gibbstown	17	226	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	33	202
Chews	16	409	Glassboro	17	2,706	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	34	202
Chrome	12	399	Glendora	13	250	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	35	202
Clarksboro	17	262	Glen Gardner	6	600	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	36	202
Clarksburg	13	250	Glen Ridge	9	3,260	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	37	202
Clayton	17	1,926	Glenrock	5	1,055	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	38	202
Clementon	16	750	Glenwood	3	360	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	39	202
Clermont	21	360	Gloucester City	16	9,462	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	40	202
Cliffside	5	2,128	Goshen	21	580	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	41	202
Cliffside Park	5	3,394	Grantwood	5	1,502	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	42	202
Clifton	4	8,042	Green Creek	21	360	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	43	202
Clinton	6	836	Greenwich	19	1,200	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	44	202
Closter	5	1,483	Grenlock	16	266	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	45	202
Colesville	2	290	Griggstown	7	362	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	46	202
Collingswood	16	4,795	Groveville	11	320	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	47	202
Colonia	12	296	Guttenberg	10	5,647	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	48	202
Columbia	1	292	H			Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	49	202
Columbus	14	535	*Hackensack	5	14,050	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	50	202
Como	13	225	Hackettstown	1	2,715	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	51	202
Coytesville	12	750	Haddonfield	16	4,142	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	52	202
Cranbury	12	428	Haddon	16	1,459	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	53	202
Cranford	8	2,854	Heights	16	1,459	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	54	202
Cresskill	5	550	Hainesburg	14	360	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	55	202
Crosskeys	17	250	Hainesville	2	326	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	56	202
Crosswicks	14	566	Haledon	4	2,560	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	57	202
D			Haleville	19	322	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	58	202
Dayton	12	350	Hamburg	2	866	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	59	202
Deal Beach	13	273	Hamilton	13	250	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	60	202
Delair	16	230	Hamilton	11	425	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	61	202
Delanco	14	750	Hampton	20	5,088	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	62	202
Delawanna	4	702	Hanover	3	5,366	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	63	202
Delaware	1	406	Hanover Neck	3	243	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	64	202
Delford	5	1,005	Hardwick	1	470	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	65	202
Delmont	19	560	Harlingen	7	280	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	66	202
Demarest	5	560	Harmony	1	1,110	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	67	202
Dennersville	21	860	Harrington	5	377	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	68	202
Denville	3	627	Harrison	10	14,198	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	69	202
Dias Creek	21	250	Harrisonville	17	320	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	70	202
Dividing Creek	19	750	Hasbrouck	5	2,155	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	71	202
Dorchester	2	326	Haughton	5	588	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	72	202
Dorothy	20	206	Hawthorne	11	3,460	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	73	202
Dover	3	2,468	Hazel	19	208	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	74	202
Dumont	5	5,178	Helmetta	12	661	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	75	202
Dundee Lake	5	420	Herbertsville	15	262	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	76	202
Dunellen	12	1,990	Hewitt	1	206	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	77	202
E			Hibernia	3	1,389	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	78	202
East Creek	21	411	High Bridge	6	1,545	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	79	202
East Millstone	7	356	Highland Park	12	1,517	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	80	202
East Newark	10	3,163	Highlands of	13	1,215	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	81	202
East Nutley	9	760	Highland Park	12	1,517	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	82	202
East Orange	9	34,371	Highlands of	13	1,215	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	83	202
East Rutherford	5	4,275	Highland Park	12	1,517	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	84	202
Eatontown	13	1,206	Highlands of	13	1,215	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	85	202
Edgewater	5	2,655	Highland Park	12	1,517	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	86	202
Edgewater Park	14	200	Highland Park	12	1,517	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	87	202
Egg Harbor	20	2,181	Highland Park	12	1,517	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	88	202
*Elizabeth	8	73,109	Highland Park	12	1,517	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	89	202
Ellisburg	13	350	Highland Park	12	1,517	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	90	202
Elm	16	221	Highland Park	12	1,517	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	91	202
Elmer	18	1,167	Highland Park	12	1,517	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	92	202
Elwood	20	366	Highland Park	12	1,517	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	93	202
Emerson	5	767	Highland Park	12	1,517	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	94	202
Englewood	5	9,921	Highland Park	12	1,517	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	95	202
Englewood Cliffs	5	410	Highland Park	12	1,517	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	96	202
English Creek	20	350	Highland Park	12	1,517	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	97	202
Englishtown	13	468	Highland Park	12	1,517	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	98	202
Erma	21	225	Highland Park	12	1,517	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	99	202
Essex Falls	9	412	Highland Park	12	1,517	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	100	202
Ewan	17	250	Highland Park	12	1,517	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	101	202
F			Highland Park	12	1,517	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	102	202
Fair Haven	13	1,066	Highland Park	12	1,517	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	103	202
Fairton	19	506	Highland Park	12	1,517	Kearney Jct.	10	18,659	W. Paterson	104	202

Cities and Villages of New Jersey with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
Port Elizabet	19	550	Saddle River	5	483	Stirling	3	510	Weehawken	10	4,508
Port Monmouth	13	650	*Salem	18	6,614	Stockholm	2	425	Wenonah	17	645
Port Morris	3	556	Sayreville	12	4,153	Stockton	6	605	W. Caldwell	9	494
Port Murray	1	301	Scotch Plains	8	1,099	Succasunna	3	604	W. Cape May	21	844
Port Norris	19	1,509	Scullville	20	250	Summit	8	7,590	W. Collingswood	16	606
Port Republic	20	450	Sea Bright	13	1,220	Sussex	2	1,212	West Creek	15	507
Pottersville	7	280	Sea Isle City	21	551	Swanton	21	309	Westfield	8	6,430
Princeton	11	5,136	Seaville	21	345	Swedesboro	17	1,477	W. Freeland	13	206
Prospect Park	4	2,719	Seaucan	10	4,740				W. Hoboken	10	35,403
			Sergeantsville	6	260				West Long Branch	13	879
Quakertown	6	250	Sewaren	12	250	Tansboro	16	480	W. Milford	4	206
Quinton	18	1,307	Sewell	17	260	Tenafly	5	759	Westmont	16	275
			Shady Side	13	806	Three Bridges	6	390	W. Moorestown	14	2,800
R			Sharptown	18	225	Tinton Falls	13	200	W. New York	10	13,560
Rahway	8	9,337	Shiloh	19	402	Titusville	11	366	West Orange	9	10,980
Ramsey	5	1,667	Short Hills	9	350	*Toms River	15	1,806	West Paterson	4	406
Rancocas	14	325	Shrewsbury	13	432	Totowa Borough	4	1,130	West Point	283	
Raritan	7	3,672	Sicklerville	16	229	Townley	8	309	Pleasant	15	283
Readington	6	2,776	Silver Lake	9	250	Town of Union	6	17,005	West Portal	6	1,761
Reahville	6	360	Silverton	15	290	Trenton			Westville	17	820
Red Bank	13	7,398	Singac	4	207	(capital)	11	96,815	Westwood	5	1,870
Richfield	4	201	Smiths Landing	20	490	Tuckahoe	21	1,099	Weymouth	20	972
Ridgefield	5	966	Smithville	11	654	Tuckerton	15	1,268	Wharton	3	2,983
Ridgefield Park	5	2,850	Somers Point	20	604				Whippany	3	961
Ridgewood	5	5,416	*Somerville	7	5,099				Whitehill	14	459
Riegelsville	1	562	So. Amboy	12	7,007	U			White House		
Ringoes	6	325	Southard	13	406	Can Hiseville	15	316	Station	6	350
Ringwood			So. Boundbrook	7	1,024	Vauxhall	8	666	Whitesville	15	208
Manor	4	207	So. Branch	7	206	Ventnor	20	491	Wilburtha	11	269
Rio Grande	21	241	So. Dennis	21	308	Vernon	2	208	Wildwood	21	898
Risley	29	209	So. Orange	9	604	Verona	9	1,675	Williamstown	17	1,500
River Edge	5	375	So. Pemberton	14	771	Vienna	1	390	Windsor	11	360
Riverside	11	4,069	So. Plainfield	12	308	Vincennes	11	990	Winslow	16	250
Riverton	14	1,788	South River	12	4,772	Vineland	19	5,282	Woodbine	21	2,399
Rivervale	5	356	So. Seaville	21	498				Woodbridge	12	7,631
Roadstown	19	218	So. Vineland	19	560	Waldwick	5	950	*Woodbury	17	4,642
Rochelle Park	5	360	Sparta	2	606	Wallington	5	3,448	Woodcliff Lake	5	470
Rockaway	3	1,902	Spotswood	12	623	Wallpack Center	2	208	Wood Lynne	16	506
Rocky Hill	7	502	Springfield	8	1,072	Wanaque	4	490	Woodridge	5	1,043
Roebling	14	750	Spring Lake			Warren	15	590	Woodstown	18	1,613
Roosevelt	12	5,780	Beach	13	853	Washington	1	3,567	Wortendyke	5	450
Roseland	9	486	Springtown	1	306	Waterford			Wrightstown	15	220
Roselle	8	2,725	Stamper	3	203	Works	16	380	Wyckoff	5	352
Roselle Park	8	1,438	Stanley	3	203	Wayne	4	203			
Rosehayn	19	662	Stanwick	14	408	Wayside	13	208	Y		
Rumson	13	1,419	Steelmanville	20	490				Yardville	11	350
Rutherford	5	7,015	Stewartsville	1	518						

NEW JERSEY

Closely on the Edge of New York and Philadelphia,

By virtue of its location New Jersey is a very important State. It has the Atlantic Ocean on the east and the Delaware River and Bay on the west side. It receives the surplus population of New York in the northern portion of the State and gets the overflow of people from Philadelphia in the south end of the State.

EASY TO GO ANYWHERE FROM NEW JERSEY.

It is easy to go anywhere from New Jersey. The State is covered with a network of railways. Steam and trolley lines lead to steamboat landings, whence people journey by water to all parts of the earth, while railroad lines radiate from New York and Philadelphia in all directions.

In the purchase of land and settlement in this State the home seekers will not fail to observe thus the superior facilities for transportation to the great markets.

AN EXCELLENT REGION FOR TRUCK FARMING

It is clearly evident that this must be an ideal region in which to engage in truck farming. While the soils in different parts of the State greatly differ in natural strength it is found that even on the extremely poorest land certain crops do well, and even the sand barrens, as they were called, have been found well adapted to fruit and vegetable gardening.

In natural fertility the central part of the State is best, but experience is proving that excellent crops are being grown on the oak and pine land in the southern part of the State, the result of intelligent cultivation.

Considering the great nearby markets it is well to engage in producing that which can be taken into the towns in the early mornings perfectly ripe and fresh.

FRESH FOODS ALWAYS IN IMMEDIATE DEMAND

Good milk and cream is always in demand; fresh eggs are always wanted. Vegetables just taken from

Great Markets for Fresh Fruits and Vegetables.

the soil find ready buyers. Perfectly ripe fresh strawberries will make a reputation for the growers in a short time. Blackberries, peaches, melons and tomatoes are much more highly valued when they can come into the market fresh from the vines.

This certainly is a great advantage in behalf of New Jersey, the whole of the State having a soil on which can easily be grown all these products in the immediate vicinity of the hundreds of thousands of people who are ready to buy.

There are always certain people who want to go West, the result being that properties in the Eastern States are vacated and farms, including some times 20, 50 and a hundred acres are thrown on the market at a price often far below what it would cost to erect the buildings.

To show how cheaply such properties may be bought we pursue the plan of selecting from advertisements a sample list of cheap small farms which we publish herewith. See advertisements, with our description of some of the Eastern States, which we copy to give readers to understand what is in the market and for sale. Very full lists can usually be obtained by application to the Secretary of State.

Originally we had not thought of giving the name of a real estate dealer, the public being of the opinion, we thought, that this work was simply an advertising medium for real estate, but subsequent consideration convinced us that our work would be much more valuable to the land-seeker were we to give, with description of land, prices at which they could be bought and of whom they could be obtained. Hence our real estate mention of various properties for sale, through a study of which the reader can learn from whom the lands we mention can be bought.

In our description of lands, States and localities we aim to give also the opportunities existing in that region for getting employment outside of cultivating the soil. Hence we dwell considerably on the manufacturing facilities and other enterprises going forward in every section of the country.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY.

Our State does not permit us to extend beyond many branches of manufacture. Long Island, New Jersey, we can only buy hats, and made hats, here are extensive silk, and glass, brass and iron works, hardware, machinery, jewelry and celluloid goods being made in variety, besides pottery, drugs and chemicals being the foremost city in America in the manufacture of silks, Paterson is widely renowned for its cotton, woolen, velvets, paper mills and hosiery works.

SEVERAL OF THE MOST POPULAR PLEASURE RESORTS ARE IN NEW JERSEY.

watering-places of New Jersey, which is principally remarkable for good fishing facilities.

Ocean City, N. J. Not many years ago, near Great Egg Harbor, opposite Somers Point, the Methodists established a pleasant religious resort, bearing the above name. It has a beach 7 miles long, smooth and hard, and handsome residences, abundant flowers and local celebrities, for attractions.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Between Long Beach and Cape May, on what is known as Absecon Beach is located this attractive resort for invalids and tourists. Such are the advantages of its situation on the seacoast, that both summer and winter it receives many visitors. During the warm weather there is safe and delightful surf bathing, with notable facilities for sailing and fishing, while in the colder seasons the mild temperature, sunny skies and pleasant surroundings, make a sojourn there extremely agreeable. Atlantic City is a pleasant town, with handsome hotels, pretentious cottages and wide and shady streets, suitable for long drives, and possesses very desirable accommodations for the throngs who visit it. The ease with which it may be reached from Philadelphia and New York add much to its popularity as a seaside resort.

Cape May, N. J.—For its particular excellence in whatever pertains to a delightful seaside watering place, Cape May has become justly celebrated. And that nature has left undone, the improvement of the age has supplied, for the health, comfort and enjoyment of old and young. The beach ranks among the finest anywhere for the purposes of bathing, promenading or driving, while the city itself, with its gay houses lying even in the shade-trees, and abounding in handsome residences, hotels and ornamental grounds, invites thousands of gay and cultured people from all parts of the Union, to enjoy its beauties.

New Jersey Manufacturing Cities

a colony from Scotland who gave the name Perth to the place, in honor of the earl of Perth, one of the colony proprietors. The Indian name was so much used, however, that finally the place taking both names, was named Perth Amboy. The place is noted for its manufacture of fire brick, stoneware and pottery.

Trenton, N. J.—Settled about 1680, this place was named in honor of William Trent, speaker of the house of assembly. In 1720 was selected as the capital of the state in 1790, and incorporated as a city in 1792. This city is widely known for its manufacture of crockery.

Camden, N. J.—Situated on the left bank of the Delaware River, opposite the city of Philadelphia, with which city it is connected by several bridges. There are several iron foundries here, chimneys and glass works, besides other factories. The town is handsomely located on a plain and is a beautiful residence city for great numbers of people from Philadelphia.

CONDENSED IMPORTANT FACTS RELATING TO NEW JERSEY.

less extreme cold than sites inland. Average annual mean temperature, 51.91°, with 47.72° in summer, 72.01°; extremes, 61° Max., 10° Min., lowest 7° below; yearly total 47.2° F.

Dimensions.—Extreme length, 100 inches; extreme width, 70 inches.

History. The first census of the species was taken in Bergen, 1617, 20, by O. D. 1683; Fort Nassau, 1684; Dutch, 1685; and New York, 1664, 1665, 1666, the first of the latter 1776, 1788, 1798, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 24

STATE AND THE 26 COUNTIES OF NEW MEXICO

With Their Boundaries

Location and Population

of
NEW MEXICO
COUNTIES

Lo- ca- tion	COUNTIES	Pop. 1910
1.....	San Juan..	8,504
2.....	Rio Arriba..	16,719
3.....	Taos.....	12,008
4.....	Colfax.....	16,469
5.....	Union.....	11,304
6.....	McKinley..	12,963
7.....	San Doval..	8,579
8.....	Santa Fe..	14,770
9.....	Mora.....	12,611
10.....	San Miguel..	22,930
11.....	Valencia..	13,320
12.....	Bernalillo..	23,606
13.....	Torrance..	10,119
14.....	Guadalupe..	10,927
15.....	Quay.....	14,912
16.....	Curry.....	11,443
17.....	Socorro..	14,761
18.....	Lincoln..	7,322
19.....	Chaves.....	16,850
20.....	Roosevelt..	12,064
21.....	Grant.....	14,813
22.....	Sierra.....	3,536
23.....	Luna.....	3,913
24.....	Dona Ana..	12,893
25.....	Otero.....	7,069
26.....	Eddy.....	12,400

Total 327,301

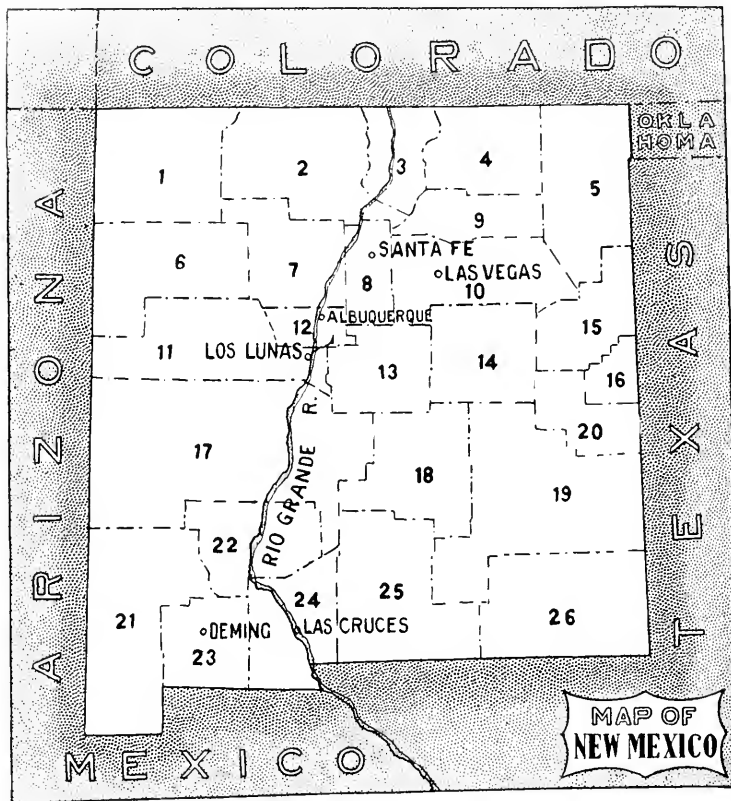
NEW MEXICO CITIES
AND VILLAGES

Towns Loca. Pop.

A		
Abiquin.....	2.....	590
Acoma.....	11.....	828
Alameda.....	12.....	490
*Alamogordo.....	25.....	3,500
*Albuquerque.....	12.....	11,029
Alcalde.....	2.....	309
Algodones.....	7.....	272
Anthony.....	24.....	250
Anton Chico.....	14.....	847
Arroyo Hondo.....	3.....	485
Arroyosoco.....	3.....	408
Artesia.....	26.....	1,883
Artesio.....	12.....	531
*Aztec.....	1.....	509

B		
Bayard.....	21.....	200
Belen.....	11.....	673
Bent.....	25.....	366
*Bernalillo.....	7.....	786
Beulah.....	10.....	209
Bibo.....	11.....	290
Bland.....	7.....	615
Bloomfield.....	1.....	246
Bonito.....	18.....	300

C		
*Carlsbad.....	26.....	1,736
Carrizozo.....	18.....	759
Casasus.....	14.....	206
Central.....	21.....	598
Cerro.....	3.....	366
Chacon.....	9.....	266
Chama.....	2.....	399
Chamberino.....	21.....	597
Chamita.....	2.....	401
Chaparrito.....	10.....	373
Chilili.....	12.....	498
Chimayo.....	8.....	319
Cimarron.....	4.....	940
Clarkville.....	6.....	250
*Clayton.....	5.....	970
Cleveland.....	9.....	615



NEW MEXICO CITIES AND VILLAGES WITH 1910 POPULATIONS.

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
Cloudcroft.....	25.....	250	Fierro.....	21.....	762	Jemez.....	7.....	525
*Clovis.....	16.....	3,255	Flora Vista.....	1.....	236	Jemez Springs.....	7.....	266
Cochiti.....	7.....	545	Folsom.....	5.....	481	K		
Colmar.....	4.....	232	Fort Bayard.....	21.....	520	Kelly.....	17.....	616
Coeks.....	23.....	594	Fort Stanton.....	18.....	290	Kingston.....	22.....	284
Cooney.....	17.....	260	Fort Sumner.....	14.....	496	L		
Cordeva.....	2.....	350	Fort Wingate.....	6.....	526	La Cueva.....	9.....	570
Corona.....	18.....	209	French.....	1.....	290	Laguna.....	11.....	1,583
Costilla.....	3.....	599	Fruitland.....	1.....	450	Lajoya.....	17.....	312
Coyote.....	2.....	366	G			Lake Arthur.....	19.....	344
Cubero.....	11.....	342	Galisteo.....	8.....	726	Lake Valley.....	22.....	215
Cuchillo.....	22.....	260	Galina.....	2.....	257	Lakewood.....	26.....	250
Cuerpo.....	14.....	366	*Gallup.....	6.....	2,204	La Luz.....	25.....	441
D			Gardiner.....	4.....	965	La Mesa.....	21.....	302
Dayton.....	26.....	280	Gila.....	21.....	350	Laplata.....	1.....	221
*Deming.....	23.....	1,864	Glorieta.....	8.....	250	Largo.....	1.....	450
Des Moines.....	5.....	208	Golden.....	8.....	323	*Las Cruces.....	21.....	3,836
Dexter.....	19.....	242	Guadalupe.....	9.....	292	Las Palomas.....	22.....	225
Dona Ana.....	24.....	748	Guique.....	2.....	490	*Las Vegas.....	10.....	3,755
Dorsey.....	4.....	217	H			La Vegas.....	10.....	3,759
E			Hagerman.....	19.....	449	Lemitar.....	17.....	428
Elida.....	20.....	327	Heaton.....	6.....	362	Liberty.....	1.....	250
Elizabethtown.....	4.....	577	*Hillsboro.....	22.....	1,022	*Lincoln.....	18.....	1,065
El Rito.....	2.....	614	Hodges.....	3.....	290	Lordsburg.....	21.....	1,109
Endee.....	15.....	288	I			*Los Lunas.....	11.....	458
Espanola.....	2.....	550	Isidor.....	14.....	296	Lucero.....	9.....	265
*Estancia.....	13.....	517	Isleta.....	12.....	1,085	Lumberton.....	2.....	468
F			J			Luna.....	17.....	260
Fair View.....	22.....	232	Jarales.....	11.....	848	M		
Farmington.....	1.....	785				Madrid.....	8.....	422

Explanation: Index to Towns. First Column, Names of Towns; Second Column, Number the Same as Number of the County Where Town is Located; Third Column, Population of 1910. Loca. Means Location. Pop. Means Population. Star in Front of Name Indicates County Seat.

New Mexico Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Locat.	Pop.	Towns	Locat.	Pop.	Towns	Locat.	Pop.	Towns	Locat.	Pop.
Magdalena	17	909	Pecos	10	556	Sandoval	7	613	Tajique	T	
Manzano	13	619	Peralta	11	561	San Felipe	7	192	Taos	13	31
Maxwell City	4	271	Petaca	12	341	San Geronimo	8	363	Tecolote	10	508
Mayhill	25	286	Piacho	18	384	San Antonio	7	632	Tesoro	16	109
Melrose	16	1,066	Pinos Altos	21	1,118	San Jose	10	606	*Tierra Ama-		
Mesilla	24	1,274	Placitas	7	206	San Juan	2	1,362	rilla	2	811
Miera	5	450	Polvadera	17	417	San Lorenzo	21	329	Tome	11	985
Milligan	17	306	*Portales	20	1,292	San Marcial	17	1,018	*Tucumanari	15	2,526
Mimbres	21	295	Puerto de Luna	14	1,097	San Mateo	11	322	Tularosa	25	752
Mogollon	17	599	Puñam	1	200	San Pedro	8	151	Tyone	21	250
Monticello	32	391	Q			San Rafael	11	638	V		
Montoya	15	308	Questa	3	650	Santa Ana	7	212	Valencia	11	455
*Mora	9	1,290	R			Santa Clara	8	268	Valladolid	3	617
Mountain Park	25	317	Ranches of Taos	3	1,407	Santa Cruz	8	674	Variadero	10	309
N			Raton	4	4,539	Santa Domingo	7	809	Vaughn	11	808
Nara Visa	15	290	Red River	3	208	Santa Fe (Cap-			W		
O			Rincon	24	276	tal)	8	5,072	Wagon Mound	9	895
Ocale	9	200	*Roswell	19	3,172	Santa Rita	21	1,871	Watrous	9	211
Organ	24	259	Roy	9	460	*Santa Rosa	11	1,600	Weed	25	514
Orogrande	25	460	Ruidoso	18	318	Sapello	10	351	White Oaks	18	390
P			S			Sawyer	11	560	Z		
Pajarito	12	388	San Acacia	17	460	Scama	11	218	Zuni	6	1,309
Paraje	17	282	San Antonio	12	365	*Silver City	21	3,217			
Park View	2	811				*Socorro	17	1,560			
						Springer	4	558			

NEW MEXICO

Contains the Oldest House in the United States Oldest Settlement and Oldest Resident Civilization.

In the writing of New Mexico we realize that we have set aside a very small space to do justice to a state **14 times larger** than Massachusetts, a region of the country containing the **oldest house** in the United States, at Santa Fe, the oldest settlement and oldest resident civilization.

In the preparation of this volume we early began collecting literature relating to New Mexico, and in a brief time our desk was filled with books and pamphlets descriptive of the minerals, the health resorts, the antiquities, the agricultural possibilities, the irrigation schemes going forward, the easy terms of small even payments on which land could be bought from the irrigation companies, and the profits in fruit raising and farming.

EXTENSIVE IRRIGATION PROSPECTS HERE.

Over the immense area of this State there are many mountains, between which lie broad, level valleys of rich soil. As the **annual rainfall** is usually too light for agricultural requirements, **extensive irrigation systems** under control of private corporations and the general government are being developed.

**HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF ACRES
RECLAIMED.**

Thus hundreds of thousands of acres of desert lands in New Mexico are being reclaimed and made profitable for the settlers.

All farmers do not depend on these general plans of irrigation. They buy **cheaper lands**, sink wells, put in a gasoline engine, construct a reservoir and irrigation system of their own and demonstrate that they can be **independent** of drouth and have a certainty of crops.

WOULD PAY EASTERN FARMERS TO STUDY IRRIGATION HERE.

It would well pay many an Eastern farmer, who is never sure what his crop will be, because of uncertain rainfall, to visit these **self-irrigated** farmers, study their systems, return East and put their **methods** into practice on their own farms.

From the literature sent out from the irrigation associations, from the railroad companies, and the Bureau of Immigration, located at Santa Fe, N. M., the reader can obtain a large amount of statistics and information which will be useful.

From a book entitled "The Land of Sunshine," we condense the following:

A LAND OF OPPORTUNITIES.

"New Mexico is a land of opportunities. The major part of its wealth is latent, the bulk of its natural resources is undeveloped. There are three hundred acres of land to each inhabitant, and only one acre out of every three hundred is under cultivation. Few of the almost three hundred mining districts have been thoroughly prospected, much less systematically developed.

FOR THE CAPITALIST.

Capital is invited, for money is a prime requisite nowadays for the development of resources. Good returns upon carefully invested capital are certain in a greater measure than in any other part of the Union.

FOR THE MANUFACTURER.

Manufacturers are needed to make use of the raw material that New Mexico can and does furnish in large quantities. It has grazing upon its thousand hills **six million sheep** of improved grades, therefore it produces the raw material for many woolen mills. Thus in other industries.

FOR THE HUSBANDMAN.

Farmers are urged to come to till the fertile soil under the most favorable conditions, and with home markets that pay better prices than can be obtained anywhere else. Only a quarter of a million of acres are under cultivation, and most of these only in forage plants or in products that demand little attention; four times that area is immediately available for agricultural purposes.

FOR THE MINER.

A great field for the miner! New Mexico lies in the same mineral zone as Colorado, with the difference that Colorado has been well prospected, while in New Mexico, although mining is an old industry, there are many virgin mineral districts and even the oldest mining sections have been incompletely prospected and but little developed.

FOR THE BUSINESS MAN.

The business men of New Mexico have most of them come from the east and it seems that, without exception, they have done exceedingly well.

FOR MECHANICS.

While New Mexico is no manufacturing commonwealth, yet mechanics are needed in the building trades, in the coal mines, in the railroad shops, or to go into business for themselves on a small scale.

FOR THE HEALTH SEEKER.

Health seekers are invited. New Mexico does not intend to shut the door upon them. Physicians the world over recognize that its climate offers the best, and in most circumstances the only conditions under which those suffering from lung, throat and nervous trouble can be cured.

CONDENSED IMPORTANT FACTS

Altitude. Highest peak, Las Truchas, in Rio Arriba County, 13,306 feet.

Climate. At Santa Fe, mean temperature, 53; average temperature, January, 28 degrees above zero; July, 68 degrees above zero. Highest, 75 degrees above zero; lowest, 14 degrees below zero. Average annual rainfall, 14.2 inches.

Dimensions. Extreme length of State, north to south, 350 miles; extreme width, east to west, 200 miles.

History. Spanish exploration, under the name of *Nuevo Leon*, 1541. Eastern two-thirds of territory, which had formed part of Texas, all east of the Rio Grande, having been claimed by the republic of Mexico, the western third of the territory ceded by Mexico to the United States in 1818 and a strip of the Texas lands secured in 1853 adopted as constituent territory in 1890. Since that time has been seeking admission to the Union.

New York Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
Au Sable Chasm	3.	2,399	Briarcliff			Chadwicks	17.	375	Copenhagen	5.	585
Au Sable Forks	37.	2,500	Manor	55.	950	Chafee	22.	326	Copake	61.	516
Averillpark	37.	450	Bridge-			Champion	4.	2,668	Corbetsville	45.	201
Avooca	41.	1,057	hampton	61.	1,394	Champlain	3.	1,280	Coru	23.	113
Avon	25.	2,083	Bridgeport	16.	426	Chapin	26.	360	Corinth	20.	2,166
Awosting	50.	508	Bridgewater	17.	245	Chappaqua	55.	733	Cornburg	11.	13,730
B			Brier Hill	1.	266	Charleston	33.	932	Cornwall	52.	2,651
Babeockhill	17.	2,600	Brighton	2.	794	Charlotte	11.	1,938	Cornwall		
Babylon	61.	2,357	Brighton	11.	846	Charlotteville	34.	2,777	Landings	52.	302
Bacon Hill	20.	290	Broadalbin	18.	1,933	Chateaugay	2.	1,045	Cornwall on the		
Bainbridge	31.	1,159	Brookport	11.	3,579	Lake	2.	220	Hudson	52.	1,301
Baiting Hollow	61.	250	Brocton	38.	1,181	Chatham	48.	2,251	*Cortland	30.	11,504
Baldwin	60.	2,596	Bronxville	55.	1,863	Covart	38.	1,954	Cossayuna	21.	211
Baldwinsville	15.	3,099	Brookfield	16.	395	Cowlesville	21.	202	Coxsack	47.	2,194
Ballston Lake	30.	200	Brook Haven	61.	350	Coxsack	47.	2,194	Craterclub	8.	201
*Ballston Spa	20.	1,138	*Brooklyn	58.	1,634,351	Chaumont	4.	708	Creek Locks	50.	502
Bangor Station	2.	490	Brookton	29.	362	Chauncey	55.	206	Cruciger	55.	212
Bangor	2.	2,184	Brookview	37.	222	Chautauqua	38.	520	Cuba	40.	1,556
Barker	9.	441	Broome Center	31.	1,054	Chazy	3.	2,835	Cutchoque	61.	851
Barre Center	10.	208	Brownville	4.	854	Chazy Lake	3.	206	Cuylerville	25.	254
Barrytown	51.	490	Brushton	2.	598	Chelsea	51.	226			
Barryville	49.	380	Buchanan	55.	390	Chemung	43.	392			
Barton	44.	208	*Buffalo	22.	423,705	Chenango					
*Batavia	23.	11,613	Burdett	42.	382	Chenango	45.	250			
*Bath	41.	3,884	Burlington	2.	1,875	Chenango					
Battenville	21.	275	Burlington	49.	266	Forks	45.	520	Crown Point	55.	1,806
Bayport	61.	550	Flats	32.	309	Cherry Creek	38.	606	Crown Point	8.	1,891
Bay Shore	61.	3,842	Buskirk Bridge	21.	321	Cherry Valley	32.	792	Center	8.	201
Bayville	60.	590	Busti	38.	390	Cheshire	26.	204	Crugers	55.	212
Beaver Dams	42.	509	Byron	23.	350	Chester	52.	1,210	Cuba	40.	1,556
Beaver Falls	5.	900				Chestertown	19.	1,965	Cutchoque	61.	851
Bedford	55.	390				Chichester	50.	606	Cuylerville	25.	254
Bedford Sta-						Chili	11.	2,109			
tion	58.	609				Chittenango	16.	678			
Beekman	51.	255				Falls	16.	222	Dahlab	49.	201
Beekmantown	3.	1,889				Churchville	15.	565	Dalton	25.	526
Belfast	40.	990				Cicero	15.	490	Damascus	45.	201
Belle Isle	15.	326				Cincinnati	30.	1,033	Danby	29.	1,241
Bellville	4.	344				Clare	1.	329	Dannemora	3.	1,116
Bellevue	22.	490				Clarence	22.	560	Dansville	25.	3,938
Bellmore	60.	680				Clarence			Darlen	23.	201
Bellona	27.	520				Center	22.	490	Davenport	46.	401
Bellport	61.	419				Clark Mills	17.	606	Dayton	39.	591
Bellville	52.	350				Clarkson	11.	390	Deansboro	45.	251
*Belmont	40.	1,094				Clarksville	36.	406	Deerfield	47.	691
Belmont Center	2.	380				Claverack	48.	402	Deerhead	8.	392
Belvidere	40.	200				Claverhouse	11.	426	Deer River	5.	201
Bennington	24.	390				Clifton	4.	1,941	Deferiet	4.	802
Benson	7.	215				Clifton	17.	619	De Kalb		
Benson Mines	1.	996				Clemens	21.	321	Junction	1.	451
Bergen	25.	637				Cleveland	14.	687	De Lancey	46.	202
Berkshire	41.	1,460				Clifton	11.	250	Delanson	35.	451
Berlin	37.	1,677				Clifton	11.	250	Delavan	39.	751
Berne	36.	1,915				Clifton	11.	250	Delhi	46.	1,736
Bethel	49.	215				Clifton	11.	250	Delmar	36.	401
Bethlehem						Clifton	11.	250	Delphi Falls	15.	231
Center	36.	4,451				Clifton	11.	250	Denipster	14.	501
Bidwell	11.	208				Clifton	11.	250	Denning	50.	897
Big Creek	41.	590				Clifton	11.	250	Depauville	4.	351
Big Flats	43.	666				Clifton	11.	250	Depew	22.	3,924
Big Tree	22.	208				Clifton	11.	250	Deposit	45.	1,861
*Binghamton	45.	48,443				Clifton	11.	250	Derby	22.	251
Binnewater	50.	490				Clifton	11.	250	Derrick	2.	351
Bishopville	40.	2,129				Clifton	11.	250	De Ruyter	16.	538
Black River	43.	916				Clifton	11.	250	Dexter	4.	1,005
Blasdell	20.	819				Clifton	11.	250	Dickinson	2.	1,763
Blauvelt	54.	350				Clifton	11.	250	Center	2.	1,664
Bleeker	18.	527				Clifton	11.	250	Dobbs Ferry	55.	3,455
Bliss	24.	499				Clifton	11.	250	Dodgeville	6.	2,685
Bloomburg	49.	550				Clifton	11.	250	Dorloo	34.	201
Bloomington	8.	382				Clifton	11.	250	Dover Plains	51.	797
Bloomington	50.	466				Clifton	11.	250	Downsville	46.	551
Bloomville	46.	350				Clifton	11.	250	Dresden	27.	315
Blue Point	61.	506				Clifton	11.	250	Dresden		
Bohemia	61.	390				Clifton	11.	250	Station	21.	251
Bolivar	40.	2,318				Clifton	11.	250	Dryden	39.	509
Bolton	19.	1,561				Clifton	11.	250	Duane	47.	372
Bolton						Clifton	11.	250	Duanesburg	35.	2,467
Landings	49.	1,363				Clifton	11.	250	Dundee	27.	1,228
Bombay	2.	1,386				Clifton	11.	250	Dunkirk	38.	17,221
Boonville	17.	1,794				Clifton	11.	250	Durham	47.	275
Boquet	8.	250				Clifton	11.	250	Durhamville	17.	731
Border City	28.	296				Clifton	11.	250			
Borodino	15.	209				Clifton	11.	250			
Boston	22.	1,278				Clifton	11.	250			
Bouckville	16.	250				Clifton	11.	250			
Bowmansville	25.	366				Clifton	11.	250			
Bradford	31.	659				Clifton	11.	250			
Brainard	3.	280				Clifton	11.	250			
Brainardsville	37.	280				Clifton	11.	250			
Branchport	27.	223				Clifton	11.	250			
Brandon	2.	920				Clifton	11.	250			
Brant	22.	250				Clifton	11.	250			
Brasher Falls	1.	666				Clifton	11.	250			
Breakabeen	34.	209				Clifton	11.	250			
Breesport	43.	506				Clifton	11.	250			
Brentwood	61.	250				Clifton	11.	250			
Brewerton	15.	625				Clifton	11.	250			
Brewster	53.	1,296				Clifton	11.	250			

New York Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Locat.	Pop.	Towns	Locat.	Pop.	Towns	Locat.	Pop.	Towns	Locat.	Pop.
East			Farmersville	.35...	275	Glenham	.51...	801	Herman	.1...	587
Groveland	.25...	205	Farmersville			Glen Head	.69...	677	Heuvelten	.1...	509
East Hampton	.61...	2,001	Station	.39...	201	Glennock	.26...	515	Hewittville	.1...	259
East Hartford	.21...	202	Farmingdale	.60...	1,567	Glenpark	.4...	522	Hewlett	.60...	511
East Islip	.61...	999	Farnham	.22...	541	Glens Falls	.19, 15, 243		Hicksville	.60...	2,509
East			Faust	.2...	301	Glenside	.15...	301	High Falls	.50...	790
Kingston	.50...	401	Fayette	.28...	251	Glenville	.35...	4,178	Highland	.50...	1,300
East Marion	.61...	401	Fayetteville	.15...	1,481	Glenwood			Highland		
East			Felts Mills	.4...	401	Landing	.60...	351	Falls	.52...	2,470
Meredith	.46...	301	Ferrywood	.14...	202	Gloverville	.18, 20, 642		Highland Mills	.52...	560
East			Fillmore	.10...	401	Good Ground	.61...	1,011	Hillburn	.54...	1,090
Auriches	.61...	847	Findley Lake	.38...	401	Gorham	.26...	301	Hillsdale	.48...	560
East Nassau	.37...	201	Fine	.1...	302	*Goshen	.52...	3,081	Hilton	.11...	627
East			Firthcliff	.52...	301	Gouveneur	.1, 4, 128		Himrod	.27...	310
Northport	.61...	301	Fishers	.26...	201	Gowanda	.39, 2, 012		Hinckley	.17...	666
East Oldfield	.23...	502	Fishers			Grafton	.37...	501	Hindsburg	.10...	222
Easton	.21...	201	Island	.61...	301	Grahamsville	.49...	301	Hinsdale	.39...	208
East			Fishkill	.51...	516	Granby Center	.11, 2, 038		Hoag Corners	.37...	257
Onondaga	.15...	400	Fishkill on			Grande Gorge	.46...	251	Hobart	.46...	544
East Otto	.39...	301	the Hudson	.51...	3,902	Grand Island	.22, 1, 101		Hogansburg	.2...	353
East			Fishs Eddy	.46...	255	Grandview	.54...	356	Holbrook	.61...	201
Palmyra	.12...	251	Flag	.8...	201	Granville	.17, 3, 923		Holcomb	.26...	226
East Park	.51...	203	Fleming	.46...	201	Gravelly	.47...	251	Holland	.19...	762
East			Fleming	.13...	1,076	Grassy Point	.51...	701	Holland		
Patchogue	.61...	251	Florida Park	.60...	1,225	Great Bend	.4...	301	Patent	.17...	337
East			Florence	.17...	251	Great Neck	.60...	1,985	Holley	.10...	1,679
Pembroke	.23...	501	Florida	.52...	555	Greatneck			Homesville	.31...	250
Eastport	.61...	401	Floyd	.17...	922	Station	.60...	201	Homer	.30...	2,695
East Quogue	.61...	302	Fly Creek	.32...	251	Great Valley	.39...	210	Honeoye	.26...	426
East			*Fonda	.53...	1,101	Greece	.11...	251	Honeoye Falls	.11, 1, 169	
Randolph	.39...	593	Forbesburg	.49...	714	Greene	.31...	1,275	Hoosick	.37...	362
East			Forestport	.17...	507	Green Island	.36...	4,737	Hoosick Falls	.37, 5, 532	
Rochester	.11...	2,398	Forestville	.38...	721	Green Lawn	.61...	401	Hope	.7...	7...
East			Forks	.22...	3,201	Greenvale	.61...	3,089	Hopewell		
Rockaway	.60...	1,202	Fort Ann	.21...	436	Greenwich	.47...	351	Junction	.51...	320
East Schodack	.37...	205	Fort Covington	.2...	857	Greenwood	.41, 1, 082		Hopkinton	.1...	206
East			Fort Covington			Griffin Corners	.46...	402	Horton	.19...	1,141
Setauket	.61...	684	Fort Edward	.21...	3,762	Groton	.29...	1,261	Hornby	.1...	940
East			Fort Hunter	.33...	701	Groveland			Hornell	.11, 13, 617	
Springfield	.32...	201	Fort Miller	.21...	301	Station	.25...	252	Horseheads	.43...	1,778
East			Fort Montgomery			Guilderland	.36...	3,511	Howard	.41...	1,530
Syacuse	.15...	3,274	ery	.52...	215	Guilderland			Howells	.52...	250
Eastwood	.15...	810	Fort Plain	.33...	2,763	Center	.36...	218	Hubbardsville	.16...	460
East			Station	.33...	708	Guilford	.51...	402	*Hudson	.48, 11, 417	
Worcester	.32...	501	Fowlerville	.6...	382	II			Hudson Falls	.21, 5, 189	
Eaton	.16...	2,473	Frankfort	.6...	3,303	Hadley	.20...	351	Hughsonville	.51...	682
Ebenezer	.22...	501	Franklin	.46...	473	Hagaman	.33...	875	Eugene Park	.57...	456
Eddyville	.50...	601	Franklin Falls	.2...	1,196	Hagerman	.61...	250	*Gulberton	.10...	462
Eddysville	.39...	215	Franklin			Hague	.19...	1,054	Hume	.40...	385
Eden	.22...	701	Springs	.17...	352	Haines Falls	.61, 1, 509		Hunter	.17...	408
Edinburg	.20...	1,032	Franklinville	.39...	1,568	Hale Eddy	.46...	200	Huntington	.61, 5, 030	
Edison	.4...	651	Fredonia	.38...	5,285	Halesite	.61...	560	Huntington		
Edmeston	.32...	801	Freehold	.47...	241	Hall	.26...	329	Station	.61...	226
Edwards	.1...	476	Freeman	.41...	501	Halsey Valley	.41...	306	Hurley	.50...	462
Egbertsville	.23...	301	Freeport	.60...	4,836	Hamburg	.22, 2, 131		Hurleyville	.49...	520
Egypt	.11...	392	Corners	.30...	539	Hamden	.46...	375	Huron	.12...	266
Elba	.23...	461	Freeville	.29...	318	Hamilton	.16...	1,689	Hurstville	.36...	1,793
Elbridge	.15...	162	Fremont			Hamlet	.38...	209	Hyde Park	.51...	786
*Elizabethtown	.8...	505	Center	.49...	2,168	Hamlin	.11...	350	I		
Elkbrook	.46...	201	Frewsburg	.38...	801	Hammond	.1...	404	Idlewild	.52...	1,092
Ellenburg	.3...	324	Friendship	.40...	1,218	Hammonds-			Ilen	.6...	6,588
Center	.3...	252	Fulton	.14, 10, 181		port	.41...	1,254	Indian Falls	.23...	1,528
Ellenville	.50...	3,114	Fulton Chain	.6...	201	Hampton	.21...	675	Indian Lake	.2...	1,019
Ellicottville	.39...	985	Fultonham	.34...	1,998	Hancock	.46, 1, 329		Interlaken	.28...	693
Ellington	.38...	501	Fultonville	.33...	812	Hannawa Falls	.11...	390	Inwood	.60...	1,929
Ellisburg	.4...	702	G			Hannibal	.14...	330	Ionia	.26...	210
Elma	.22...	254	Gabriels	.2...	201	Hannibal			Ira	.13...	500
Elmhurst	.59...	2,500	Gaines	.10...	201	Center	.14...	250	Irona	.3...	290
*Elmira	.43, 37, 176		Gainesville	.24...	327	Hardenburgh	.50...	784	Irondequoit	.11...	209
Elmira			Galena	.31...	865	Harford	.30...	679	Ironville	.8...	330
Heights	.43...	2,732	Gallupville	.34...	258	Harford Mills	.30...	200	Irvine	.38...	390
Elmsford	.55...	552	Gansevoort	.20...	202	Harpersville	.45...	450	Irvington	.55...	2,319
Emerick	.36...	501	Garbutt	.11...	224	Harrietstown	.2...	413	Ischua	.39...	250
Emeryville	.1...	201	Garden City	.60...	577	Harrison	.55...	1,485	Islip	.61...	2,206
Empire	.48...	202	Gardenville	.22...	701	Harrisville	.33...	921	Italy	.27...	1,206
Enderlin	.52...	1,001	Gardiner	.50...	352	Harrower	.21...	763	*Ithaca	.29, 11, 802	
Endicott	.45...	2,498	Garfield	.37...	401	Hartford	.9...	350	J		
Enfield			Garnerville	.54...	1,301	Hartland	.15...	330	Jamesport	.61...	341
Center	.29...	1,111	Gargoa	.18...	449	Hart Lot	.55...	706	Jamesstown	.38, 31, 297	
Ephraim	.18...	497	Garrattsville	.32...	225	Hartsdale	.32...	662	Jameville	.15...	495
Ericeville	.16...	251	Garrison	.53...	501	Hartwick	.14...	306	Jasper	.41...	1,365
Erin	.43...	898	Gasport	.9...	375	Hastings upon			Jay	.8...	1,985
Erwin	.41, 2, 107		Geneseo	.25...	2,067	Hudson	.55...	4,552	Jeddo	.10...	350
Esopus	.50...	251	Genoa	.26, 12, 416		Hauppauge	.61...	306	Jefferson	.31, 1, 304	
Esperance	.34...	263	Genoa	.13...	451	Haverstraw	.51, 5, 669		Jeffersonville	.49...	324
Essex	.8...	1,314	Georgetown	.16...	806	Hawkinsville	.17...	322	Jericho	.60...	450
Essex Station	.8...	251	Germantown	.48...	801	Hawthorne	.55...	526	Jerusalem	.36...	250
Etna	.29...	375	Gerry	.38...	302	Hecla Works	.17...	326	Jewett	.17...	200
Euelid	.15...	201	Getzville	.22...	501	Hector	.42...	3,888	Jewettville	.22...	300
Evans	.22...	200	Gilbert	.41...	278	Hemlock	.23...	320	Johnsburg	.19, 2, 364	
F			Gilbert	.28...	200	Hempstead	.60, 4, 961		Johnson	.52...	226
Fabius	.15...	384	Gilbertsville	.32...	415	Henderson	.4...	310	Johnsburg	.21...	426
Fairfield	.6...	251	Gilboa	.34, 1, 125		Henderson			Johnson Creek	.9...	220
Fairground	.61...	200	Gile	.2...	201	Harbor	.4...	290	Johnsonville	.37...	550
Fair Haven	.13...	571	Glaseo	.33...	1,501	Henrietta	.25...	230	*Johnstown	.18, 10, 477	
Fairport	.11, 3, 112		Glen	.33...	1,191	Hensonville	.230		Jordan	.17...	478
Falconer	.38...	2,141	Glen Cove	.60, 7, 501		*Herkimer	.6, 7, 320		Jordanville	.6...	250
Fallsburg	.49...	403	Glenfield	.5...	251	Hermitage	.24...	226	Junius	.28...	908

New York Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
K											
Kaaterskill	47	890	Louisville	1	1,553	Mitchellville	41	308	No. Brookfield	16	350
Kanona	11	299	*Lowville	5	2,940	Model City	9	290	North Chill	11	392
Katona	55	1,469	Loyd	50	262	Modena	50	250	No. Chorton	11	350
Katrine	50	566	Ludlowville	29	262	Mohawk	6	2,479	No. Collins	22	750
Keene	8	1,258	Luzerne	19	1,371	Mohr	2	2,473	North Creek	19	450
Keene Valley	8	1,258	Luzon	19	552	Monroe	52	1,195	No. Elba	8	3,001
Keeseeville	8	1,835	Lycoming	11	203	Monsey	41	326	No. Evans	22	390
Keddall	10	460	Lynbrook	60	2,051	Monterey	42	276	North Fair		
Kelleys	35	659	Lyndowville	10	617	Montezuma	52	350	Haven	13	360
Kendall Mills	10	330	*Lyons	12	4,460	Montgomery	52	911	North Ger-		
Kennedy	32	1,020	Lyonsdale	5	1,151	*Monticello	19	1,941	mantowa	48	360
Kenwood	16	622	Lyons Falls	5	359	Montour Falls	12	1,208	No. Granville	21	626
Kerhonkson	50	350	Lysander	15	250	Montrose	53	201	No. Hannibal	11	226
Killawog	45	362	M			Moers Forks	3	226	No. Hebron	21	301
Kill Buck	39	250	McConnellsville	17	260	Moravia	13	1,324	No. Hoosick	37	491
Kinderhook	48	698	McDonough	31	322	Morehouseville	7	216	No. Hudson	8	395
King Ferry	13	320	McGraw	30	931	Moriches	61	201	No. Lawrence	1	398
Kings Park	61	1,090	McLean	29	460	Morley	1	530	No. Norwich	31	865
*Kingston	50	35,908	Macedon	12	536	Morris	32	535	North Peham	55	1,311
Kirkville	15	250	Macomb	39	662	Morrisville	3	350	No. Petersburg	37	293
Kirkwood	45	390	Madalin	51	1,041	Morristown	1	510	No. Pharsalia	31	260
Knapp Creek	39	360	Madison	16	309	Morrisville	16	562	Northport	61	2,096
Knapps	39	360	Madrid	1	950	Morrisville	16	562	North Rose	12	460
Knowlesville	10	321	Madrid Spgs.	1	250	Moscow Corners	32	201	North Salem	55	226
Knox	36	1,174	MaHopac	53	450	Mossy Glen	41	293	No. Stockholm	1	362
Knoxboro	17	262	Maine	15	409	Mottville	15	601	No. Syracuse	15	399
Kripplebush	50	229	Malden Bridge	48	210	Mountain Dale	49	352	No. Tarrytown	55	5,421
L			Malden on Hud-			Mountainville	52	460	No. Tonawanda	55	5,421
Lackawanna	22	14,549	son	50	244	Mt. Kisko	55	2,802	Northville	18	1,130
Lacona	14	443	Mallory	14	256	Mt. Morris	25	2,782	*Norwich	31	7,422
La Fargeville	4	133	*Malone	2	6,447	Mt. Sinai	61	275	Norwood	1	1,993
La Grangeville	51	200	Mamaronck	55	5,699	Mt. Upton	31	350	Nunda	25	1,013
Lake George	19	632	Manchester	26	881	Mt. Vernon	55	30,919	Nyack	54	4,619
Lake Grove	61	462	Manhasset	60	1,062	Mt. Vision	33	251	O		
Lake Hunt-			Manitow	53	250	Mumford	11	455	Oakfield	23	1,236
ington	49	326	Manlius	15	1,314	Munnsville	16	401	Oaks Corners	26	369
Lake Katrina	50	562	Manliusville	4	330	N			Ocean Side	60	562
Lake Placid	8	1,632	Manorville	31	250	Napanoch	54	701	Odessa	12	350
*Lake Pleasant	7	494	Manorville	61	550	Naples	26	1,093	Ogden	11	1,876
Lake View	22	596	Marathon	30	1,079	Narrowsburg	49	401	Ogdensburg	1	15,998
Lakeville	25	476	Marcellus	15	917	Nassau	37	529	Olcott	9	250
Lakewood	38	564	Margaretville	46	669	Natural Bridge	4	401	Old Chatham	48	390
Lancaster	29	4,361	Marilla	23	436	Naumburg	3	201	Old Forge	61	465
Langford	22	18	Marlboro	50	920	Nelliston	33	737	Old Holbrook	61	201
Lansing	14	262	Marlburg	5	326	Nelsonville	53	765	Old Westbury	60	250
Larchmont	55	1,258	Maryland	32	220	Neverson	49	391	Olean	39	11,713
La Salle	9	1,299	Masonville	16	350	New Albion	39	201	Olivebridge	50	290
Lassalleville	18	326	Massapequa	60	513	Newark	12	6,227	Olmdelville	8	206
Laurens	32	242	Massena	1	2,951	Newark Valley	14	925	Oneida	16	3,317
Lawrence	60	1,189	Massena Spgs.	1	206	New Baltimore	47	731	Oneida Castle	17	399
Lawrenceville	1	398	Matatun	51	6,727	New Berlin	31	1,114	Oneida Valley	16	406
Lawyersville	34	250	Matituck	61	1,390	New Bremen	5	1,975	Oneonta	32	9,491
Lebanon Spgs.	48	530	Maybrook	52	250	New Bridge	1	201	Onondaga	15	250
Lee Center	17	325	*Mayville	38	1,122	Newburgh	52	27,805	Valley	15	590
Leeds	47	302	Mayville	38	1,122	Newburgh	52	27,805	Onondaga	15	590
Le Fevre Falls	50	309	Maywood	16	460	New City	8	450	Onondaga	15	590
Liebard	50	290	Mechanicsville	20	6,631	Newcomb	8	551	Onondaga	15	590
Leicester	25	304	Mecklenburg	42	460	Newfane	9	501	Oppenheim	12	496
Leon	39	250	Meco	18	200	Newfield	29	354	Orangetown	54	390
Leonardsville	16	350	Medford Sta.	61	250	New Hamburg	51	590	Orangetown	54	390
Le Roy	23	3,771	Medina	10	5,603	New Hampton	52	260	Orangetown	54	390
Lestershire	45	3,775	Medusa	36	250	New Hartford	17	1,195	Orangetown	54	390
Levant	38	762	Mellenville	48	564	New Haven	14	296	Orangetown	54	390
Lewis	8	1,049	Melrose	37	360	New Hyde			Orangetown	54	390
Lewiston	9	713	Melville	61	266	Park	60	1,001	Orangetown	54	390
Lexington	47	362	Memphis	15	222	New Lebanon	48	460	Orangetown	54	390
Liberty	49	2,072	Meriden	11	204	New Lisbon	32	201	Orangetown	54	390
Lilydale	38	290	Meridian	13	326	New Paltz	50	1,230	Orangetown	54	390
Lima	25	866	Merrick	60	520	Newport	6	583	Orangetown	54	390
Limestone	39	684	Mexico	14	1,233	New Rochelle	55	28,867	Orangetown	54	390
Lincloa	31	250	Middleburg	31	1,114	New Scotland	36	3,015	Orangetown	54	390
Lincolndale	55	200	Middle Falls	21	420	New Suffolk	61	251	Orangetown	54	390
Lindenhurst	61	1,356	Middlefield	32	243	Newtownfalls	1	401	Orangetown	54	390
Lindley	41	1,174	Middle Gran-			Newtownville	36	250	Orangetown	54	390
Linthigo	48	266	ville	21	723	New Windsor	52	614	Orangetown	54	390
Linthigo Sta.	48	208	Middle Grove	20	250	New Wood-			Orangetown	54	390
Lisle	45	329	Middle Hope	52	350	stock	16	338	Orangetown	54	390
Little Falls	6	12,737	Middle Island	61	235	*New York	56.4	766,883	Orangetown	54	390
Little Genesee	49	250	Middleport	9	1,330	New York	56.4	766,883	Orangetown	54	390
*Little Valley	39	1,368	Middlesex	27	350	Mills	17	2,552	Orangetown	54	390
Liverpool	15	1,388	Middletown	52	15,313	Niagara Falls	9	30,415	Orangetown	54	390
Livingston	48	245	Middleville	6	625	Niagara			Orangetown	54	390
Livingston			Milford	32	511	University	9	250	Orangetown	54	390
Manor	49	1,086	Millbrook	51	1,136	Nichols	44	533	Orangetown	54	390
Livingstonville	34	326	Millerton	51	858	Nicholville	1	362	Orangetown	54	390
Livonia	25	823	Millgrove	22	262	Nile	40	290	Orangetown	54	390
Livonia Center	25	226	Mill Port	43	506	Nineveh	15	450	Orangetown	54	390
Lobdell	3	253	Mills	30	290	Niobe	38	290	Orangetown	54	390
Locke	13	1,079	Milton	50	1,209	Niskayuna	35	1,415	Orangetown	54	390
*Lockport	39	17,970	Mina	38	1,125	Niagara Falls	48	219	Orangetown	54	390
Locust Valley	30	448	Mineola	33	256	Norfolk	18	1,500	Orangetown	54	390
Lodi	28	495	Minden	33	4,591	Northampton	41	2,604	Orangetown	54	390
Long Eddy	49	766	*Mineola	60	1,981	North Argyle	21	208	Orangetown	54	390
Long Lake	7	1,233	Mineola	60	1,981	No. Banker	2	180	Orangetown	54	390
Loomis	49	226	Mineville	8	1,012	North Bay	17	350	Orangetown	54	390
Lordville	46	226	Mineville	8	1,012	No. Blenheim	31	528	Orangetown	54	390
Lorraine	4	390	Mineville	8	1,012	No. Boston	22	209	Orangetown	54	390
Loudonville	36	556	Mineville	8	1,012	North Branch	49	250	Orangetown	54	390

New York Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
Patterson	53	860	Ramapo	R		Saranac	3	4,983	South		
Pavilion	23	439	Randallsville	54	566	Saratoga Lake	2	3,834	South Byron	23	251
Pawling	53	848	Randallville	16	350				South Cambridge	21	201
Peaville	46	206	Randolph	39	1,298	Spring	20	12,693	South Clyde	13	269
Pearl River	54	1,560	Ransomville	9	522	Sardinia	22	499	South Colton	1	251
Peconic	61	606	Rathbone	41	973	Saugerties	50	3,929	South Corinth	20	201
Peekskill	55	15,245	Ravena	36	1,263	Sauquoit	17	596	South Dayton	39	601
Pelham	55	681	Raymondville	1	726	Savannah	12	521	South		
Pelham Manor	55	852	Readburn	46	220	Savona	41	587	Edmeston	32	201
Pembroke	23	350	Reading Center	42	1,412	Sayville	61	3,927	South		
Pendleton	9	250	Red Creek	12	457	Scarsdale	55	633	Fallsburg	49	401
Penfield	11	760	Redfield	14	792	Schaghticoke	37	765	South Glen		
Pennellville	14	250	Red Hook	51	960	*Schenectady	35	72,826	Falls	20	2,247
*Penn Yan	27	4,597	Red House	39	560	Schenevus	11	299	South		
Perkinsville	41	460	Redwood	1	560	Schodack	32	576	Northford	21	318
Perry	24	4,388	Remsen	17	421	Landing	37	399	South Horicon	19	1,582
Perrysburg	39	360	Rensselaer	37	10,711	*Schoharie	34	996	South		
Perrys Mills	3	280	Rensselaer Falls	1	443	Schroon Lake	8	1,214	Jamesport	61	301
Perryville	16	226	Rensselaerville	36	1,628	Schuyler Falls	3	1,642	South Lansing	29	501
Perth	18	676	Reserve	22	632	Schuyler Lake	32	351	South		
Peru	3	2,351	Result	47	239	Schuylerville	20	1,614	Millbrook	51	201
Peruville	29	250	Rexford	20	426	Scio	40	811	South New		
Peterboro	16	339	Reynoldsville	42	290	Scipioville	13	200	Berlin	31	401
Petersburg	37	469	Rhinebeck	51	1,548	Scotia	35	2,957	South Nyack	54	2,068
Pharsalia	31	973	Rhinecliff	51	439	Scott	30	708	Southold	61	1,501
Phelps	26	1,334	Richburg	40	491	Scottsburg	25	299			
Philadelphia	4	842	Richfield	32	250	Scottsville	11	784	Onondaga	15	251
Philmont	48	1,813	Richfield Spgs.	32	1,503	Scriba	14	2,241	South Otsego	31	301
Phoenicia	50	316	Richford	44	350	Scriba	14	200	Southport	43	251
Phoenix	14	1,642	Richland	14	468	Sea Breeze	11	1,998	South Wales	22	301
Piercefield	1	750	*Richmond	57	85,969	Sea Cliff	60	1,694	Southwest		
Piermont	54	1,380	Richmond Hill	59	1,890	Seaford	60	716	Oswego	14	326
Pierrepont	1	1,953	Richmondville	34	599	Seaverton	1	290	Spafford	15	1,131
Pierrepont			Richville Station	1	307	Selkirk	36	262	Sparkill	54	951
Manor	4	252	Ridgeway	10	390	Sempronius	13	594	Sparrrow Bush	32	401
Piffard	25	250	Rifton	50	745	Seneca Castle	26	299	Spencer	44	569
Pile	24	61	Rochester	11	218,469	Seneca Falls	28	6,588	Spencerport	11	1,001
Pine Bush	52	560	*Rochester	11	218,469	Sennett	13	1,859	Spencertown	18	315
Pine City	43	260	Rock City Falls	20	220	Setauket	61	599	Split Rock	15	301
Pine Hill	50	417	Rock Glen	24	260	Shandaken	50	241	Spragueville	1	201
Pine Plains	51	1,500	Rockland	49	366	Sharon	34	1,993	Sprakers	33	319
Pine Valley	43	208	Rockland Lake	54	550	Sharon Springs	34	459	Spring Brook	22	201
Pittsford	11	1,205	Rock Rife	46	290	Shelby	10	299	Springfield		
Plainville	15	250	Rock Stream	27	220	Sheldrake	28	200	Center	32	275
Plattekill	50	260	Rockville			Shelter Island	61	401	Spring Glen	50	209
*Plattsburg	3	11,138	Center	60	3,667	Shelter Island			Springs	61	339
Pleasant Plains	51	489	Rockwood	18	326	Heights	61	1,199	Spring Valley	54	2,353
Pleasant Valley	51	427	Rocky Point	61	360	Sherburne	31	961	Springville	22	2,246
Pleasantville	55	2,207	Rodman	17	206	Sheridan	38	251	Springwater	25	601
Pleissis	1	240	Rome	17	20,49	Sherman	38	836	Staatsburg	51	399
Poestenkill	37	360	Romulus	28	202	Sherman Park	55	450	Stamford	46	973
Point Chau-			Ronkonkoma	61	230	Sherrill	17	301	Stanfordville	51	399
tauqua	38	262	Rosevelt	60	1,026	Shokan	50	401	Stanley	26	451
Poland	6	332	Roscoe	49	1,020	Shortsville	26	1,112	Starke	27	1,662
Pompey	15	2,381	Rose	12	990	Short Tract	40	510	Starklake	1	201
Pompey Center	15	250	Rosemont	32	200	Shrub Oak	55	325	Steamburg	39	251
Ponds	11	860	Rosendale	50	1,125	Shushan	21	501	Steele	28	351
Poolville	16	250	Roseton	52	2,062	Sidney	46	2,507	Stephentown	37	251
Portage	25	450	Roslyn	60	2,847	Sidney Center	46	462	Stephentown		
Port Byron	13	1,085	Rossie	1	1,192	Silver Creek	38	2,512	Center	37	200
Port Chester	55	12,809	Rosser	32	206	Silver Springs	24	974	Sterling	13	351
Port Crane	45	530	Rotterdam	35	4,198	Sinclairville	38	542	Sterling Station	23	221
Port Dickinson	45	437	Rotterdam Jct	35	360	Skaneateles	15	1,615	Stillwater	20	1,004
Porter Corners	20	210	Rouses Point	3	1,638	Skaneateles			Stittville	17	351
Port Ewen	50	1,211	Roxbury	46	499	Falls	15	501	Stockbridge	16	301
Port Gibson	26	460	Ruby	50	285	Slaterville			Stockport	48	701
Port Henry	8	2,266	Ruralgrove	33	225	Spring	29	401	Stockton	38	601
Port Jefferson			Rush	11	299	Slingerlands	36	501	Stone Ridge	50	225
Station	61	2,156	Rushford	40	598	Sloan	22	1,259	Stony Brook	61	844
Port Jervis	52	9,564	Rushville	27	463	Sloatsville	34	201	Stony Creek	19	910
Portland	38	506	Russell	1	399	Sloatsboro	54	1,125	Stony Point	54	951
Port Leyden	5	764	Russia	3	251	Smithboro	44	351	Stonyville	48	721
Portville	39	758	Rye	55	3,964	Smiths Basin	21	251	Stratford	62	652
Port Wash-						Smithtown	61	301	Streetsboro	8	201
ington	60	3,066	Sacket Harbor	4	868	Smithtown			Strykersville	24	528
Potsdam	1	4,036	Sag Harbor	61	3,418	Branch	61	528	Stuyvesant	48	401
Pottersville	19	320	St. Bonaventura	39	399	Smithville	4	201	Stuyvesant		
*Poughkeepsie	51	27,936	Saint Huberts	8	1,211	Smithville Flats	31	1,318	Falls	48	925
Prattsburg	41	684	Saint James	61	351	Smithville			Suffern	54	2,663
Prattsville	47	384	Saint Johns	54	299	South	60	601	Summer Hill	13	669
Preble	30	847	Saint Johnsville	33	2,536	Smyrna	31	257	Summit	34	1,146
Fresho	41	302	Saint Regis			Sodom	19	201	Summitville	49	223
Preston	31	250	Falls	2	1,324	Sodus	12	1,201	Sterlingville	23	601
Preston Hollow	35	260	Saint Remy	50	251	Sodus Center	12	351	Syosset	60	401
Princtown	35	653	Salamanca	39	5,792	Sodus Point	12	701	*Syracuse	15	132,248
Prospect	17	278	Salem	25	1,251	Solon	39	541			
Protection	22	260	Salisbury	6	230	Solvay	15	5,189			
*Pulaski	14	1,788	Salisbury Center	6	298	Somerset	9	301	Taberg	17	331
Pulteney	41	1,384	Salisbury Mills	52	351	Sonyea	25	301	Tabornton	37	200
Pultneyville	12	250	Salt Point	51	266	Southampton	61	2,509	Tallman	54	206
Purdy's Station	55	230	Sammons	18	301	South			Tannersville	47	601
Putnam	21	505	Sanborn	9	278	Amsterdam	33	31,267	Tappan	54	301
Pyrates	1	260	Sandlake	37	488	South Argyle	21	281	Tarrytown	55	5,601
			Sandusky	39	301	South Berlin	37	210	Taylor	30	759
Quaker Bridge	39	220	Sandy Creek	14	617	South Bethlehem	36	501	Taylor Valley	30	806
Quaker Street	35	420	Sangerfield	17	226	South			Theresa	4	932
Quaraville	50	350	Sanitar			Bloomfield	26	200	Thiels	54	301
Queens	59	284,041	Spring	45	200	South Bristol	26	1,104	Thompsonville	49	201
Queensbury	19	16,781	Santa Clara	2	299	South Butler	12	351	Thousand Island		
Quogue	61	260							Throckville	13	984

New York Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
Thurman	.....19	833	Vermilion	.....14	220	Wellsburg	.....43	432	Westersfield		
Ticonderoga	.....8	2,435	Vernon	.....17	351	Wellsville	.....40	1,382	Westport	.....21	206
Tilly Foster	.....33	299	Vernon Center	.....17	210	West	.....39	201	Weyertown	.....19	225
Tioga Center	.....44	299	Verona	.....17	301	West Bethany	.....23	215	Wheelers	.....14	1,111
Tivoli	.....51	1,034	Verplanck	.....55	999	West			Whippleville	.....14	406
Toddsville	.....32	301	Versailles	.....39	290	Bloomfield	.....26	301	White Creek	.....21	560
Tompkins Cove	51	1,201	Vesper	.....15	216	Westburg	.....13	351	Whit-hall	.....21	1,917
Tonawanda	.....32	8,294	Vestal	.....45	3,076	West Camp	.....50	251	White Lake	.....49	798
Town Line	.....22	351	Vestal Center	.....45	301	West Carthage	4	1,393	White Lake		
Treadwell	.....46	275	Veteran	.....50	401	West Chazy	.....3	251	White Plains	.....17	251
Trenton	.....17	317	Victor	.....36	881	West Coxsack	47	501	Whiteport	.....50	690
Trenton Falls	.....17	289	Victory	.....13	1,316	Westdale	.....17	211	Whitesboro	.....17	2,375
Trides Hill	.....33	368	Victory Mills	.....30	748	West Danby	.....29	372	White Sulphur		
Troupsburg	.....41	225	Virgil	.....30	201	West Eaton	.....16	511	Whitesville	.....18	398
Trout River	.....46	201	Voorheesville	.....36	533	West Edinboro	.....32	222	Whitfield	.....50	214
* Troy	.....37	76,831	W			Westerville	.....32	311	Whitney Point	.....15	741
Trudeau	.....8	225	Waddington	.....1	731	West Falls	.....22	299	Willard	.....28	200
Trumansburg	.....29	1,188	Wading River	.....61	397	Westfield	.....38	2,985	Williet	.....30	685
Truthville	.....21	201	Walden	.....52	4,004	West Fort Ann	21	206	Williamson	.....12	651
Truxton	.....30	1,186	Wales Center	.....32	290	West Fulton	.....34	211	Williamstown	.....11	954
Tuckahoe	.....55	2,772	Wallace	.....41	234	West Galway	.....17	312	Williamsburg	.....22	1,165
Tully	.....15	551	Walkkill	.....50	790	West Granville	21	311	Willow	.....50	200
Tunesassa	.....39	201	Walton	.....46	3,102	West Hampton	.....61	448	Willow-moc	.....49	251
Tupper Lake	.....2	3,057	Walworth	.....17	451	West Beach	.....61	251	Willowvale	.....17	490
Tupper Lake			* Wampsville	.....16	212	West			Willsboro	.....8	1,622
Junction	.....2	299	Wantageh	.....60	710	Waverstraw	54	2,360	Willsville	.....11	561
Turnwood	.....50	349	Wappingers			West Hebron	.....51	221	Wilmington	.....8	575
Turnhout	.....30	301	Falls	.....51	3,195	West Hurley	.....30	211	Wilson	.....9	655
Tuscarora	.....45	201	Warner	.....15	590	West Kill	.....47	220	Windham	.....47	351
Tuxedo Park	.....52	2,001	Warnerville	.....34	263	West Leyden	.....5	612	Windsor	.....45	637
Tyre	.....28	808	Warsburg	.....19	3,109	West Milton	.....20	211	Windsor Beach	.....11	411
Tyrone	.....42	1,411	* Warsaw	.....34	3,206	West Monroe	.....14	914	Winthrop	.....1	351
U			Warwick	.....52	2,218	Westmoreland	.....17	351	Wiscony	.....40	265
Unadilla	.....32	1,175	Washington			West Nyack	.....54	231	Wolcott	.....12	1,216
Unadilla Forks	32	1,009	Hollow	.....51	251	West Oneonta	.....42	311	Wolcottsburg	.....22	245
Union	.....45	1,544	Washington	.....17	301	West Oneta	.....32	299	Wolcottsville	.....9	811
Union Center	.....45	201	Washington			West Point	.....52	1,212	Woodbourne	.....49	351
Union Grove	.....46	201	Wassail	.....52	301	Westport	.....8	692	Woodbury	.....60	366
Union Springs	.....13	798	Wassail	.....51	251	West Rush	.....11	220	Woodbury	.....40	316
Unionville	.....52	551	Waterford	.....20	2,245	West			Woodstock	.....50	351
Upper Jay	.....8	501	* Waterloo	.....28	13,931	Salamanca	.....39	532	Worcester	.....32	1,211
Upper Nyack	.....54	591	* Water Mill	.....61	301	West Sand			Worth	.....4	728
Urbana	.....41	2,517	Waterport	.....10	321	Lake	.....37	311	Wrights		
* Utica	.....17	74,419	* Watertown	4	26,730	West			Corners	.....9	211
V			Waterville	.....17	1,410	Saugerties	.....50	206	Wurtsboro	.....49	478
Valatie	.....48	1,219	Watervliet	.....36	15,074	West Sayville	.....61	921	Wysoming	.....24	526
Valhalla	.....55	690	* Watkins	.....42	2,817	West			Y		
Valley Cottage	54	2,800	Watts Flats	.....38	400	Stephentown	.....37	381	Yaphank	.....61	3,151
Valley Falls	.....37	835	Waverly	.....44	4,855	West Stockholm	.....1	211	Yonkers	.....55	79,803
Valley Stream	60	2,709	Wawarsing	.....50	293	Westtown	.....52	211	York	.....25	542
Valois	.....42	360	Wayland	.....41	1,292	West Union	4	1,112	Yorkshire	.....39	390
Van Etten	.....43	476	Webb Mills	.....43	206	West Valley	.....39	461	Yorkville	.....17	691
Vanhooksville	.....6	350	Webster	.....11	1,032	Westville	.....2	1,146	Youngstown	.....9	553
Varna	.....29	206	Weedsport	.....13	1,344	West			Youngstown	.....49	275
Varysburg	.....24	462	Wegatchie	.....1	210	Walworth	.....12	298	Z		
			Wells	.....7	925	West Webster	.....11	211	Zurich	.....12	200
			Wells Bridge	.....32	260	West Winfield	.....6	726			

NEW YORK STATE

Having the Advantage of Age, Experience, Central Location, Ocean Shipping, Port of Landing, and Superior Transportation Facilities.

Examination of location, in a study of New York State, reveals why this is the **foremost state** in the Union in several respects. **First**, it is a **large state**, **second** it is an **old state**, **third** it has a **healthy climate** and **fertile soil**, and **fourth**, in means of **transportation** it is so **accessible** for immigration, and so **favorably situated** to reach all the **best markets**, with **agricultural** and **manufactured production** it is not **surprising** that there is a **large population** to the **square mile**.

In fact, the surprise is that there is not a greater density of population. With every natural advantage, in productive soil, rivers, canals and railroads, with highly favorable climate, with a rapidly increasing population calling for every agricultural product which can be raised, it is clearly evident that land must become **much more valuable** than it now is in all portions of the state.

ADVANTAGE OF LARGE POPULATION.

Density of population largely determines real estate values. A small store space on Broadway, New York, or on State Street, in Chicago, will bring a large annual rental because so many thousands of people go by that store every day. It is true that goods may not increase in price, but the great benefit is that they will come into the store. The profit is what is called for it, some profit on each article sold is what brings the ultimate large profit in the aggregate.

Thus the vast increase in population throughout New York State means a greater and greater demand for food and a consequent greater profit because of the larger business.

Only about one-half of the State of New York is under cultivation at the present time. And this with eight millions of people. When three millions more are added to the population and there is a third greater demand, the land to supply that demand for food must yet be a good deal more valuable.

COMPETING WITH WESTERN LANDS.

It is true that the opening of new western lands will increase the volume of foodstuff, but it will always cost a certain percent of income to transport goods, and the nearer to market the products are produced, the greater the saving on transportation, the greater the profit on farm products, and the more valuable is nearby land.

ADVANTAGE OF BEING NEAR MARKETS.

With fertility of soil kept up, with all the modern appliances in use for growing crops, it is impossible to conceive that far away lands are worth as much as that which is nearer to the market. The nearby farmer is ahead of the western farmer in all the time in cost of transportation, and therein largely lies his profit.

New York Opportunities in Agriculture and Varied Enterprises

Before going West it is well for the land seeker to come into communication with real estate market conditions near him.

It may be well to buy a small place near a manufacturing city, go into intensive farming, cultivate very thoroughly a small tract of land, raise what the people want, get it to market fresh and in the best possible condition.

It seems folly for people to leave conditions which are as good at home as abroad, to go far away into a new land among strangers, when it is possible to do as well or perhaps better in the immediate vicinity of where they have always lived.

Another factor to be considered is the immense amount of manufacturing going forward in this state. If the family is large and the farm is small it is often of advantage to have opportunity for some members of the household to work in a nearby factory while others till the farm.

What New York in manufacturing is, compared with the four greatest manufacturing states in the Union, is seen by the number of wage-earners which each state employs. Thus, Illinois had in a recent census, 379,436; Massachusetts, 488,399; Pennsylvania, 763,382, while New York had 856,947, or nearly 100,000 more wage-earners employed than Pennsylvania.

ONE-HALF OF THE STATE YET CULTIVATED.

New York's annual payroll to workmen in manufacturing was \$439,014,851. But this is only the

beginning. With the harnessing of waters in the one hundred and thirty rivers in the State, with the development of electric power, as yet only commencing, we may imagine that New York, with only half its land surface under cultivation, will find room and opportunity for thousands of other land-seekers right here, within the boundaries of the State.

In a journey throughout the State investigation shows that New York stands first in dairy products and in number and value of nurseries. Broom corn has long been the staple of the Mohawk Valley, hops have been an important crop in Oneida, Madison, Otsego and Schoharie Counties. Wayne County produces more dried fruit than any county in the State, and is also famous for its oil of peppermint. Grapes are successfully grown in the lake region of the central part of the State, in the Valley of the Hudson, below the Highlands, and in the north shore of Long Island.

Maple sugar is an important product in northern and central New York; and fruits, including apples, peaches, pears and strawberries are largely grown in the western counties north of the watershed; while peaches are an important crop in Ulster County. Large tracts of land in the vicinity of New York City, and particularly on Long Island, are devoted to market gardening and dairying, and the inhabitants supply milk, butter, cheese, eggs, vegetables, and small fruits to the markets of the metropolis.

HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORTS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK. BEAUTIFUL PICTURESQUE VIEWS.

Another feature of New York which many people forget, and a multitude of people know nothing about, is the scenic attractions of the State. As their beauties become known they are visited by thousands of tourists annually and great wealth is coming to the State from that source. We could fill a volume descriptive of New York pleasure resorts, but content ourselves with mention of only a few interesting points, thus:

FIVE COUNTIES IN ADIRONDACKS.

Adirondack Mountains, N. Y. Northeastern New York, comprising the Counties of Hamilton, Franklin, Essex and Clinton, is now known to sportsmen and pleasure-seekers as the Adirondacks. A chain of mountains extends through the counties named, from northeast to southwest, on an elevated plateau, or ridge, which is nearly 2,000 feet higher than the surface of the Atlantic Ocean. Five of these mountains are remarkable for their height. Mount Marcy, the tallest, rises 5,337 feet above the sea-level; Mounts St. Anthony and McMartin are each estimated to be 5,000 feet, and Mounts Emmons and McIntyre, 4,000 feet above it. Owing to the irregularity of the mountain chain, and the consequent effect upon the country, the scenery is grand and romantic. The rivers Au Sable and Saranac, originating in the recesses of the mountains, flow into Lake Champlain, on the east, while the Cedar and Boreas rivers, uniting with the headwaters of the Hudson, empty into that stream. There are numerous other rivers and creeks throughout the Adirondack region, with several ponds and lakes of varied magnitude, which add much to the grandeur and excellence of this famous resort. Game and fish are found within its borders. On the mountains abound groves and forests of ash, birch, beech, maple, hemlock, spruce, cedar, tamarack, fir and white pine trees. Rapids and falls in the streams, which are principally navigable for light boats, add diversity to the rugged surroundings. Tourists are conveyed by boats and footpaths to the numerous places of summer resort. Timber and iron ore form the principal staple productions of the Adirondack region, which is accessible by several railroad and water routes.

LINE OF STEAMERS IN ADIRONDACKS.

Blue Mountain Lake. In the Adirondack (N. Y.) Region, at the base of Blue Mountain, rising to a height of 3,824 feet, lies this beautiful sheet of water, which forms one of the finest attractions of this great resort. A line of steamers makes daily trips through this and the neighboring lakes. Raquette, Eagle and Utowana, a distance of twenty miles, and even twenty miles further, passing through Forked Lake and Long Lake to Saranac. Blue Mountain Lake is 2½ miles long and 2 miles wide; Eagle Lake, 2 miles long and ½ mile wide; Utowana Lake, 3 miles long and 1 mile wide.

DESCRIPTION OF NIAGARA FALLS.

Niagara Falls, N. Y. By act of Congress, in 1885, this great cataract became a national public park. The river is 33 miles long. Lake Erie is 334 feet higher than Lake Ontario, into which the river empties. Within a mile above the falls the descent is 52 feet. The total width of the river at Goat Island is 4,750 feet. The height of the waterfall on the American side is 164 feet, and on the Canadian side about 150 feet. The new Niagara Suspension Bridge is 1,300 feet long, and 190 feet above the river. Its towers are each 100 feet high. The stairway beside the inclined railway has 290 steps. Goat Island was so named from goats placed there about the year 1790 by Mr. John Stedman, who left them so uncared for during one winter that they died of exposure. There are seventeen islands in the river, near each other, above the Falls, all owned by the estate of Peter B. Porter, to whom the property was ceded by the State of New York in 1818. The height of the river bank at the Biddle Staircase is 185 feet. The old Suspension Bridge, 2 miles below the Falls, has a floor for the railway 60 feet wide, and the track is 258 feet above the river. The length of the bridge from the center of the towers at each end is 822 feet. The height of the towers on the American side is 88 feet, and on the Canadian side, 78 feet. The width of the river at the whirlpool is 300 feet, and its estimated depth is 250 feet.

PLACID WATERS WITH 1,692 ISLANDS.

Alexandria Bay, N. Y. At the approach of the St. Lawrence River, a short distance east of Kingston, Can., the tourist enters Alexandria Bay, quite as frequently designated "The Lake of the Thousand Isles," and which extends down the St. Lawrence forty miles, with a breadth of five miles. The scenery on this lake is among the finest on the continent. Scattered here and there, everywhere throughout the placid waters, lie 1,692 islands, of every conceivable size and shape; some being mere rocky projections above the surface; others, nearly as small, covered with verdure, while others, of larger size, are luxuriant in shade trees and grassy plats, and often lying in most attractive clusters. One is 12 miles in length and 2 miles wide. The beautiful color of the leaves and grass is attributed to the bountiful supply of water surrounding the islands. Lighthouses, indicating the frequent changes in the channel of the stream, add greatly to the picturesque diversity of the scenery; and on other islands have been erected elegant residences, with ornamental grounds. Hotels, abound at several points, and boating, fishing and hunting offer variety and pleasure to the seeker of rest and recreation.

RUGGED AND ROMANTIC DEEP GORGE.

Watkins Glen, N. Y. Eighty rods from Watkins Station, near the head of Seneca Lake, a vast gorge

New York Picturesque and Interesting Places to Visit

in a tall, rocky bluff, 500 feet high, through which flows a noisy mountain stream, forms the glen, extending a distance of about 3 miles. The scenery is rugged and romantic in the deep gorge, with cascades and towering rocks, a dark pool, narrow footpaths, hemlock trees, difficult stairways and a balcony overhanging the gorge; solitude and grandeur distinguish the place, and the admirer of nature may here view it in its wildest phases. Prominent objects are the Mountain House, a chalet cottage, an iron suspension bridge across the gorge, an art gallery, Glen Cathedral (amphitheater 1,000 feet long), Rainbow Falls, Pluto Falls, Omega Falls, etc. Other glens in the vicinity present additional charms for the tourist.

CHASM NEARLY TWO MILES LONG.

Au Sable Chasm. Among the many remarkable features of the Adirondack region in New York, as described above, is a natural chasm in the Potsdam sandstone, through which the Au Sable river flows from the northern termination of the Adirondack Mountains toward Lake Champlain. This channel is in some places nearly two hundred feet deep, and overshadowed by cedar trees and tall precipices of varied shapes. At one point the channel is only ten feet in width, while at another it expands to fifty feet. The chasm is nearly two

miles long, and the dark and raging waters dash madly down shallow rapids, cascades and falls, leaping in one place a distance of twenty feet, and at another, sixty feet—the whole forming a scene that rivals the famous cataracts of mountain streams in Switzerland. The surroundings are as remarkable as the chasm itself, embracing views of mountain ranges and peaks, and Lake Champlain. The pleasure-seeker in this locality may enjoy fine drives and rambles, fresh air and good fishing stations.

SOME OF THE FINEST SCENERY IN AMERICA.

West Point, N. Y. The early history of the Union is intimately connected with this beautiful place on the west bank of the Hudson River, 52 miles north of New York City. In the Revolutionary War, the neighborhood bristled with forts built by Colonial troops. Above the river at an altitude of 600 feet may still be seen the ruins of Fort Putnam, and from that deserted fortress the tourist may view some of the finest scenery in America. The Government Military Academy and grounds, where so many great warriors have been educated, are finely located and ably maintained. Kosciuszko's Monument is a prominent feature at this delightful resort.

LARGE AND SMALL LAKES IN NEW YORK STATE.

LAKES IN NEW YORK.

	Miles long.	Miles wide.
Amber Lake, Hamilton Co.	2	1 1/2
Ballston Lake, Saratoga Co.	2	1
Beaver River Lake, Lewis Co.	2	1
Black Lake, St. Lawrence Co.	20	2
Blodgett's Pond, Wyoming Co.	3 1/2	3 1/2
Blue Mountain Lake, Hamilton Co.	3 1/2	2
Brant Lake, Warren Co.	5	1 1/2
Buonaparte Lake, Lewis Co.	5	3
Canandaigua Lake, Ontario Co.	15 3/4	1 1/2
Cayuga Lake, Cayuga Co.	28	1 to 3 1/2
Catamount Lake, St. Lawrence Co.	1 1/2	1
Catlin Lake, Essex Co.	3	1 1/2
Chautauqua Lake, Chautauqua Co.	18	1 to 3
Chazy Lake, Clinton Co.	3	1 1/4
Crooked Lake, Yates Co.	18	1 1/2
Cranberry Lake, St. Lawrence Co.	9	1 1/2
Cross Lake, Onondaga Co.	5	1
Eagle Lake, Hamilton Co.	2	1 1/2
Fern Lake, Clinton Co.	1	1 1/2
Greenwood Lake, Orange Co.	12	1
Harris Lake, Essex Co.	2	1 1/2
Horseshoe Pond, St. Lawrence Co.	1 1/2	1 1/2
Indian Pond, St. Lawrence Co.	1	1 1/2
Java Lake, Wyoming Co.	3 1/2	3 1/2
Jourdan Lake, St. Lawrence Co.	2	1
Leet's Lake, Kalkaska Co.	2	1
Lincoln Lake, Mason Co.	4	1 1/2
Little Clam Lake, Wexford Co.	3	1
Loon Lake, Iosco Co.	1	1
Loon Lake, Oakland Co.	1 1/2	1 1/2
Long Lake, Kalamazoo Co.	2	1 1/2
Lower Saranac Lake, Franklin Co.	6	2

LAKES IN NEW YORK.

	Miles long.	Miles wide.
Massewepie Lake, St. Lawrence Co.	2	1 1/2
Minnewaska Lake, Ulster Co.	12	1 1/2
Mohonk Lake, Ulster Co.	12	1 1/2
Mud Lake, St. Lawrence Co.	1 1/2	1 1/2
Oneida Lake, Oneida Co.	20	4 to 7
Onondaga Lake, Onondaga Co.	7	3 1/2
Oswegatchie Lake, Lewis Co.	2 3/4	1 to 1 1/2
Otisco Lake, Onondaga Co.	1	3 1/2
Otsego Lake, Otsego Co.	7 1/2	1 1/2
Owasco Lake, Cayuga Co.	11	1 1/2
Owazena Lake, Madison Co.	3	1 1/2
Rich Lake, Essex Co.	1 1/2	1 1/2
Round Lake, Saratoga Co.	1	1
St. Regis Lake, Franklin Co.	1	1
Saratoga Lake, Saratoga Co.	7	3
Schroton Lake, Essex Co.	10	1 1/2
Schuyler Lake, Onondaga Co.	5	1 1/2
Seneca Lake, Seneca Co.	36	2
Silver Lake, Wyoming Co.	3	1 1/2
Silver Lake, Clinton Co.	2	1 1/2
Skaneateles Lake, Onondaga Co.	15	1 1/2
Spitfire Lake, Franklin Co.	1 1/2	1 1/2
Sylvia Lake, St. Lawrence Co.	1 1/2	1 1/2
Taylor Pond, Clinton Co.	1 1/2	1 1/2
Topper's Lake, Hamilton Co.	6	2
Trout Lake, Warren Co.	2	1 1/2
Trout Lake, St. Lawrence Co.	2	1 1/2
Upper Chateaugay Lake, Clinton Co.	7	1 1/2
Upper Saranac Lake, Franklin Co.	7	1 1/2
Utawara Lakes, Hamilton Co.	3	1 1/2
Yellow Lake, St. Lawrence Co.	4	1 1/2

HISTORY, CLIMATE AND HIGHEST ALTITUDE IN NEW YORK STATE.

Altitude. Highest, Mount Marcy, in the Adirondack Mountains, Essex County, 5,379 feet.

Climate. Length of season from blooming of apple trees to first killing frost, 174 days; though on Long Island it is twelve and one-half days longer and in St. Lawrence County twenty-two days shorter. The average summer temperature at Albany is 70.43 degrees, at Buffalo 67.73, at New York 76.62. The average winter temperature at Albany is 25.26, at Buffalo 26.28, at New York 31.93. Average yearly temperature of State, 46.49. Average annual fall of rain and snow, State, 40.93 inches; at New York 43.24 inches. Warmest temperature at Albany, 100 above; coldest, 24 below; at New York, warmest, 100 degrees above; coldest, 6 degrees below.

Dimensions. Extreme length from north to south, 310 miles; extreme breadth, from east to west, 320 miles.

History. Was one of the thirteen original states. Admitted to Union in 1788. Northern part of State explored by Champlain, 1609. New York Bay and Hudson river up as far as Albany visited by Hudson in 1609. A fort built by the Dutch on Manhattan Island in 1613. Manhattan Island was bought of the Indians by Peter Minuet, the first Dutch governor, for 60 guilders, about \$24, named New Amsterdam and settlement made thereon in 1623.

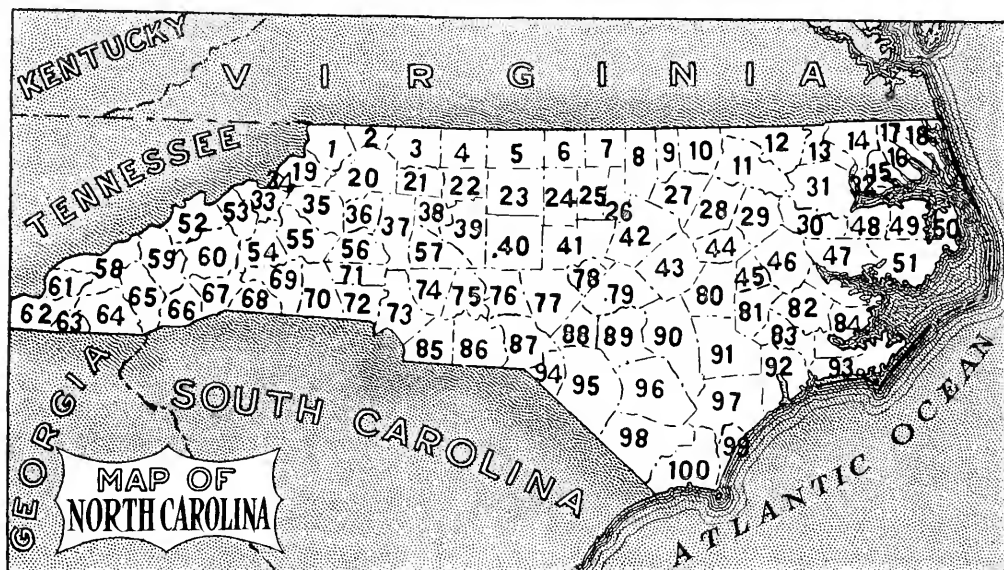
Suffered from Indian wars, 1641. Captured by the English 1664, recaptured by the Dutch 1673. Charter granted by Charles II to Duke of York, covering Manhattan Island and other territory, and name of New Amsterdam changed to New York. Robert Fulton's first steamboat voyage to Albany, 1807. In 1812 steam ferry to Long Island opened and was introduced in 1825. Erie Canal opened and first boat from Buffalo, 1825. Croton Aqueduct completed in 1842. First city railroad built in 1852 and Crystal Palace opened in 1853. Tweed Ring broken in 1871 and Brooklyn Bridge opened in 1883. Railroads, miles of, in State, 8,336.69.

ATTRACTIVE LAKE AND RESORT.

Saratoga Springs, New York. Widely known as a fashionable health resort and famous for its display on the lake. See population 12,664. It is 32 miles northwest of Albany. Contains 850 acres, all powerfully charged with carbonic acid gas, and regarded as valuable aids in curing rheumatism, liver diseases, dyspepsia and other ailments of the bowels. Large quantities of the water, especially of the Congress, are bottled and exported. Springs are bottled and exported from the Rock Spring from top of the rock is 42 feet high.

STATE AND THE 100 COUNTIES OF NORTH CAROLINA

With Their Boundaries



LOCATION AND 1910 POPULATIONS OF NORTH CAROLINA COUNTIES.

Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.
1	Ashe	19,074	27	Franklin	24,692	53	Yancey	12,072	79	Harnett	22,174
2	Alleghany	7,455	28	Nash	33,727	54	McDonald	13,800	80	Wayne	35,065
3	Stary	29,555	29	Edgecombe	32,440	55	Baker	10,480	81	Lenoir	22,769
4	Stokes	20,781	30	Martin	17,797	56	Catawba	27,918	82	Craven	25,594
5	Rockingham	36,442	31	Bertie	23,039	57	Rowan	37,521	83	Jones	8,721
6	Caswell	14,858	32	Chowan	11,303	58	Swain	10,403	84	Pimlico	9,666
7	Persimmon	17,356	33	Mitchell	17,245	59	Haywood	21,020	85	Union	33,277
8	Granville	25,102	34	Avery	.....	60	Buncombe	49,798	86	Anson	25,465
9	Vance	19,425	35	Caldwell	20,579	61	Graham	4,749	87	Richmond	19,673
10	Warren	20,266	36	Alexander	11,592	62	Cherokee	14,136	88	Hoke	.....
11	Halifax	37,646	37	Iredell	34,315	63	Clay	3,909	89	Cumberland	35,285
12	Northampton	22,323	38	Davie	13,594	64	Macon	12,198	90	Sampson	29,082
13	Hertford	15,436	39	Davidson	29,404	65	Jackson	12,992	91	Duplin	25,442
14	Gates	10,455	40	Randolph	29,491	66	Transylvania	7,191	92	Onslow	14,125
15	Perquimans	11,051	41	Chatham	22,635	67	Henderson	16,262	93	Carteret	13,776
16	Pasquotank	16,693	42	Wake	63,229	68	Polk	7,640	94	Scotland	15,363
17	Camden	5,640	43	Johnson	41,491	69	Rutherford	28,385	95	Robeson	51,945
18	Currituck	7,693	44	Wilson	28,269	70	Cleveland	29,494	96	Bladen	18,006
19	Watauga	13,556	45	Greene	13,083	71	Lincoln	17,132	97	Pender	15,471
20	Wilkes	30,282	46	Pitt	36,340	72	Gaston	37,063	98	Columbus	28,020
21	Yadkin	15,428	47	Beaufort	30,877	73	Meklenburg	67,031	99	New Hanover	32,037
22	Forsyth	47,341	48	Washington	11,062	74	Babarrus	26,240	100	Brunswick	14,432
23	Guilford	60,727	49	Sturges	5,219	75	Crawford	.....		
24	Alamance	28,712	50	Dare	4,841	76	Montgomery	14,967		Total	2,206,056
25	Orange	15,064	51	Hyde	8,840	77	Moore	17,010			
26	Durham	35,266	52	Madison	20,132	78	Lee	11,376			

North Carolina Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

<i>Towns</i>	<i>Loca.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Towns</i>	<i>Loca.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Towns</i>	<i>Loca.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Towns</i>	<i>Loca.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
A											
Aberdeen	77	794	Atlantic	93	524	*Beaufort	93	2,483	Bladenboro	96	276
Advance	38	283	Aulander	31	543	Bee Log	53	308	Blount	60	200
Ashokie	13	244	Aurora	15	300	Beo Tree	50	206	Blowing Rock	19	261
*Albemarle	75	2,466	Avon	56	409	Bel Haven	47	863	Boardman	98	791
Altamahaw	24	166	Ayden	46	990	Belmont	72	1,176	Boonville	21	282
Andrews	62	926	Aydlett	18	309	Benson	43	860	Bostic	69	209
Angier	79	221	B			Bessemer City	72	1,529	*Brevard	66	919
Ansonville	86	486	*Bakersville	33	416	Bethel	46	469	Bridgeton	82	348
Apex	42	681	Bath	47	283	Bliscoe	76	265	Bridgewater	55	280
*Ashboro	40	1,865	Battleboro	28	211	Black Creek	44	219	Brookford	56	725
*Ashville	60	18,762	*Bayboro	84	370	Black Moun-			*Bryson City	58	612
						tain	60	311	Buffalo City	50	200

Explanation: Index to Towns. First Column, Names of Towns; Second Column, Number the Same as Number of the County Where Town is Located; Third Column, Population of 1910. Loca. Means Location. Pop. Means Population. Star in Front of Name Indicates County Seat.

North Carolina Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
Bines Creek.....	79	249	Fairmont.....	95	733	La Grange.....	81	1,007	Peachland.....	86	232
*Burgaw.....	97	356	Faison.....	91	519	Lake Comfort.....	51	360	Pea Dee.....	86	628
Burlington.....	21	4,308	Faith.....	57	808	Lake Landing.....	51	320	Pembroke.....	95	258
*Burnsville.....	53	422	Fallston.....	70	290	Landis.....	57	226	Pikeville.....	80	210
Buxton.....	50	366	Farmville.....	46	816	Lasker.....	12	1,203	Pilot Mountain.....	3	652
C			*Fayetteville.....	89	7,045	Lattimore.....	70	267	Pine Level.....	43	391
Cameron.....	77	259	Flat Rock.....	67	398	Laurel Hill.....	91	350	Pinepots.....	29	241
Canton.....	59	1,393	Forest City.....	69	1,592	*Laurens.....	94	2,322	Pineview.....	47	112
Caplesie.....	76	490	Fort Landing.....	49	366	Lawndale.....	70	350	Pineville.....	73	688
Caroleen.....	69	1,892	Four Oaks.....	43	329	Leasburg.....	37	390	Pinnacle.....	4	402
*Carthage.....	77	863	*Franklin.....	64	379	Leechville.....	47	390	*Pittsboro.....	41	502
Cary.....	72	383	Franklington.....	27	809	*Lenoir.....	35	2361	Plymouth.....	18	2,165
Casar.....	70	392	Franklinville.....	40	566	Lewara.....	87	474	Polkton.....	18	290
Castalia.....	28	219	Frement.....	80	951	Lewiston.....	31	262	Pollockville.....	86	287
Catawba.....	56	222	G			*Lexington.....	39	4,163	Pomona.....	23	560
Cedarfalls.....	40	222	Garner.....	42	284	Liberty.....	19	471	Poplar Branch.....	18	290
Central Falls.....	10	590	*Gastonia.....	72	5,759	Lilesville.....	86	386	Powells Point.....	18	466
Cerro Gordo.....	98	323	*Gatesville.....	14	203	Lillington.....	73	380	Princeton.....	43	354
Chadboron.....	98	1,242	Gibson.....	94	820	Lilly.....	7	390	Princeville.....	29	627
Chapel Hill.....	25	1,149	Gibsonville.....	23	1,162	*Lincolnton.....	71	2,413	Proctor.....	58	290
*Charlotte.....	73	34,014	Gilkey.....	69	220	Littleton.....	31	250	Pungo.....	47	309
Cherryfield.....	66	208	Glen Alpine.....	55	308	Long Island.....	1	1,152	R		
Cherryville.....	72	1,153	Gold Hill.....	57	304	Longview.....	56	290	*Raeftord.....	88	580
China Grove.....	57	852	Goldboro.....	80	6,107	*Louisburg.....	27	1,775	Raleigh		
Chinquapin.....	56	297	Goldston.....	41	240	Lowel.....	72	876	(Capital).....	42	19,218
Claremont.....	56	297	*Graham.....	21	2,504	Lucama.....	14	266	Randleman.....	40	1,012
Clarkton.....	56	276	Granite Falls.....	35	381	Lumberton.....	95	2,230	Rand Springs.....	95	1,080
Clayton.....	43	1,411	Grants Quarry.....	57	363	Lynn.....	68	290	Reidsville.....	5	4,828
Cleveland.....	57	426	*Greensboro.....	73	15,895	M			Rodhiss.....	35	370
Cleveland Mills.....	70	462	*Greenville.....	46	1,401	McAdenville.....	72	893	Richfield.....	75	210
Cliffside.....	69	1,096	Griffin.....	50	200	Madison.....	5	1,033	Richlands.....	92	445
*Clinton.....	90	1,101	Grifton.....	46	291	Magnolia.....	91	653	Rich Square.....	12	367
Clyde.....	59	344	Grimesland.....	46	330	Maiden.....	56	664	Ridgeway.....	10	250
Collington.....	50	269	Grover.....	70	209	Manly.....	77	220	Roanoke		
*Columbia.....	49	848	Guilford Col- lege.....	23	226	Manns Harbor.....	50	360	Rapids.....	11	1,670
*Concord.....	74	8,715	Gulf.....	41	200	*Manteo.....	50	408	Robards.....	87	422
Conover.....	55	566	Gum Neck.....	49	896	*Marion.....	54	1,519	Robertsonville.....	30	616
Contover.....	45	221	H			Marlborough.....	46	225	*Rockingham.....	87	2,155
Conventnea.....	45	246	*Hamifax.....	11	314	*Marshall.....	52	802	Rocky Mount.....	29	805
Conway.....	12	237	Hamlet.....	30	452	Mars Hill.....	52	301	Rocks.....	28	480
Coolemees.....	38	2,060	Hamberling.....	87	2,133	Marshallville.....	85	419	Rocky Point.....	97	390
Cordova.....	87	650	Hardin.....	18	328	Mathews.....	73	396	Roper.....	48	819
Cornelius.....	73	833	Hardin Mills.....	73	230	Maxton.....	95	1,321	Rosehill.....	91	361
Cove City.....	82	308	Harkers Island.....	93	210	Mayesworth.....	72	200	Rowland.....	95	787
Cranberry.....	34	496	Harlow.....	37	290	Mayodan.....	5	874	*Roxboro.....	7	1,425
Creedmoor.....	8	324	Hatteras.....	50	690	Maysville.....	83	345	Roxboro.....	31	491
Creswell.....	48	329	Haw River.....	24	1,290	Mebane.....	21	693	Royal Cotton		
Cronly.....	98	289	Hazelwood.....	59	428	Merry Oaks.....	41	769	Ruffs.....	42	427
Cullasaja.....	64	250	Helton.....	1	226	Middlesex.....	28	467	Rural Hall.....	32	309
Cumberland.....	89	320	*Henderson.....	9	4,503	Middle Swamp.....	96	220	Rutherford.....	55	298
Cummock.....	78	230	*Hendersonville.....	67	2,818	Milton.....	6	419	*Rutherfordton.....	69	1,062
*Currituck.....	18	260	*Henrietta.....	29	1,856	*Mocksville.....	38	1,062	S		
D			Hickory.....	15	1,841	*Monroe.....	85	1,082	Saginaw.....	34	300
Dallas.....	72	1,065	Hiddenite.....	36	3,716	*Montezuma.....	49	202	Saint Helena.....	97	250
*Danbury.....	4	490	Highland Park.....	73	1,560	*Montgomery.....	34	254	Saint Pauls.....	95	419
Davidson.....	73	1,056	Highlands.....	56	487	Moorehead City.....	92	2,039	Salem.....	22	5,533
Davis.....	93	350	Highlands.....	61	267	*Morganton.....	53	2,712	*Salisbury.....	57	7,153
Day Brook.....	53	309	Highpoint.....	23	9,525	Mortimer.....	35	267	Sandhills.....	68	235
Denton.....	39	320	Highshoals.....	72	1,692	Morven.....	86	498	Sandy Ridge.....	4	250
Denver.....	71	282	*Hillsboro.....	25	857	Mountain			*Sanford.....	77	2,282
Dillsboro.....	65	276	Hollysprings.....	42	261	Mt. Airy.....	72	316	Scotland Neck.....	11	1,726
*Dobson.....	3	360	Hookerton.....	45	204	Mt. Gilgoad.....	76	723	Seaboard.....	51	200
Dover.....	82	737	Hookerhill.....	40	220	Mt. Holly.....	72	526	Selma.....	43	1,331
Draper.....	5	1,000	Hot Springs.....	52	443	Mt. Olive.....	80	1,071	Sevensprings.....	80	208
Drexel.....	55	200	Howard.....	19	226	Mt. Pleasant.....	71	753	*Shelby.....	70	3,127
Duke.....	79	500	Hudson.....	35	411	Moyock.....	18	200	Shelmerdine.....	16	400
Dunn.....	79	1,823	Huntale.....	33	280	Murfreeboro.....	13	809	Shore.....	21	308
*Durham.....	26	18,241	Huntersville.....	73	591	*Murphy.....	62	977	Silver City.....	11	895
E			I			N			*Smithfield.....	13	1,317
Earleys.....	13	360	Icemorlee.....	85	398	*Nashville.....	28	750	*Snowhill.....	18	300
East Durham.....	26	1,508	J			*Newburn.....	82	9,961	Sound.....	48	300
East Kings			*Jackson.....	12	527	New London.....	75	312	South Biltmore.....	60	238
Mountain.....	72	383	*Jacksonville.....	92	505	Newport.....	93	321	South Creek.....	17	826
East Lake.....	50	606	James City.....	82	1,237	*Newton.....	56	2,316	Southern Pines.....	77	512
East Laurin- burg.....	94	577	Jamesville.....	30	398	No. Charlotte.....	73	1,500	South Mills.....	17	390
East Lumber- ton.....	95	881	Jarvisburg.....	18	490	No. Wilkesboro.....	20	1,992	*Southport.....	100	1,181
East Monbo.....	37	250	Jonesboro.....	77	799	Norwood.....	75	928	Southside.....	71	290
East Spencer.....	57	1,729	Jonesville.....	21	280	O			South Wades- boro.....	86	202
*Edenton.....	32	2,789	Juniper.....	50	280	Oak City.....	30	251	South Wash- ington.....	97	206
*Elizabeth City.....	16	8,412	K			Ocracoke.....	51	680	Spencer.....	51	1,915
Elkin.....	3	886	Kannapolis.....	74	566	Oldtrap.....	17	390	Spray.....	5	6,066
Elk Park.....	34	337	Kelford.....	31	316	Oliver.....	37	209	Spring Hope.....	28	1,216
Ellenboro.....	69	293	*Kenansville.....	91	270	Olin.....	81	615	Stanley.....	72	321
Elm City.....	44	590	Kenilworth.....	43	726	*Oxford.....	8	3,018	Stantonsburg.....	11	201
Elmgrove.....	41	260	Kernersville.....	22	1,128	P			Star.....	76	239
Elon College.....	24	226	Kings Moun- tain.....	70	2,218	Pantego.....	47	321	*Statesville.....	37	1,599
Enfield.....	11	1,167	*Kinston.....	81	6,995	Parkwood.....	12	290	Stedds.....	76	290
Engelhard.....	51	390	Kittrell.....	9	212	Parkton.....	95	219	Stonewall.....	5	101
Evergreen.....	98	248	Kitty Hawk.....	18	350	Parmerle.....	30	272	Stony Point.....	36	330
F			Knotts Island.....	18	892	Q			Stovall.....	8	305
Fair Bluff.....	98	441	L			Quaker City.....	30	251	T		
Fairfield.....	51	660	La Grange.....	81	1,007	Quaker City.....	30	251	Tarboro.....	76	239
Fairmont.....	39	432	Lake Comfort.....	51	360	Quaker City.....	30	251	Tedds.....	76	290

North Carolina Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
Stubbs	70	306	V			Watha	97	204	*Wilson	44	6,717
Stumpypoint	50	206	Valdese	55	208	Waxham	85	602	*Windsor	31	681
Sugar Grove	19	260	Valmead	35	466	*Waynesville	59	2,011	Winfall	15	289
Sunbury	11	208	Vanceboro	82	391	Weaverville	60	442	Wingate	85	353
Swansboro	92	390	Vandemere	84	296	*Webster	65	301	*Winston-		
Swepsonville	24	441	Vaughan	10	420	Weldon	11	1,999	Salem	22	17,167
Sylva	65	698	Voss	77	273	Wendell	42	759	Winterville	46	484
T			W			*Wentworth	5	252	*Winton	13	624
Tamarack	19	247	*Wadesboro	86	2,376	West Durham	26	2,007	Woodard	31	303
*Tarboro	29	4,129	Wakefield	42	287	West Hickory	56	846	Woodland	12	321
*Taylorsville	36	662	Wake Forest	42	1,443	West Lumber-			Woodleigh	18	393
Thomasville	39	3,877	Walkertown	22	460	Whitakers	95	231	Worthville	40	393
Tillery	11	269	Wallace	91	444	Whitakers	29	755	Wysocking	51	801
*Trenton	83	331	Walnut	52	215	Whiteplains	3	251	Y		
Trinity	40	332	Wallace	91	444	*Whiteville	98	1,368	*Yadkinville	21	432
*Troy	76	1,055	Walnut Cove	4	480	Whitney	75	1,502	*Yanceyville	6	338
Tryon	68	760	Wanchese	50	802	Whittier	58	216	Youngsville	27	437
Tuckertown	76	260	*Warrenton	10	802	*Wilkesboro	20	799	Z		
Tyner	32	590	Waxhaw	85	602	*Williamston	30	1,574	Zebulon	42	483
			*Washington	47	6,211	*Wilmington	99	25,748	Zephyr	3	303

NORTH CAROLINA

A State in Which Was Made the First Settlement in the United States. A Region Where a Colony Was Established, Every Member of Which Disappeared and Was Never Heard of Afterwards.

A publication entitled "The Sketch Book of North Carolina" is sent to us by the North Carolina Department of Agriculture and for the advantage of land seekers in "The Old North State" we quote freely from its pages.

The first settlement in the New World was made in North Carolina.

In 1584 Sir Walter Raleigh sent out two boats to explore as much as possible of this continent and the first land sighted was on the coast of North Carolina, near Cape Fear. After beating along the coast about a week they anchored in Ocracoke Inlet, near a beautiful island called by the Indians Wokokon.

PRAYER AND THANKS.

At midday on the 13th of July, 1584, after a prayer of thanks that the flag of England was about to float over broader realms, Captain Amadas took possession of the land in these words:

"We take possession of this island in the right of the Queen's most excellent majesty, as rightful Queen and Princess of the same, to be delivered over to the use of Sir Walter Raleigh, according to Her Majesty's grant and letters patent under Her Highness' great seal."

The Indians gave them welcome and tried to make their stay comfortable. After acquiring as much information as possible the expedition returned to England, taking along as curiosities of the new land two Indians, potatoes and smoking tobacco. Queen Elizabeth was greatly pleased with the report of Raleigh's captains and named the land Virginia, in honor of herself, the "Virgin Queen."

A COLONY SENT BY RALEIGH.

Raleigh the next year sent out a colony of 108 men to make a permanent settlement. These colonists landed on Roanoke Island, on the 26th of July, 1585. There they built a few cabins, fortified them and called their new home the "City of Raleigh." Becoming reduced in numbers and finding the Indians hostile, this colony returned to England with one of the exploring expeditions sent out by Sir Francis Drake, who visited them with a large fleet. There the first English settlement in the new world was abandoned and the City of Raleigh left tenantless.

Not discouraged, Raleigh sent out another fleet containing 150 men, women and children. These colonists brought with them farm tools and came determined to make themselves a home in the new country. John White was the governor of this colony.

Among these colonists was Eleanor Dare, daughter of Governor White. On the 18th of July, Mistress Dare gave birth to a daughter, the first English-speaking child born in America. In honor of the colony, this child was named Virginia Dare. After a stay on the island, Governor White felt impelled to return to England to get supplies for the colonists, and to try to enlarge their numbers. Upon representations of White, unwearied Raleigh again

loaded two ships to take aid to the Roanoke colonists. But for one reason or another, White was long delayed. When at last he reached Roanoke, not a sign of the colonists that he had left there could be seen. Three years had passed between his going and his coming, and on his return he found the City of Raleigh as overgrown and desolate as it had been at his first visit. Upon a tree the single word "Croatan" had been rudely carved. Before White's sailing for England, he had directed the settlers to carve upon a tree the name of any place that they might find it necessary to move to. No trace of the lost colonists was ever found, and White returned to England. It is said that Raleigh sent out at least five separate expeditions to search for the lost colony. With their disappearance, attempts at colonization of that part of the coast ceased.

The attempts of Sir Walter Raleigh having signally failed, no further attempts at colonization were made for three-quarters of a century. In 1629, a charter was granted by Charles I of England to Sir Robert Heath of the Southern part of Virginia, latitudes 31 degrees to 36 degrees, under the name, in honor of that king, of Carolina. As Heath did nothing under it, a renewal was granted in 1663 to eight Lords Proprietors, and an enlargement to 36 degrees 30 seconds and 29 degrees, two years afterwards. The first permanent settlement in the limits of North Carolina was called the County of Albemarle. The Lords Proprietors appointed Governors of Albemarle, and then Governors, or Deputy Governors, of North Carolina until 1728. Seven of them then sold their interests to the Crown, Lord Carteret, afterwards Earl Granville, yielding the right of government, but retaining his one-eighth interest in the land of all Carolina. In 1744 he obtained a grant in severalty of about one-half of North Carolina, next to the Virginia line. The colony was therefore under the Crown from 1728 to the Revolution.

Its topography may be best conceived by picturing to the mind's eye the surface of the State as a vast declivity, sloping down from the summits of the Smoky Mountains, an altitude of nearly 7,000 feet, to the level of the Atlantic Ocean. The Smoky Mountains constitute a part of the great Appalachian chain which here attains its greatest height; the greatest indeed, in the United States, east of the Rocky Mountains. This slope is made up of three wide extended terraces—if that term may be allowed; the first a high mountain plateau—distinguished as the Western or Mountain Section; the second, a submontane plateau, distinguished as the Middle Section or the Piedmont Plateau region; the third, the Atlantic plain, distinguished as the Low Country or the Coastal Plain region, and that part from the head of the tides downward as the Tidewater section. From the first to the second section there is a sharp descent through a few miles only of not less than 1,500 feet; from the middle to the low country a descent of about 200 feet; through the two latter, however, there is a constant downward grade.

THE MOUNTAIN REGION.

Broadly considered, the mountain section may be treated as a high plateau bounded on the east by

North Carolina Opportunities in Agriculture and Varied Enterprises

the irregular chain known as the Blue Ridge, extending across the State in a general direction from northeast to southwest, until, reaching the southeastern border of Henderson County, it turns to the west and forms for a long distance part of the southern boundary of the State, passing at length by a southwest projection into the State of Georgia, and again reuniting with the chain of the Smoky Mountains, to which it had made near approach on its entry into North Carolina in the counties of Ashe and Watauga.

The average elevation of the Blue Ridge is nearly 4,000 feet, though on the southern and northern extremities it drops to 3,000 feet; its lower gaps being a little above 2,000 feet over the main level of the Piedmont country.

The western boundary of this division is that long chain known under the various names of the Iron, the Smoky, and the Unaka Mountains, and forming the dividing line between North Carolina and Tennessee and enclosing with marked definiteness the plateau of Western North Carolina. The area of this division approximates 6,000 square miles. The plateau is the culminating region of the Appalachian system, and contains not only its largest masses, but also its highest summits. The elevation of some of the peaks is as follows:

Mitchell's Peak, 6,711; Clingman's Dome, 6,669; Mount Buckley, 6,599; Mount Love, 6,443.

In all there are forty-three peaks of 6,000 feet and upwards. There are eighty-two mountains which in height exceed 5,000 feet, and an innumerable number exceeds 4,000 feet. The general contour of all these mountains is gentle, the summits generally presenting smooth, rounded outlines. The mountains are covered with deep rich soil, and clothed with massive forests to their tops. There is little hazard in saying that there is nowhere in any of the other States an equal area of land covered with timber trees of such various kinds, and of such value. The walnut, tulip trees (poplars), and oaks attain a size that would hardly be credited by one who had not seen them. The preservation of this magnificent forest is due to the fact that it has hitherto been inaccessible to transportation. Within the past few years much of it has been brought into connection with the markets of the world. One railroad line passes entirely through this section and another branching off at Asheville, and leading to the extreme southwest of the State, is now completed. Into the northwestern part of the State also a railroad has been completed and others projected.

DIFFERENT SOILS AT DIFFERENT ELEVATIONS.

On the various levels of this great State may be found a soil adapted to varied agricultural productions, and a delightful climate, as attested by the many pleasure and health resorts in the State.

We urge those who would acquaint themselves with the possibilities in this State to address the Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C., for the sketch book of the State.

CONDENSED IMPORTANT FACTS.

Altitude. Highest, Mt. Mitchell, in the Appalachian range of mountains, extreme western part of the State, 6,711 feet.

Climate. Average January temperature at Charlotte, 51 degrees above, At Wilmington, 47. Average July temperature at Charlotte, 79; at Wilmington, 78. Warmest at Charlotte, 102; at Wilmington, 103. Coldest at Charlotte, 5 degrees below zero; at Wilmington, 5 degrees above zero. Average annual rainfall at Wilmington, 54.3 inches.

Dimensions. Extreme breadth, east and west, 520 miles. Extreme length, north and south, 200 miles. Area, 52,250 square miles.

History. One of the thirteen original States to adopt the National Constitution and enter the Union, in 1789. Colonization and some dwellings erected on Roanoke Island in 1584-7, through colonists sent out from England by Sir Walter Raleigh, but colony abandoned. (See account in general description.) First permanent settlement made at Albemarle, 1653. The Carolinas were made one province in 1693 by grant of charter by Charles II. About 1700 the province divided into North and South Carolinas, and separate governments were organized, followed by large immigration of Scotch and Scotch-Irish. From 1729 up to the Revolution

North Carolina was ruled by successive governors appointed by the English king.

LIVE STOCK, COTTON AND RICE.

Three-fourths of the inhabitants of the state are engaged in agricultural pursuits, cotton and rice being staple products of the eastern part of the state, live stock, buckwheat and other north temperate zone products pertain to the mountain region. In one section or another of the state may be found every agricultural product grown between the Great Lakes and the Gulf, except the orange. Indian corn occupies the largest acreage and this and the other cereals are common to all sections. Cotton is raised in two-thirds of the counties. It is the chief market crop of the eastern and of the southern half of the middle region. In the northern part of the state tobacco replaces cotton as a market crop.

THE FISHING INTEREST.

The fisheries of the eastern rivers and sounds are large and profitable, and give employment to several thousand persons. There are about 3,000 miles of railway in the state. There are 1,000 miles of waterway open to steamboat navigation, including rivers, bays, sounds and canals.

THE MINING INTERESTS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Mining has long given occupation to a portion of the population. Gold was first discovered in 1819 and between that date and 1850 many gold and copper mines were opened in the middle and western sections. In the last few years mining industries have received a new impulse. Iron ores are mined on a considerable scale for export and several new gold and copper mines have been opened, and the amount of the various mining industries is increasing very notably. Mica mining began several years ago in the mountain region and has grown to a considerable importance, much the larger part of this material found in commerce being produced here.

FOREST TREES IN LARGE VARIETY.

Native Forests. The whole area of the state was originally forest-covered and about two-thirds of it is yet in primitive condition. The great variety of soils together with the wide range of climate, gives rise to a remarkably rich and varied flora. The important trees are the oak, pine, maple, hickory, magnolia and birch. Among the trees are many valuable and popular cabinet woods, such as walnut, holly, cherry, ash, cedar, birds-eye maple, sycamore, etc. These forests are rapidly increasing in value as those of the northern states disappear and as the demand for timber increases.

THE LAND OF THE SKY.

One of the most beautiful regions on the earth is Western North Carolina. In this delightful portion of the State are numerous elevated plateaus, nestling among mountains and running streams. On one of these charming uplands, 2,000 feet in elevation above sea level, with the Blue Ridge Mountains in the distance, are Mount Mitchell, Mount Guyot and Clingman's Dome. There are so many of these mountain elevations, which cause the beholder to look up, this region has been fittingly named the "Land of the Sky."

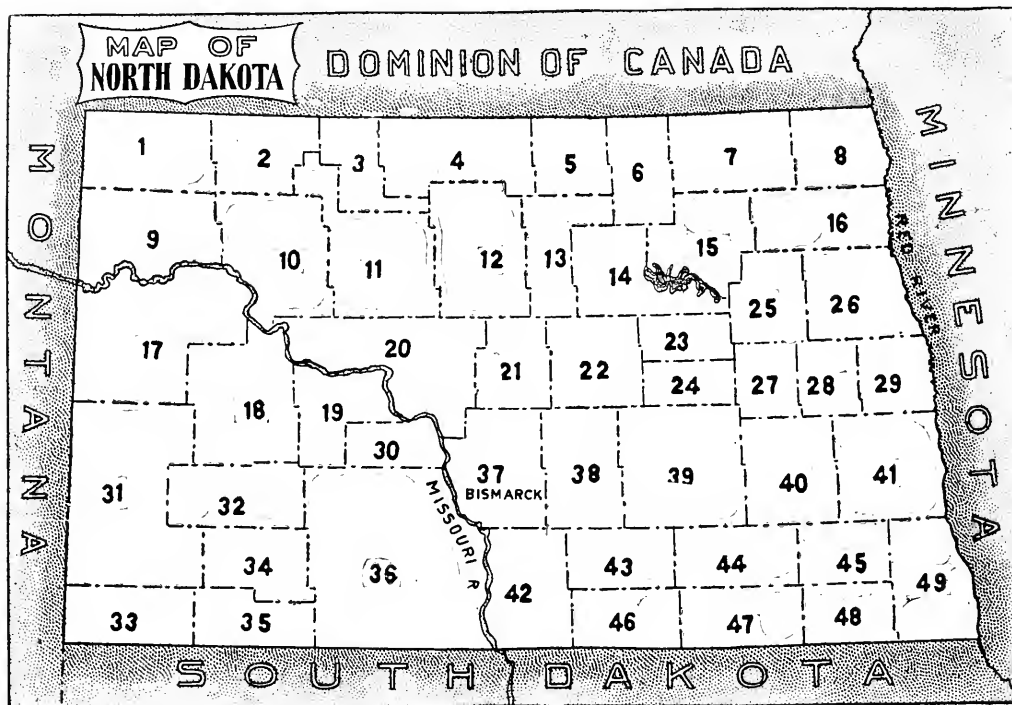
It is here on one of these levels amid nature's diversified scenes, with mountain, plain, streams and beautiful southern trees, where the charming City of Asheville, North Carolina, is located. This is a town of 20,000 people, which has thrice that number in the tourist season of the year.

It was natural that George W. Vanderbilt, who had traveled extensively and knew the beautiful regions of the earth, should buy 100,000 acres a short distance from Asheville, and here, with unlimited wealth at command, he has laid out and developed "Biltmore," one of the most notable and attractive country estates in the world. With its costly residences, surrounded by broad lawns and luxuriant gardens, with its roads rivaling the most perfect boulevards, it represents an investment of over \$6,000,000.

"Asheville has acquired by reason of its wonderful climate and from the reputation of its spas, hotels, a popularity and a progressive spirit beyond the usual limitations of towns of its size. Its broad asphalted streets, broad and shaded, its substantial public buildings, its numerous homes mark it a place of world importance and public spirit.

STATE AND THE 49 COUNTIES OF NORTH DAKOTA

With Their Boundaries



LOCATION AND 1910 POPULATION OF NORTH DAKOTA COUNTIES

Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.
1.....	Divide..		14.....	Benson..	12,681	27.....	Griggs..	6,274	40.....	Barnes..	18,066
2.....	Burke..		15.....	Ramsey..	15,199	28.....	Steele..	7,616	41.....	Cass..	33,953
3.....	Benvenue..		16.....	Walsh..	19,491	29.....	Traill..	12,545	42.....	Emmons..	9,796
4.....	Bothreau..	17,295	17.....	McKenzie..	5,720	30.....	Oliver..	3,577	43.....	Logan..	6,168
5.....	Rolette..	9,558	18.....	Dunn..	5,302	31.....	Billings..	10,186	44.....	Lamoure..	10,721
6.....	Towner..	8,963	19.....	Mercer..	4,665	32.....	Stark..	12,504	45.....	Ransom..	10,345
7.....	Cavalier..	15,659	20.....	McLean..	14,598	33.....	Bowman..	4,668	46.....	McIntosh..	7,251
8.....	Pembina..	14,749	21.....	Sheridan..	8,103	34.....	Hettinger..	6,557	47.....	Dickey..	9,839
9.....	Williams..	20,249	22.....	Wells..	11,814	35.....	Adams..	5,407	48.....	Sargent..	9,202
10.....	Mountrail..	8,491	23.....	Eddy..	4,800	36.....	Morton..	25,289	49.....	Richland..	19,659
11.....	Ward..	42,185	24.....	Foster..	5,313	37.....	Burleigh..	13,087			
12.....	McHenry..	17,627	25.....	Nelson..	10,140	38.....	Kidder..	5,962			
13.....	Pierce..	9,710	26.....	Grand Forks..	27,888	39.....	Stutsman..	18,189			
									Total.....		577,056

Cities and Villages of North Dakota with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
	A						C				
Antler	4.....	342	Barlow	24.....	252	*Bowbells	2.....	651	*Carrington	24.....	1,217
Abercrombie	49.....	299	Barton	13.....	202	*Bowdon	22.....	302	Casselton	41.....	1,553
Adams	16.....	358	Bathgate	8.....	328	*Bowman	35.....	481	Cathay	22.....	225
Amont	36.....	401	Beaulieu	7.....	1,003	Brinsmade	14.....	203	Cavalier	8.....	652
Anamoose	12.....	669	Belfield	32.....	401	Buffalo	41.....	211	Christine	19.....	202
Aneta	25.....	654	Berthold	11.....	454	Burlington	11.....	201	Churchs Ferry..	15.....	457
Ardoch	16.....	271	Berwick	12.....	251	Buxton	29.....	401	Clifford	29.....	201
*Ashley	46.....	682	Binford	27.....	275				Cogswell	18.....	418
	B		Birdsell	36.....	444		C		Columbus	2.....	225
Balfour	12.....	399	*Bismarck			Caledonia	29.....	251	*Cooperstown..	27.....	1,019
Bantry	12.....	201	(capital)	37.....	5,443	Calvin	7.....	301	Courtenay	39.....	539
			*Bottineau	4.....	1,331	*Cando	6.....	1,332	Crary	15.....	279
						Carpio	11.....	257			

Explanation: Index to Towns. First Column, Names of Towns; Second Column, Number the Same as Number of the County Where Town is Located; Third Column, Population of 1910. Loca. Means Location. Pop. Means Population. Star in Front of Name Indicates County Seat.

Cities and Villages of North Dakota with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
*Crosby	1	206	Granville	12	455	Max	20	285	Sanborn	40	391
Crystal	8	376	Gwinner	48	301	Maxbass	1	211	Charles	7	316
D			H			Mayville	29	1,072	Sawyer	11	337
Davenport	41	226	Hamilton	8	213	Medina	39	312	Scranton	33	211
Dawson	38	201	Hampden	15	235	Mekinock	26	201	Sharon	28	301
Dazey	40	265	Hankinson	49	1,503	Michigan	25	119	Sheldon	15	358
Denhoff	21	318	Hannaford	27	341	Milnor	18	611	Sherwood	3	328
Deslacs	11	251	Hannah	7	501	Milton	7	411	Sheyenne	23	451
*Devils Lake	15	5,157	Hansboro	6	302	*Minnewaukan	14	512	Souris	1	267
*Dickinson	32	3,679	Harvey	22	1,443	*Minot	11	6,188	Spiritwood	39	207
Dodgen	20	321	Hatton	29	666	Minto	16	701	*Stanley	10	818
Donnybrook	11	297	Havana	48	221	*Mohall	3	493	Starkweather	15	216
Doyon	15	202	Hebron	36	597	Monango	47	338	*Steele	38	501
Drake	12	348	*Hillsboro	29	1,239	Munich	7	225	Strasburg	42	273
Drayton	8	587	Hope	28	909	N			Sykeston	22	276
Dunseith	5	776	Hunter	41	365	*Napoleon	43	301	T		
E			I			Neche	8	528	Thompson	26	351
Edgeley	44	749	Inkster	26	333	*New Rockford	23	802	Tioga	9	203
Edinburg	16	301	J			New Salem	36	621	Tolley	9	251
Edmore	15	344	*Jamestown	39	4,358	Nome	40	218	Tolna	25	209
Egeland	6	266	K			North	11	432	Tower City	41	452
*Ellendale	47	1,389	Kathryn	40	251	Northwood	26	762	*Townner	12	691
Emeraldo	26	225	Kenmare	11	1,437	O			Turtle Lake	20	201
Enderlin	45	1,541	Kensal	39	456	Oakes	47	1,499	U		
Ernest	8	353	Kief	12	221	Oberon	11	302	Underwood	20	422
F			Kindred	41	502	Giga	7	201	Upham	12	296
Fairmount	49	387	Knox	14	331	Omamee	4	332	V		
*Fargo	41	14,331	Kulm	44	645	Osnabrock	7	253	*Valley City	40	4,606
*Fessenden	32	713	L			P			Velva	12	837
Fingel	40	351	*Lakota	25	1,023	Page	41	479	Verona	44	235
Finley	28	516	*La Moure	44	929	Park River	16	1,011	W		
Flaxton	2	301	*Langdon	7	1,214	*Pembina	8	719	*Wahpeton	49	2,467
Forbes	47	221	Lankin	16	341	Perth	6	221	Walcott	49	251
Forest River	16	233	Lansford	4	456	Petersburg	25	353	Wales	7	225
*Forman	48	352	Larimore	26	1,224	Pinegrove	39	251	Walhall	8	592
Fort Yates	36	351	Leeds	14	682	Pisek	16	312	Walum	27	201
Fullerton	47	206	Lidgerwood	49	1,019	Plaza	10	224	Warwick	14	201
G			*Linton	42	614	Portal	2	491	*Washington	20	657
Gackle	43	301	*Lisbon	45	1,758	Portland	29	561	Westhope	4	592
Galesburg	29	225	Litchville	40	484	R			Whetland	41	501
Gardner	41	203	M			Ray	9	436	White Earth	10	264
Garrison	40	406	*McClusky	21	517	Reynolds	26	412	*Williston	9	3,124
Genesee	48	201	McHenry	24	398	Richardton	32	617	Willow City	4	623
Gilby	26	301	McVillie	25	311	Rolette	3	408	Wilton	20	437
Gladstone	32	202	Maddock	14	374	*Rolla	5	1,587	Wimbledon	40	571
Glasgow	8	401	*Mandan	36	3,873	*Rugby	13	1,631	Wishek	46	432
Glenburn	3	268	Manvel	26	201	Rutland	48	224	Wynndmere	49	439
Glen Ullin	36	921	Mapleton	41	207	Ryder	11	338	Y		
Goodrich	21	411	Marmarth	31	791	S			York	44	431
Graceville	33	2,229	Martin	21	251	St. John	5	424			
*Grand Forks	26	12,478				St. Thomas	8	513			
Grandin	41	302									

NORTH DAKOTA

Facts About the Celebrated Red River of the North, Devil's Lake, the Many Mines of Lignite Coal and Other Features of Interest.

Up in the northern part of the United States, directly south of the Canadian Dominion, and extending from Minnesota on the East to Montana on the West, covering a distance of 360 miles, lies **North Dakota**.

AN INLAND SEA.

About midway in the State, from east to west, is a grassy upland which is supposed to have been the western shore line in some prehistoric time when the whole region hereabouts was covered with an inland sea, extending from Oklahoma up to Lake Winnipeg. In the very bottom of this immense lake was the **Red River** of the North and Lake Winnipeg.

Through upheavals in the centuries of the past this lake was drained, leaving a few water basins remaining, like **Devil's Lake** in North Dakota and Lake Winnipeg in Canada, and a few streams flowing very slowly, among them being the **Red River** of the North and its tributaries.

FERTILE SOIL OF THE RED RIVER REGION.

Naturally with the draining of this great inland lake there was left in the bottom an exceedingly fertile soil which is a characteristic of the Eastern Dakota lands.

The valley of the Red River of the North has a

wide reputation because of its great crops of wheat. This valley, including the part located in Minnesota, comprises a tract 250 miles long with a width of from 50 to 100 miles, and is almost a level plain, with a descent of from one to two feet to the mile, sloping to the north, in which direction the river runs.

The first permanent white settlement in the territory occupied by the present State was made in 1780 near Pembina, which locality at the present time, is a short distance south of the Canadian line on the Red River.

EARLY SETTLEMENT OF NORTH DAKOTA.

In 1810 Lord Selkirk built a fort near Pembina, supposing the region to be on British soil. The Pembina settlement grew in population and, isolated from all outside civilization, was an honest rural community with distinctive peculiarities in dress and manners.

When St. Paul, Minnesota, was established in 1841, and goods were brought up the Mississippi River for wholesale distribution to settlements in the northwest, it was one of the great caravans of the immense two-wheeled wooden ox-carts, which came down from Pembina with the Indians of the region, who exchanged their furs and wares for modern products to take back into the Pembina region.

Physical Advantages of North Dakota

From N. Dak. Bulletin.

The geographical location of North Dakota is favorable—to the north are the great Canadian Provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba—the northern state line of North Dakota forming part of the International Boundary Line between ourselves and our good friend and neighbor, Canada. Directly south of North Dakota is her sister state—South Dakota—like most sisters their characters are entirely different. West is Montana, the first of the Northwestern Rocky Mountain States. Minnesota (Land of the sky-blue-water) lies due east. Surrounded by large prosperous commonwealths, North Dakota's condition and characteristics are not on all fours with her neighbors. North Dakota possesses many strong, well defined differences and advantages.

NORTH DAKOTA'S SIZE.

North Dakota is the fourteenth state in size,—the area in square miles is 70,795—including 600 square miles of water surface. In acres the land area amounts to 44,736,477—if divided into farms of 160 acres this big state would contain 279,602 farms. North Dakota is about 25 per cent larger than Illinois (58,550 square miles).—Iowa (56,925 square miles)—and nearly twice as large as Indiana (36,350 square miles). Michigan contains only 58,195 and Little Old New York,—once thought to be a huge commonwealth,—contains only 49,170 square miles. Compare this to North Dakota's 70,795 square miles. North Dakota is rectangular in shape and is 360 miles wide (east and west), 210 miles long (north and south). These figures give some idea of the tremendous stretch of the wide prairies of this vigorous young state.

THE GENERAL PHYSICAL FEATURES OF NORTH DAKOTA.

North Dakota has no mountains, few hills, no forests and little broken land. The larger part of the surface of this big State is either flat or slightly rolling prairie. Hundreds of little lakes dot the country east of the Missouri River. Devils Lake, near the city of that name, is a very large lake. Several other good sized lakes are near by. Turtle Mountains are the highest hills and are about 400 feet high. Other "Mountains" are as much as 300 feet high.

There are four great divisions of land in North Dakota. First—the land east of the outer rim of the plateaus of the Missouri River. Second—the land south and west of the Missouri River's plateaus. Third—the rough butte broken portion south and west of the Missouri River. Fourth—the renowned and fertile Red River Valley.

LOCATION OF THE FAMOUS RED RIVER VALLEY.

Starting at the eastern edge of the State next to Minnesota, you find the Red River and the broad, flat Red River Valley—which has an altitude of approximately 1,000 feet and averages 50 miles in width. Soil authorities say the soil in the Red River Valley is unexcelled in fertility—in the world. The Red River flows northward and forms the North Dakota-Minnesota state line.

THE ROLLING PRAIRIES WEST OF THE RED RIVER VALLEY.

The valley of the Red River is separated from the rest of the State by a series of high ridges, named the Manitoba Escarpment. West of these ridges the prairie is slightly rolling and slowly rises (about two and one-half feet a mile) until the edge of the Plateaus of the Missouri River are reached. Here the land rises about 300 feet in 40 miles. Some of the land on this plateau is badly broken, but the greater part rises in long, rolling swells, studded with little hills, ridges and coulees. Much good bottom land is located on the flats of the Missouri, the Little Missouri and the Yellowstone Rivers. On the east side of the Missouri River's plateaus and north of the Missouri River you find flat and slightly rolling prairies.

WHY NORTH DAKOTA'S SOIL MAKES FARMERS RICH.

That worn out phrase "rich black soil" no longer means anything. Pick up any newspaper or farm journal and every farm offered for sale from Maine to California has a "rich black soil." What the man who makes his living direct from the land needs to know is whether it will produce paying

crops and whether the climate above the land will allow him to live in health and comfort. Given these two vital conditions, he don't care a snap whether the color of the soil is gray, black or brown. What will it produce and why?—is what he wants to know. A short history of how Nature formed and favored North Dakota will quickly show why the land is fertile and pays good cash dividends. The color of the soil in this state happens to be black—whether it is rich or not you can best judge by the evidence of actual farmers given herein.

HOW MOUNTAINS OF ICE MADE THE LAND LEVEL.

Nature once put North Dakota in cold storage. Then by using a huge ice plow and tremendous pressure the high hills of old North Dakota were planed away. The broken valleys were filled up. The flattened prairies of today are the result. Centuries ago, glaciers, miles high, and larger than those now in Glacier Park, Montana, or in Alaska, formed near the Arctic Circle. This was in the Ice Age. As it grew colder, more ice formed and hundreds of glaciers, forming a solid ice sheet started to move and grind their way to North Dakota. Near far off Labrador and the Arctic Circle were great ledges of limestone, cliffs of granite and large quartz deposits. These were picked up and dragged along. By the time this ice sheet reached North Dakota it was miles high. The pressure on the surface of the soil was hundreds of tons to the square yard. Soft rock, like limestone, was ground to powder by the pressure and the friction. The soil was harrowed and ground to powder and millions of tons of this pulverized limestone and other rock were mixed with it.

WHERE THE ICE SHEET FORMED.

The ice sheet reached a high ridge of land just this side (east) of the Missouri River. Before this ridge could be ground down—glaciers only move from a few inches to one or two feet a day—the Ice Age ended. It became warmer. The ice sheet melted. Large lakes were formed. Old river beds, like the Missouri's were overflowed. Gradually the lakes were drained by old and new rivers. Where these lakes had been the lake bottom was, of course, almost as flat as a floor. The valley of the Red River and the valley of the Mouse River are the two most striking examples, in North Dakota, of ancient lake bottoms. Elk River Valley in Traill, Steele and Grand Forks counties, the larger parts of Sargent and Dickey counties, are also old lake bottoms.

Don't overlook the important fact that the Ice Sheet stopped in North Dakota because when the ice melted all the soil it was carrying was dropped. This is called by scientists, "glacial drift," and makes fertile soil. It is fertile because it has been ground as fine as wheat (sometimes as fine as flour) and well mixed with limestone and granite, etc. (limestone soils grow the most wheat), that is, it is not only mixed with mineral fertilizers, but is in good mechanical condition. Then the soil is deep. The Red River Valley was covered to an average depth of 300 feet.

This left four different surfaces in the State:

First,—level prairies, covered by the ice sheet, which became ancient lake bottoms when the ice melted.

Second,—rolling prairies, dotted with numberless little lakes, and a few low, rounded hills.

Third,—the plateau region west of the Missouri River, never covered by ice, owing its fertility to other sources, well drained by rivers, with no lakes and many moderately high, flat-topped hills.

Fourth,—the wrongly named Bad Lands. As the Bad Lands are outside the Great Northern counties of North Dakota, space will not be taken to discuss them.

There are no mountains in North Dakota. There are no forests. The high hills can be counted on your fingers.

The greater part of North Dakota is flat or rolling prairie. The land is ready for the plow. No stones hamper the farmer. No stumps cumber the ground. The soil is covered by a heavy growth of native grass on which that wild native beef, the buffalo—grew fat.

North Dakota Opportunities in Agriculture and Varied Enterprises

GREAT CHANGES AMONG THE PEOPLE.

As the years have passed the Red River regions of the North have undergone great changes. The Indians have sold their lands and gathered upon reservations; their children are educated in Indian schools, and are up in the active walks of life among the whites. The old Pembina fort is no longer a necessity. The original Pembinians are largely scattered, and, excepting an occasional cart, which is preserved as a curiosity, very little remains of the original oddities of old Pembina.

In the meantime, white settlers have taken up the lands in the Red River Valley, the first great farms being divided into smaller tracts, all of the new settlers being highly prosperous.

The State as a whole is an immense stretch of level and rolling prairie land and river valleys, with numerous small lakes. Even the Red River Valley is not yet thickly settled and land throughout the State can be had from \$5 to \$20 per acre.

By application to the Secretary of State of North Dakota the remainder of the government land which is yet left in the State can be known. That which now remains unappropriated is agricultural and grazing land.

THICKNESS OF SOIL.

The soil of Central Dakota is a black loam, varying from two to three feet in thickness; it has a clay subsoil which retains the moisture of the winter and early spring in reserve for summer use, and its fertility throughout the entire State is remarkable. The Red River Valley has ample rainfall which gradually decreases toward the west, until the elevations in the middle of the State are reached, beyond which irrigation is required. From the Turtle and Pembina Mountains along the Canadian line towards the south, the descent is gradual to Devils Lake, in Ramsey County.

THE CELEBRATED DEVILS LAKE.

This lake, a picturesque sheet of water with no visible means of outlet, has an elevation of 1,434 feet above sea level. Its length is nearly 50 miles, and its greatest width is from 12 to 15 miles. On its north shore is located the Dakota Chautauqua assembly grounds and on the south side of the lake is an Indian industrial school.

While North Dakota is essentially a prairie State, the native timber covers some 460,000 acres distributed mostly along the Red River of the North and on the border of various lakes. The government in various ways is rewarding settlers for the planting of trees, and thus large areas have been planted with rapidly growing trees, the effect of which will be to attract rainfall in the western part of the state and break the blizzard winds which are liable to prevail in the winter months.

As a whole, the climate of this State is remarkably healthy. The atmosphere is dry and stimulating. The sunshine is brilliant and the skies are generally clear.

The winters are sometimes severe, but as forests are planted and winter protection provided complaints of blizzards become less. The summers and autumns are peculiarly delightful.

LARGE YIELDS OF SUPERIOR WHEAT.

As may be expected, with a highly fertile soil in a prairie country, the crop yield is immense. The State is noted for its large yield of A No. 1 wheat, while in other cereals, flax and all root crops, especially potatoes, the yield is abundant.

Next to agriculture the raising of live stock is attaining great importance and the breeding of fine grades of horses and cattle is occupying a great deal of attention. The estimated area of grazing lands is 10,000,000 acres. Naturally, closely allied to stock raising is the dairy business and this is coming considerably fast, as shown in the statistical returns relating to creameries and their products of butter and cheese.

THE STATE WELL WATERED BY RIVERS.

The State is quite well watered by rivers. The Missouri River enters in the northwest part at Fort Buford, runs southeastward and leaves the State in Emmons County, having traversed the region for

300 miles and been fed by numerous rivers in the State, among them being the Little Missouri, Knife, Heart and Cannon Ball Rivers.

The entire country next the Missouri River is underlain with lignite coal. In fact, a large share of the entire area of the State shows the outcropping of lignite, which is excellent for heating and gas making. Many farmers have this coal on their farms and some fifty coal mines are opened in the State for commercial purposes.

GREAT ABUNDANCE OF LIGNITE COAL.

So abundant is this fuel as to cause the United States Government to investigate and consider the use of lignite in the steady production of power for pumping and irrigating the arid lands in the western part of the State.

A singular feature of Southwestern North Dakota are the so-called "Bad Lands," a region of the country following the Little Missouri River, covering an area of about one hundred miles in length by twenty-five in width. This land, once a level plain, has been cut by the branches of the Little Missouri, and the action of fire from burning lignite coal seams, forming a labyrinth of gullies, buttes and figures of all sorts in which a person traveling among them may easily get lost.

RAILROAD FACILITIES.

Two great trunk lines of railway cross the State from east to west, the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific. East of Medora, where the Northern Pacific crosses the Missouri River, the buttes are of blood red color. In places the petrified stumps and trunks of trees are brought to the surface and at a number of places coal veins are still burning beneath the surface of the ground, sending forth smoke through the fissures in the earth. This is especially a grazing region. The whole country is covered with grass and is regarded as one of the best cattle districts in the West. A special merit of the "Bad Lands," according to one writer in describing the country, is that stock can be sheltered in the ravines during the winter.

For a highly fertile soil, abundant crops, rapidly bringing wealth to farmers, the land-seeker should not forget to carefully investigate the opportunities which offer in North Dakota.

CONDENSED IMPORTANT FACTS RELATING TO NORTH DAKOTA.

Altitude. Highest in the State at Summit, Billings County, near the Montana border.

Climate. Generally healthy, clear skies, brilliant sunshine, winters cold but dry. Summer days, though warm, are followed by cold nights. The snowfall is comparatively light and the only disagreeable winds (blizzards) are those from the Northwest. Average annual temperature, at Bismarck, is 39.4 degrees above. The extremes are 106, highest, and 44 below zero, the lowest. Average January temperature, 4 above. July, 67. Average annual rainfall (rain and melted snow), 18.4 inches.

Dimensions. Length of State, north to south, 210 miles; width, east to west, 360 miles. Area, 70,795 square miles.

History. First permanent settlement made by French Canadians at Pembina, Pembina County, in 1780. The State formed a part of the Louisiana Purchase of 1803. Exploring expedition of Lewis and Clark spent the winter of 1804-05 among the Mandan Indians, near the present site of Bismarck on the Missouri River. Lord Selkirk erected a fort at Pembina in 1812. Dakota Territory, including parts of Wyoming and Montana, organized in 1861. Area reduced in 1868. Admitted to Union in 1889.

GROWING SEASON IN NORTH DAKOTA.

Average number of days required for 1000 crops to mature.

Wheat	.....95 to 106	Millet	.....81 to 112
Oats	.....88 to 102	Speltz	.....94 to 92
Barley	.....82 to 94	Corn	.....100 to 100
Flax	.....83 to 95		

Figures taken from Government Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin No. 52, at Fort Snelling.

STATE AND THE 88 COUNTIES OF OHIO

With Their Boundaries



LOCATION AND 1910 POPULATIONS OF OHIO COUNTIES.

Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.
1.....	Williams..	25,198	24.....	Wyandot..	20,769	47.....	Union.....	21,871	70.....	Butler....	70,271
2.....	Fulton....	23,914	25.....	Crawford..	34,036	48.....	Delaware..	27,182	71.....	Warren....	24,297
3.....	*Lucas..192,728		26.....	Richland..	47,667	49.....	Licking....	55,590	72.....	Clinton..	23,630
4.....	Ottawa...22,360		27.....	Ashland..	22,975	50.....	Coshocton..	30,121	73.....	Highland..	28,711
5.....	Erie.....38,327		28.....	Wayne....38,058		51.....	Harrison..	19,076	74.....	Ross.....40,069	
6.....	Lorain...76,037		29.....	Stark....122,987		52.....	Miami....45,047		75.....	Hocking...23,650	
7.....	Cuyahoga.637,425		30.....	*Mahoning.116,151		53.....	Champaign.26,351		76.....	Vinton....13,096	
8.....	Geauga....14,670		31.....	Columbiana.76,619		54.....	Madison...19,902		77.....	Athens....47,798	
9.....	Lake.....22,927		32.....	Van Wert..29,119		55.....	Franklin..221,567		78.....	Washington.45,422	
10.....	Ashtabula.59,547		33.....	Allen.....56,580		56.....	Muskingum.57,488		79.....	Hamilton..460,732	
11.....	Defiance..24,498		34.....	Hardin...30,407		57.....	Guernsey..42,716		80.....	Clermont..29,551	
12.....	Henry.....25,119		35.....	Marion...33,971		58.....	Belmont...76,856		81.....	Brown....24,832	
13.....	Wood.....46,330		36.....	*Marrow...37,171		59.....	Preble....23,834		82.....	Adams....24,755	
14.....	Sandusky..35,171		37.....	Knox.....30,181		60.....	Montgomery.163,763		83.....	Pike.....15,723	
15.....	Seneca....42,663		38.....	Holmes...17,909		61.....	Clark.....66,435		84.....	Scioto....48,466	
16.....	Huron....34,206		39.....	Tuscarawa.57,035		62.....	Greene....29,733		85.....	Jackson...30,791	
17.....	Medina...23,598		40.....	Carroll...15,761		63.....	Fayette...21,741		86.....	Lawrence..39,488	
18.....	Summit...108,253		41.....	Jefferson..65,423		64.....	Pickaway..26,158		87.....	Gallia....25,745	
19.....	Portage...30,834		42.....	Mercer....25,536		65.....	Fairfield..39,201		88.....	Meigs.....25,594	
20.....	Trumbull..52,766		43.....	Auglaize..31,246		66.....	Perry.....35,396				
21.....	Paulding..22,730		44.....	Darke....42,933		67.....	Morgan....16,097				
22.....	Putnam...29,972		45.....	Shelby...24,663		68.....	Noble.....18,601				
23.....	Hancock...37,850		46.....	Logan....30,084		69.....	Monroe...24,244				
									Total	4,767,121	

Ohio Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Locat.	Pop.	Towns	Locat.	Pop.	Towns	Locat.	Pop.	Towns	Locat.	Pop.
A			Benton Ridge	33	352	Canton	29	50,244	Crown City	87	235
Aberdeen	81	568	Bentonville	82	250	Carbondale	71	556	Crystal Spring	29	400
Academia	37	300	Berea	7	2,609	Carbon Hill	25	650	Cumberland	57	609
Ada	34	2,465	Bergholz	41	1,011	Cardington	36	1,319	Darbyville	64	233
Addison	87	200	Berlin	38	275	Carry	24	2,225	Dartmouth	70	300
Addyston	79	1,543	Berlin Center	30	202	Carlton	87	2,228	Dayton	60	116,577
Adelphi	74	407	Berlin Cross			Carroll	65	284	Deaertown	87	223
Adena	41	570	Roads	85	330	*Carrollton	40	1,730	Deatur	39	300
Agosta	35	304	Berlin Heights	5	554	Carthage	79	3,648	Deerfield	19	481
*Akron	18	69,067	Bertha	84	360	Carthagea	42	299	Deer Park	79	360
Albany	77	546	Bethel	80	1,201	Cassella	42	266	*Defiance	11	7,327
Alexandria	49	414	Bethesda	38	1,026	Cassstown	52	265	Degraff	16	1,082
Alger	34	720	Bethesda	15	486	Castalia	5	520	*Delaware	48	9,076
Allen	36	490	Beverly	78	720	Catawba	61	234	Delhi	79	872
Alliance	29	15,083	Bexley	55	582	Catawba	61	234	Dellroy	40	373
Alvordton	1	402	Bidwell	87	590	Cecil	4	862	Delphos	33	5,038
Amanda	65	484	Big Prairie	38	202	Cedar	21	290	Delta	2	1,689
Amboy	10	360	Big Springs	46	200	Cedarville	62	1,059	Dennison	39	4,008
Amelia	80	417	Birmingham	5	392	*Celina	42	3,193	Dent	79	200
Amesville	77	267	Bladensburg	37	308	Centerburg	87	223	Derby	64	290
Amherst	6	2,106	Blanchester	72	1,813	Centerville	60	353	Deshler	57	562
Amsterdam	41	1,141	Bloomdale	13	602	Ceylon	5	390	Deshler	12	1,515
Andersonville	74	200	Bloomington	63	610	Chagrin Falls	7	1,931	Deunquat	21	260
Andover	10	902	Bloomington	72	212	Chambersburg	60	209	Dexter	88	278
Anna	45	460	Bloomville	15	751	Chandler	56	300	Dexter City	68	233
Annapolis	41	260	Bluestown	7	250	*Chardon	8	1,512	Diamond	19	250
Ansonia	44	656	Bluffton	33	1,953	Charlestown	19	660	Dillonvale	41	1,519
Antiquity	28	469	Bowling	39	567	Chatham	17	2,260	Dixon	32	326
*Arlington	21	1,187	Boston	18	279	Chatham	17	2,260	Doanville	77	708
Apple Creek	38	406	Bowling	15	579	Chauncey	77	821	Dodgeville	10	220
Arcadia	23	380	Boweston	51	514	Cherry Valley	10	250	Dodsonville	73	225
Arcanum	44	1,361	Bowersville	62	297	Chesapeake	86	541	Dola	34	262
Archbold	2	1,082	*Bowling			Cheshire	87	360	Donnelsville	61	202
Arion	84	200	Green	13	5,222	Cheshire	87	360	Dover	7	309
Arlington	23	798	Braceville	20	200	Chesterville	67	44	Doylestown	28	877
Arlington			Bradford	52	1,844	Cheviot	39	1,930	Dresden	56	1,519
Heights	79	468	Bradner	13	890	Chicago	16	2,950	Duff	58	390
*Ashland	27	6,795	Bradrick	86	250	Chickasaw	42	309	Dunbar	55	220
Ashley	48	706	Brandon	37	292	*Chillicothe	74	14,508	Dunbridge	13	260
Ashstabula	10	18,266	Brandt	52	240	Chilo	80	260	Duncan Falls	56	250
Ashville	64	972	Brecksville	7	1,266	Christiansburg	53	380	Dundas	76	262
Athalia	86	226	Bremen	65	925	Churchill	20	290	Dundee	39	250
*Athens	77	5,463	Brewster	29	200	*Cincinnati	79	363,591	Dunlen	41	220
Attica	15	719	Briceton	21	296	*Circleville	64	6,744	Dunkirk	31	1,109
Atwater	36	360	Bridgeport	58	3,974	Claridon	8	806	Dupont	22	334
Augusta	40	320	Briggssdale	55	262	Clarinington	69	784	E		
Augusta			Brilliant	41	742	Clark	50	320	East Cleveland	7	9,179
Station	40	250	Brimfield	19	506	Clarksburg	74	558	East Fairfield	31	360
Aultman	29	609	Brinkhaven	37	341	Clarksfield	16	362	East Greenville	29	420
Aurora Station	19	660	Bristolville	20	1,220	Clarksburg	72	435	East		
Austinsburg	10	392	Broadway	47	225	Clay Center			Lewistown	30	230
Austintown	30	260	Broadwell	77	362	*Cleveland	7	560,663	East Liberty	46	592
Ava	68	506	Brookfield	20	990	Cleves	79	1,429	East Liverpool	31	20,387
Avon Lake	6	1,098	Brookville	60	1,187	Clifton	62	239	East Orwell	10	704
Axline	56	450	Broughton	21	226	Clinton	72	305	East Palestine	31	537
			Brownhelm	6	1,409	Clinton	18	450	East Rochester	31	520
B			Brownhelm	6	222	Clough Pike	79	222	East Sparta	29	250
Bachman	60	200	Brownsville	49	350	Clyde	14	2,315	East		
Bainbridge	74	883	*Bryan	3	3,641	Coalburg	20	390	Lewistown	30	230
Bairdstown	13	240	Buchtel	77	1,180	Coal Grove	86	1,759	East Liberty	46	592
Bakersville	50	290	Buckeye City	37	269	Coal Run	78	224	East Orwell	10	704
Baltic	39	377	Buckland	43	304	Coalton	85	1,114	East Palestine	31	537
Baltimore	65	551	*Bucyrus	25	8,122	Coldwater	42	960	East Sparta	29	250
Bantam	80	290	Buena Vista	84	330	Colebrook	10	1,060	East		
Barberton	18	9,410	Burbank	28	351	College Corner	70	379	Springfield	41	300
Barnesville	58	4,233	Burghill	20	460	College Hill	72	1,979	Youngstown	30	1,972
Barnhill	39	506	Burgoin	14	225	Collins	16	360	*Eaton	59	3,187
Barryville	29	290	Burkettsville	44	236	Collinsville	10	460	Edenton	80	278
Bartlett	78	208	Burlington	86	390	Columbiana	31	1,582	Edgerton	1	1,072
Barton	58	800	Burton	8	650	COLUMBUS			Edison	36	387
Batavia	65	374	Burton City	28	290	(Capitol)	55	181,511	Edon	1	678
*Batavia	80	1,034	Butler	26	730	Columbus			Effort	86	262
Batemantown	37	292	Bysville	57	3,156	Grove	22	1,802	Elba	78	350
Batesville	68	282	Byhaha	47	250	Commercial			Elkhorado	59	324
Bay Junction	5	450				Point	61	234	Elm	33	420
Bays	13	220				Condit	48	213	Elizabethtown	29	320
Beach City	29	671	C			Conneaut	50	490	Ellsworth	30	666
Beach Park	6	290	Cable	53	260	Conneaut	10	3,319	Elmore	4	937
Beallsville	69	564	*Cadiz	51	1,971	Conover	52	200	Elmwood Place	79	3,123
Beaver	83	286	Cairo	33	450	Continental	22	1,071	*Elyria	6	11,825
Beaverdam	33	453	*Caldwell	68	1,430	Convoy	32	711	Empire	41	509
Bedford	7	1,783	Caledonia	35	562	Cooville	77	370	Englewood	60	250
Bell	73	266	*California	79	450	Copely	30	239	Enon	61	219
Bellbrook	58	12,946	*Cambridge	57	11,337	Coppleburg	30	239	Epworth	26	200
Belle Center	62	283	Cameron	69	262	Corping	66	1,561	Etna	19	300
Belle Center	46	889	Camp Dennison	79	365	Cortland	20	612	Eudell	7	1,953
*Bellefontaine	68	8,238	Canal Dover	39	6,621	*Coshocton	50	9,603	Euphemia	59	200
Belle Valley	68	689	Canal Fulton	29	978	Coxington	52	1,848	Evansport	11	350
Bellevue	16	5,209	Canal			Cranenest	69	290	F		
Bellville	26	1,056	Canal			Crescent	58	1,060	Fairfield	62	292
Belmont	58	572	Canal			Crestline	25	3,807	Fairview	59	260
Belmore	22	298	Canal			Creston	28	970			
Beloit	30	510	Winchester	55	740	Cridersville	43	526			
Belpre	78	1,249	Canfield	30	685	Crooksville	66	3,028			
Benton	38	362	Cannellville	56	451	Croton	49	411			

Explanation: Index to Towns. First Column, Names of Towns; Second Column, Number of Seats as Number of the County Where Town is Located; Third Column, Population of 1910. Last Means Location. Pop. Means Population. Star in Front of Name Indicates County Seat.

Ohio Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
Fairmount	7	320	Gustavus	20	250	Johnstown	49	805	Luckey	13	520
Fairport			Gypsum	4	660	Johnsville	60	262	Ludlow Falls	32	360
Harbor	9	2,263				Joyce	39	203	Luhrig	77	422
Fairview	57	346	H			Junction	21	226	Lykens	25	260
Farmer	11	320	Hallsville	74	200	Junction City	66	811	Lynchburg	43	923
Farmersville	60	437	Hamden	76	1,019	Justus	29	360	Lyons	2	408
Fayette	2	915	Hamersville	81	276				M		
Fayetteville	81	310	*Hamilton	70	35,219				*McArthur	76	1,107
Felicity	80	578	Hanler	12	596	K			McClainville	58	200
Fernbank	79	305	Hanlet	80	250	Kalida	22	770	McClure	12	547
*Findlay	23	14,858	Hammansburg	13	260	Kanis	7	255	McComb	23	1,088
Fivemile	81	260	Hammondsville	41	108	Kansas	15	320	*McConnellsville	67	1,831
Flat Rock	15	260	Hampden	8	290	Kelleys Island	5	1,017	McCuneville	66	362
Fletcher	52	376	Hanging Rock	86	662	Kenmore	18	1,501	McCutchenville	24	350
Floodwood	77	450	Hanover	49	331	Kennedy	79	200	McDermott	84	228
Florineedale	41	300	Hanoverton	31	317	Kensington	31	400	McGuffey	34	491
Florida	12	234	Harlem Springs	40	250	Kent	19	4,188	Macedonia	18	562
Flushing	58	868	Harpster	24	239	*Kenton	34	7,185	Madara	79	550
Folger	6	429	Harriettsville	68	250	Kilbourne	18	202	Madison	9	863
Footville	10	250	Harrisburg	55	286	Killbuck	38	422	Madisonville	79	5,193
Foraker	34	250	Harrison	79	1,368	Kimberly	77	266	Magnolia	29	556
Forest	34	1,285	Harrisonville	88	369	Kimbolton	57	274	Maholm	66	290
Forestville	79	282	Harrisville	51	364	Kings Creek	53	223	Maineville	71	245
Fort Jennings	23	356	Harrod	33	474	Kings Mills	53	750	Malinta	12	345
Fort Recovery	42	1,163	Harshman	69	369	Kingsville	10	666	Mallet Creek	17	350
Foster	11	245	Hartford	41	419	Kinsman	20	960	Malta	67	971
Fostoria	15	9,597	Harts Grove	10	806	Kinsman			Malvern	40	753
Frankfort	74	734	Hartshorn	69	350	Station	20	326	Manchester	82	1,966
Franklin	71	2,659	Hartwell	79	2,823	Kipling	57	320	Mansfield	26	20,768
Franklin			Harveysburg	71	359	Kipton	6	250	Manuta	4	172
Square	31	362	Haskins	13	391	Kirkersville	49	350	Marengo	36	283
Franklin			Havana	16	260	Kirtland	9	206	Maria Stein	42	560
Station	50	250	Haviland	21	233	Kunkle	1	450	*Marietta	78	12,923
Frazesville	56	614	Haydenville	75	436	Kyles Corners	30	225	*Marion	35	18,232
Fredericksburg	28	507	Hayesville	27	190	L			Mark Center	11	306
Fredericktown	37	1,021	Hayesville	64	388	LaFayette	33	500	Marlboro	29	251
Freeport	54	624	Hazelwood	79	460	LaGrange	86	464	Marselles	24	225
*Freemont	14	9,939	Helen	49	677	Lagrange	6	528	Marshallville	28	294
Fresno	50	290	Helen	305	365	Lakeside	4	362	Martin	4	406
Frost	77	316	Hemlock	66	452	Lakeview	46	578	Martinsburg	37	252
Fulton	36	325	Hendrysburg	58	450	Lakewood	7	15,181	Martins Ferry	58	9,133
Fultonham	56	825	Hepburn	34	250	*Lancaster	65	13,048	Martinsburg	47	3,576
			Heslop	78	366	Lansing	58	366	*Marysville	71	737
G			Hessville	14	250	Larue	35	772	Mason	71	737
Gahanna	55	276	Hicksville	11	2,395	Latty	21	339	Massillon	29	13,879
Galena	48	513	Higby	71	305	Laura	52	302	Maumee	3	2,037
Galion	25	7,214	Higginsport	81	417	Laurel	80	226	Mayfield	7	560
*Gallipolis	87	5,560	Highland	73	272	Laurelville	75	457	Maynard	58	420
Galloway	55	250	Hillgrove	44	250	Leavittsburg	20	392	Mecca	20	250
Gambier	37	537	Hilliards	55	374	*Lebanon	71	2,698	Mechanicsburg	53	1,446
Garfield	30	250	Hillsboro	73	4,296	Leesburg	73	828	Mechanicsstown	40	250
Garrettsville	19	1,001	Hinckley	19	275	Leesville	25	200	*Medina	17	2,734
Gates Mill	7	360	Hiram	19	422	Leesville Cross			Medway	61	250
Gayport	56	236	Hockingport	77	225	Roads	25	290	Melbern	1	360
Geneva	19	2,416	Holgate	12	1,095	Leetonia	31	2,465	Melmore	21	360
Genoa	4	817	Holland	3	266	Leipsic	22	1,173	Merchere	21	317
Georgesville	55	306	Hollansburg	44	287	Lemoine	13	363	Mendon	9	732
*Georgetown	81	1,580	Hollister	77	526	Letart Falls	87	566	Mercer	42	320
Germano	51	390	Holloway	58	786	Lexanna	81	362	Merrill	13	360
Germantown	60	1,778	Holmesville	38	320	Lewisburg	59	672	Mesopotamia	20	820
Getysburg	44	320	Homer	49	468	Lewis Center	48	330	Metamora	2	475
Gibsonburg	14	1,864	Homeworth	31	490	Lewistown	46	290	Miami	79	400
Gilboa	22	345	Hopedale	51	391	Lewistown	69	291	Miamisburg	60	4,271
Gillespieville	74	225	Houston	45	250	Lexington	26	654	Middle Bass	4	200
Gilmore	39	275	Howard	37	360	Liberty	60	225	Middlebranch	29	260
Girard	20	3,736	Hoytsville	13	404	Liberty Center	12	647	Middleburg	46	288
Glencoe	58	275	Hubbard	20	1,699	Lily Chapel	74	426	Middlefield	8	610
Glendale	79	1,741	Hudson	18	1,021	*Lima	33	30,508	Middle Point	32	607
Glenmont	38	269	Hume	33	220	Limestone	4	260	Middletown	70	13,152
Glenmore	32	200	Huntington	6	650	Linden Heights	55	991	Midland	72	327
Glenroy	85	890	Huntsburg	8	866	Lindenville	10	808	Midvale	39	675
Glouster	77	2,527	Huntsville	16	328	Lindsey	14	501	Midway	11	483
Glynwood	43	206	Huron Junction	5	1,756	Linndale	7	512	Millan	5	696
Gnadenhutten	39	560	I			*Lisbon	31	3,034	Millford	80	1,321
Gomer	33	220	Iberia	36	232	Litchfield	17	220	Millford Center	47	685
Good Hope	63	275	In-Dependence	7	994	Little Hocking	78	350	Millbury	13	276
Gore	75	490	Irondele	41	1,156	Lockbourne	55	307	Miller	86	355
Goshen	80	306	*Ironton	86	13,147	Lockland	79	3,439	Miller City	22	218
Grafton	6	955	Ivorydale	79	518	Lockwood	20	362	*Millersburg	38	2,020
Grand Rapids	13	571	J			Lodi	17	1,015	Millersport	65	259
Grand River	9	203	*Jackson	85	5,468	*Logan	75	4,850	Millersstown	53	279
Grandview	28	189	Jackson Center	45	685	*London	54	3,530	Millersville	14	260
Granville	49	1,194	Jacksontown	49	328	Longstreth	75	500	Minersville	57	2,066
Gratiot	49	250	Jacksonville	77	1,285	Lorain	6	28,883	Milton Center	13	350
Gratis	59	410	Jamestown	62	1,133	Loraine	45	439	Mineral	77	312
Green Camp	35	308	Jasper	83	250	Lore City	57	609	Mineral City	39	1,032
Greenfield	73	1,228	*Jefferson	10	1,461	Louisville	29	1,678	Mineral Ridge	20	759
Greentown	30	260	Jeffersonville	63	716	Loveland	80	1,421	Minersville	88	987
Greensburg	20	220	Jenara	23	259	Lovell	24	569	Minerva	29	1,396
Greenspring	15	833	Jermersville	27	314	Lowell	78	381	Mingo Junction	41	4,049
Greenville	29	350	Jerry City	15	288	Lower Salem	78	287	Minster	43	1,585
*Greenwich	14	6,237	Jerry	49	200	Lucas	26	272	Misco	66	290
Gretna	16	876	Jersy	49	240	Lucasburg	57	426	Mogadore	18	438
Greton	12	260	Jersy	49	240	Lucasville	84	256	Momeneetown	3	298
Gresham	7	520	Jersy	49	240						
Groesbeck	79	350	Jersy	49	240						
Grove City	55	837	Jewett	51	917						
Groveport	55	643	Jobs	75	763						
Grover Hill	21	676	Johnson	18	366						
			Johnsonville	20	622						

Ohio Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
Monclova	.....3.	250	Newtown	.....79.	630	Piedmont	.....51.	275	Rushville	.....65.	257
Monday	.....75.	420	New Vienna	.....72.	793	Pierpont	.....10.	250	Russellville	.....81.	138
Monfort	.....79.	526	New			Pikeston	.....83.	668	Russia	.....45.	350
Monroe	.....70.	255	Washington	.....25.	889	Pioneer	.....1.	660	Rutland	.....88.	562
Monroe Center	.....10.	262	New			Piqua	.....52.	13,388			
Monroeville	.....16.	1,152	Waterford	.....31.	509	Pittsburg	.....44.	310		S	
Montezuma	.....12.	228	New Weston	.....44.	258	Plain City	.....51.	1,407	Sabina	.....72.	1,514
Montgomery	.....79.	797	Niles	.....20.	8,361	Plainfield	.....50.	215	Saint Barnard	.....79.	5,002
Montpelier	.....1.	2,759	Nimishla	.....18.	290	Plainville	.....79.	250	Saint		
Montville	.....8.	660	Norman	.....49.	200	Pleasant City	.....57.	788	Saint		
Morrall	.....35.	331	North			Pleasant Hill	.....52.	571	Saint		
Morristown	.....58.	274	Baltimore	.....13.	2,508	Pleasant Plain	.....71.	200	Saint Henry	.....12.	560
Morrow	.....71.	382	North Bend	.....79.	560	Pleasant Ridge	.....79.	255	Saint John	.....43.	350
Moscow	.....80.	327	North			Pleasantville	.....65.	608	Saint		
Mount Airy	.....79.	497	Bloomfield	.....20.	780	Plymouth	.....26.	1,314	Louisville	.....19.	211
Mount			North Bristol	.....20.	290	Poland	.....30.	367	Saint Marys	.....13.	5,732
Blanchard	.....23.	451	North Dover	.....7.	230	Polk	.....27.	250	Saint Paris	.....53.	1,261
Mount Carmel	.....80.	206	North Fairfield	.....16.	560	*Pomeroy	.....88.	4,023	Salem	.....31.	8,913
Mount Cory	.....23.	290	North			Portage	.....13.	450	Salisbury	.....37.	365
Mount Eaton	.....28.	238	Georgetown	.....31.	240	Port Clinton	.....4.	3,007	Salineville	.....21.	2,103
Mount			North			Port Jefferson	.....45.	233	Sandrun	.....45.	350
Eufratim	.....68.	205	Hampton	.....61.	406	*Portsmouth	.....81.	23,481	*Sandusky	.....5.	19,889
*Mount Gilead	.....36.	1,678	North			Port			Sandyville	.....39.	275
Mount Healthy	.....79.	1,799	Industry	.....29.	250	Washington	.....39.	421	Santa Fe	.....43.	262
Mount Liberty	.....37.	200	North Jackson	.....30.	406	Port William	.....72.	298	Santoy	.....66.	320
Mount Orab	.....81.	539	North			Powell	.....48.	250	Sarahville	.....68.	281
Mount			Kingsville	.....10.	420	Powhatan			Sardina	.....81.	534
Pleasant	.....41.	701	North			Point	.....58.	386	Sardis	.....69.	375
Mount Sterling	.....54.	1,071	Lawrence	.....29.	1,150	Prairie Depot	.....13.	1,358	Savannah	.....27.	262
*Mount Vernon	.....37.	9,087	North			Proctorville	.....86.	577	Saybrook	.....10.	250
Mount Victory	.....34.	740	Lewisburg	.....53.	793	Prospect	.....35.	945	Saylor Park	.....79.	877
Mount			North Lima	.....30.	360	Put-in-Bay	.....4.	259	Scioto	.....81.	260
Washington	.....79.	574	North			Pymont	.....60.	306	Sciotoville	.....81.	1,202
Montgomery	.....79.	326	Madison	.....9.	220		Q		Scott	.....32.	472
Moxahala	.....66.	466	Olmsstead	.....7.	1,030	Quaker City	.....57.	746	Seaman	.....82.	250
Munroe Falls	.....18.	326	North			Quincy	.....46.	594	Sebring	.....30.	2,101
Munson	.....17.	200	Ridgeville	.....6.	420		R		Sekitan	.....79.	1,120
Murray	.....75.	1,386	*Norwalk	.....16.	7,858	Raah	.....3.	250	Selma	.....61.	206
	N		Norwood	.....79.	16,135	Racine	.....88.	510	Senecaville	.....57.	893
*Napoleon	.....12.	4,907	Nottingham	.....7.	2,387	Radnor	.....48.	250	Seven Mile	.....70.	310
Nashville	.....38.	269	Nova	.....27.	250	Rainsboro	.....73.	215	Seville	.....17.	606
Navarre	.....29.	1,357	Novelty	.....8.	290	Randolph	.....19.	560	Shadyside	.....58.	2,062
Negley	.....31.	430		O		Range	.....51.	250	Shalesville	.....19.	292
Nelsonville	.....77.	6,082	Oakfield	.....20.	320	Rapids	.....19.	250	Shandon	.....70.	350
Nevada	.....24.	889	Oakharbor	.....4.	1,559	Rarden	.....84.	350	Shancerville	.....39.	331
Neville	.....80.	290	Oak Hill	.....85.	1,148	*Ravenna	.....19.	5,310	Sharon	.....68.	266
New Albany	.....55.	215	Oakley	.....79.	1,639	Rawson	.....23.	470	Sharonville	.....79.	713
New Antioch	.....72.	226	Oakwood	.....21.	496	Rayland	.....41.	306	Shawnee	.....66.	2,280
*Newark	.....49.	25,400	Oberlin	.....6.	4,365	Raymond	.....47.	546	Shelby	.....26.	4,903
New Athens	.....51.	376	Ohio City	.....32.	860	Reading	.....79.	3,988	Shepard	.....55.	402
New Bavaria	.....12.	490	Old Fort	.....15.	260	Redfield	.....66.	250	Sheridan	.....86.	260
New Berlin	.....29.	865	Old Branch	.....80.	226	Reedsville	.....88.	250	Sherodsville	.....10.	721
New Boston	.....84.	1,858	Olive Furnace	.....86.	250	Reesville	.....72.	275	Sheriffs	.....86.	206
New Bremen	.....43.	1,586	Oltersburg	.....26.	280	Rehoboth	.....66.	200	Sherswood	.....11.	566
New Buffalo	.....30.	200	Olmsstead Falls	.....7.	394	Reily	.....70.	316	Sherrill	.....26.	355
Newburg	.....7.	5,813	Orient	.....64.	250	Reinersville	.....67.	200	Shreve	.....15.	1,466
New			Orrville	.....28.	3,101	Republic	.....15.	475	*Sidney	.....45.	6,607
Burlington	.....72.	320	Orwell	.....10.	890	Reynoldsburg	.....55.	431	Silverton	.....79.	459
New Carlisle	.....61.	1,058	Osborn	.....62.	866	Rhodes	.....41.	321	Smithfield	.....41.	589
New Castle	.....50.	390	Osgood	.....44.	214	Richmond	.....41.	372	Smithville	.....28.	417
New			Osiaburg	.....29.	418	Richmond Dale	.....74.	350	Sodom	.....20.	350
Comerstown	.....39.	2,943	Ostrander	.....48.	431	Richville	.....29.	262	Somerdale	.....39.	300
New Concord	.....56.	683	Otsego	.....56.	250	Ridgewood	.....47.	1,729	Somerset	.....66.	1,286
New Dover	.....47.	250	*Ottawa	.....22.	2,182	Ridgeville			Somerton	.....58.	201
New Garden	.....31.	206	Ottoville	.....22.	477	Corners	.....12.	250	Somerville	.....70.	319
New			Otway	.....15.	234	Ridgeway	.....34.	427	Sonora	.....56.	206
Hampshire	.....43.	360	Owens	.....35.	660	Ripley	.....81.	1,840			
New Holland	.....64.	804	Owensville	.....80.	406	Risingsun	.....13.	599	Bloomfield	.....64.	212
New Hope	.....59.	228	Oxford	.....70.	2,017	Rittman	.....28.	326	South		
New Knoxville	.....43.	187		F		Rix Mills	.....56.	230	Bloom'gville	.....75.	220
New Lebanon	.....60.	202	*Painesville	.....9.	5,501	Roberts	.....29.	250	South		
*New			Palestine	.....41.	216	Robins	.....57.	500	Charleston	.....61.	1,181
Lexington	.....66.	2,559	Palmyra	.....19.	1,066	Rockbridge	.....55.	350	South Euclid	.....7.	360
New London	.....16.	1,557	Pancoastburg	.....63.	226	Rock Creek	.....10.	455	Southington	.....29.	200
New Madison	.....44.	628	Pandora	.....22.	562	Rockton	.....42.	1,084	South Lebanon	.....71.	626
New			Paris	.....29.	369	Rockland	.....58.	262	South Newbury	.....8.	1,273
Marshfield	.....77.	490	Parkman	.....8.	3,066	Rockport	.....4.	3,179	South New		
New			Parma	.....7.	3,302	Rockyridge	.....4.	319	Lynne	.....10.	326
Martinsburg	.....63.	220	Pataskala	.....49.	820	Rocky River	.....7.	1,861	South Point	.....86.	316
New			*Paudling	.....21.	2,081	Rogers	.....31.	258	South Salem	.....71.	211
Matamoras	.....78.	711	Payne	.....21.	1,207	Rome	.....10.	215	South Solon	.....51.	120
New			Peebles	.....82.	921	Rootstown	.....19.	220	South Vienna	.....61.	270
Middletown	.....30.	200	Pemberton	.....45.	309	Roscoe	.....50.	595	South Webster	.....81.	199
New Moorefield	.....61.	225	Pemberville	.....13.	1,006	Roseville	.....56.	2,113	South Zanesville	.....56.	833
New Paris	.....59.	870	Peninsula	.....18.	536	Rosewood	.....53.	250	Spencer	.....17.	560
New			Pennsville	.....67.	250	Rossburg	.....11.	261	Spencerville	.....33.	1,218
Petersburg	.....73.	220	Perintown	.....80.	270	Rossford	.....13.	1,066	Springboro	.....71.	355
*New			Perry	.....9.	560	Rosslynne	.....29.	322	Springdale	.....29.	255
Philadelphia	.....39.	8,512	Perryburg	.....13.	1,913	Roxwell	.....39.	511	*Springfield	.....61.	10,921
New Pittsburg	.....75.	330	Perryville	.....27.	511	Roundhead	.....31.	462	Spring Valley	.....62.	113
Newport	.....78.	360	Perryton	.....49.	206	Roxabell	.....74.	250	Starline	.....11.	112
New Richmond	.....80.	1,733	Petersburg	.....30.	606	Royalton	.....65.	226	Steel	.....58.	500
New Riegel	.....15.	268	Pettisville	.....2.	302	Rudolph	.....13.	561	Stirling	.....28.	375
New			Pharissburg	.....17.	250	Ruraldale	.....56.	300	*Steubenville	.....11.	22,591
Springfield	.....30.	460	Phillipsburg	.....60.	313	Rushmore	.....22.	250	Stewart	.....47.	439
New			Philo	.....56.	806	Rush Run	.....41.	221	Stewarts	.....39.	512
Straitsville	.....66.	2,212	Pickerington	.....65.	310	Rushsylvania	.....16.	560	Stillwater	.....39.	225
Newtown Falls	.....20.	757									

Ohio Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
Stockdale	83	250	U			Washington	57	366	West Toledo	3	250
Stockport	67	438	Uhrichsville	39	4,751	*Washington			*West Union	82	1,080
Stoney Ridge	12	301	Union	60	250	Washington	63	7,277	West Unity	1	980
Stoutsburg	65	120	Union City	41	1,595	Washington-			Westview	7	690
Strasburg	39	835	Union Furnace	15	700	ville	31	957	West Wheeling	58	250
Streetsboro	19	200	Unionport	41	250	Waterford	78	362	Weymouth	17	366
Strongsville	7	250	Uniontown	58	210	Watertown	78	200	Wharton	24	485
Struthers	30	3,370	Unionville	9	390	Waterville	3	834	Wheelersburg	84	250
Stryker	7	1,026	Unionville			*Wauseon	2	2,650	White Cottage	56	362
Sugar Creek	39	389	Center	47	239	*Waverly	83	1,883	Whitehouse	3	506
Sugar Grove	65	368	Unioipolis	43	460	Waynesburg	29	760	Wick	10	200
Summerfield	68	489	Unity	31	332	Waynesfield	71	705	Wickliffe	9	530
Summerford	54	200	*Upper			Webster	44	201	Wilberforce	62	380
Sunbury	48	485	*Sandusky	24	3,779	Wellington	71	2,131	Wilkesville	76	203
Superior	86	266	*Sarbana	53	7,739	Wellston	85	6,875	Williamsburg	80	948
Swanton	10	1,058	Utica	49	1,729	Wellsville	31	7,726	Williamsfield	10	250
Sweden	10	1,501				Welshfield	8	1,026	Williamsport	64	536
Sycamore	24	853	V			West			Willoughby	9	2,072
Sycamore Val-			Valley City	17	250	Alexandria	59	1,030	Willow	7	225
ley	69	977	Vanburen	23	303	West Andover	10	366	Wilshire	32	653
Sylvania	3	1,002	Vandalia	60	221	Westboro	72	350	*Wilmingon	72	4,491
Syracuse	88	1,256	Vanlue	23	466	West Broofield	29	336	Wilmot	29	258
T			*Van Wert	32	7,157	West Cairo	33	386	Winchester	82	937
Tallmadge	18	501	Vaughansville	22	320	West			Windham	19	261
Talton	64	302	Venedocia	32	247	Carrollton	60	1,285	Windsor	10	766
Taylorville	73	495	Vermillion	56	1,369	West Chester	70	302	Winesburg	38	250
Temperance-			Verona	50	250	West			Withamsville	80	382
ville	58	266	Vergaillies	41	1,580	Clarksville	16	260	Woodington	14	336
Terrace Park	79	448	Vicksary	14	200	West Dover	7	303	Woodlawn	79	250
Thomastown	18	212	Vienna	20	368	West Elktion	59	230	*Woodsville	60	2,193
Thornville	66	411	Vigo	74	200	Westerville	55	1,903	Woodstock	53	310
Thurston	65	306	Vincent	78	250	West			Woodville	19	807
Tiffin	15	11,894	Vinton	87	324	Farmington	20	446	*Wooster	28	6,136
Tippecanoe	51	450	W			West Jefferson	54	1,043	Worthington	55	547
Tippecanoe City	32	2,038	Wabash	51	300	West Lafayette	50	840	Wren	32	277
Tipton	25	321	Waco	29	200	West Lepsic	22	253	Wyoming	79	1,893
*Toledo	3	1,688,197	Wadsworth	17	3,073	West Liberty	46	1,288			
Tontogany	13	314	Wainwright	39	350	West			X		
Toronto	41	1,271	Wakeman	16	930	Manchester	59	445	*Xenia	62	8,776
Tracy	39	462	Walbridge	13	500	West Mansfield	46	913			
Tremont City	61	450	Waldo	35	319	West Mecca	20	660	Y		
Trenton	70	564	Walkers	31	200	Middletown	70	260			
Trimble	77	711	Walnutrun	54	210	West Milton	52	1,205	Yellowbud	71	250
Trinway	56	360	*Wapakoneta	45	5,342	Westminster	33	200	Yellow Spgs	62	1,360
Trotwood	60	348	Warner	78	200	West Newton	33	286	*Youngstown	30	77,066
Troxbridge	4	8	*Warren	20	11,081	Weston	13	913	Z		
*Troy	8	6,122	*Warren	20	11,081	West Park	18	320	Zaleski	76	476
Tupper's Plains	88	220	Warrenton	41	300	West Richfield	18	250	Zanesfield	46	250
Tuscarawas	39	471	Warsaw	50	512	West Salem	28	642	*Zanesville	56	28,026
Twinsburg	18	250	Warwick	18	200	West Sonora	59	209	Zoar Station	39	200

OHIO

**The Mound Builders—The Struggles of Later Generations to Establish Conditions of Prosperity
in the Wealthy State.**

Who the **original** land seekers were in all this portion of the continent is unknown. The **earliest evidence** of human intelligence among a people that occupied this land is seen in the earth mounds distributed in great number throughout the State. These people were evidently a religious, warlike race, as shown in the great force of their mounds including stone altars, hatchets, hammers, arrows and ornaments of various kinds.

LESS INTELLIGENT BUT MORE WARLIKE.

The races that came afterwards were less intelligent and more warlike than their predecessors, as seen in the Indian tribes which the early explorers of America found roaming over the country.

In fact it is difficult to go anywhere or find any particular place on the American Continent that has not been traversed before by human beings.

THE FIRST INDIANS HERE.

The principal Indian tribes of the Ohio country when **discovered** by the French, were the Miamis, the Wyandots, the Shawnees, the Senecas and the Delawares.

The Iroquois, to whom the Senecas belonged, claimed to have **subdued** all the territory between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi, but the Ohio Indians **repudiated their sway** and had, it appears, regained the lands from which they had been driven.

By a treaty signed at Utrecht, a city in a province of the same name in the Netherlands, by representatives from France, Holland, Great Britain, Prussia, Portugal and Savoy, England obtained Gibraltar, Hudson Bay territories and Newfound-

land. Through that concession **England claimed the right** to call the Iroquois her subjects and the English based their **claim** to the northwest territory on the **pretended** conquest of the Iroquois, as well as the **charter** of James I. to Virginia and of Charles II. to Connecticut.

Assuming their **right to possession** English traders had begun to compete with the French in the **fur trade** of the great lakes as early as **1684**.

THE FRENCH ALSO CLAIMED THIS TERRITORY

The French based their claim to the same territory on the discoveries of Joliet, Marquette and LaSalle, though in so far as the **Ohio River** is concerned there is no conclusive evidence that La Salle ever saw it.

The **little settlement** made at Sandusky, Fort Cadillac built at Detroit in 1701, and the allegiance of most of the Indian tribes, between Lake Erie and the Ohio River, practically gave France the **control** of the debatable ground.

From that period up to the war of the revolution it was a struggle between the French and the English to get the support of the Indians, and even up to 1799 fear of the Indians checked immigration into this region. In the meantime pioneers from Massachusetts had founded Marietta in 1788. Another colony from New Jersey laid out the town of Losantville in 1789, which name was soon changed to Cincinnati.

In 1790 French emigrants founded Gallipolis, and in the same year the first colony from Virginia came in and established Massieville, now Manchester.

Ohio Opportunities in Agriculture and Varied Enterprises

PERMANENT PEACE WITH THE INDIANS.

Instigated, it was claimed, by the British, the Indians continued to make trouble until a permanent peace was made in 1795, two-thirds of the state at that time being ceded to the whites.

FOUNDING OF THE WESTERN RESERVE.

In 1792 500,000 acres in the western part of the Western Reserve, located in the northern part of Ohio, was set aside by Connecticut as compensation to those of her citizens whose property had been destroyed by the British during the revolution; and in 1792 the first settlement at Cleveland was made.

Fear of the Indians yet checked immigration into the state and not until 1799 did the population reach 5,000, the number necessary to the establishment of a legislature.

On Sept. 23, 1799, the first legislature met at Cincinnati, and on the 25th chose William Henry Harrison as its delegate to Congress. In 1800 Indiana territory was set off, and in 1802 a constitutional convention, convened at Chillicothe, adopted a constitution, and in 1803 state officers were elected, Chillicothe and Zanesville being, at various periods, the capital of the state before it was permanently established at Columbus.

In the war of 1812-15 the young state furnished three regiments to aid in carrying it on. In 1813 General Harrison erected Fort Meigs on the Maumee and held it against two attacks of British and Indians under General Proctor. Major Croghan made a brilliant defense of a rude fort on the Sandusky, and Lieutenant, afterwards Commodore Perry, in Put-in-Bay, made his victory over the British fleet.

FIRST STEAMBOAT AND FIRST RAILROAD.

In 1812 the first steamboat descended the Ohio River, and in 1825-33 the Ohio and Maumee canals were constructed, and in 1842 the first railroad between Cincinnati and Springfield was opened. Free schools were established in 1826, and in 1842 the first regularly equipped public astronomical observatory in the United States was founded at Cincinnati. Ohio gave 5,336 troops to the Mexican war, appropriated \$1,000,000 for the defense of the Union in the Civil War, and sent 313,180 troops into the battlefield. The bounties paid to volunteer soldiers amounted to \$23,557,373.

About one-third the distance from the north to the southern part of the state is found the dividing ridge, north of which the streams flow to Lake Erie, and south of which the waters descend to the Ohio River. Lake Erie is 573 feet above the level of the sea, and yet so much below the dividing ridge, which extends from Trumbull County in the northeast part of the state to Mercer and Darke Counties in the southeast, that the Maumee, the Cuyahoga, the Black, the Sandusky, the Vermillion and the Huron rivers all empty into this lake.

The rivers flowing into the Ohio are the Muskingum, the Hocking, the Scioto and the Miami. These rivers all run through highly fertile valleys, but it is not necessary to go to the valleys for rich land. The state is so nearly level, and has retained the fallen grasses so long upon its surface, as to produce a highly fertile soil, which like the other states of level surface make a wealthy population.

RICH SOIL ONLY A PART OF OHIO'S ADVANTAGE.

But the productions of a rich soil are but a part of the immense resources of Ohio. From this state comes the well known Hocking coal, the coal area covers 10,000 square miles, limestone is quarried in 32 counties, and sandstone, from which come the celebrated Ohio grindstone, underlies one half of the entire area of the state.

The whole of the southeast half of the state is underlaid with coal-bearing formations and the geological surveys show seven distinct veins of coal of superior quality for domestic use, or for making gas and smelting iron. The aggregate thickness of the coal beds which are convenient to work upon is about 50 feet.

One of the interesting features of the passage on the Ohio River is the view of coal mine openings seen for hundreds of miles, the tunnels running up the slopes from the river directly into the coal beds.

Iron is found in abundance in certain parts of the state, particularly in Perry, Gallia, Licking,

Lawrence, Jackson, Vinton, Meigs, Athens and Hocking counties. Some of the ore is of superior quality and adapted to the finer class of castings. Clay in all its forms is found in large quantities, carbonate of lime, quick lime, and water cement are very largely manufactured.

Natural gas is found in several sections of the state. The four oil districts yield nearly 20,000,000 barrels per annum and give to the state some \$17,000,000 annually.

Ohio is noted for its large variety of valuable agricultural production, including wool, flax, milk, butter and cheese, and for stock raising, especially in the southern part of the state, while the upper part of the state, in the lake region, is celebrated for its grapes, there being thousands of acres in vineyards in that region.

Ohio is distinguished for its large amount of cultivated land, the great crops including wheat, oats, potatoes, rye, buckwheat, hay and corn in immense quantities. Other products that deserve especial mention are maple sugar, honey, maple syrup and strawberries.

The land seeker who desires to go into a manufacturing state finds that region in Ohio. The productions include woodenware, agricultural implements, steel, iron, optical and astronomical instruments, electric materials, electrical equipment of all kinds, refining of oils, safes, deposit vaults, time locks, cooperage, woodworking machinery, wagons, trucks, wheelbarrows, railroad cars, matches, window glass, glassware, silks, cash registers, grist-mill products, clothing, furniture, distilled liquors, pressed brick, fire brick, paving brick, drain tile, sewer pipe, and many other varieties of manufactured products, the result of being in the immediate vicinity of the raw material from which all these goods can be made.

Besides the facilities for transportation 436 miles on the Ohio River, 230 miles of water frontage on Lake Erie, 100 miles of navigation on the Muskingum River, there are four canals in the interior of the state.

CONDENSED IMPORTANT FACTS RELATING TO THE STATE.

Altitude. Highest in Logan County, near the middle of the western half of the state, 1,337 feet.

Climate. Average annual at Cleveland 45.87; Cincinnati, 51.37. Average January, Toledo, 26; Cincinnati, 33. July average, Toledo, 74; Cincinnati, 78. Extremes, Cincinnati, 105, and 17 below; Toledo 102 and 16 below. Annual rainfall, Cincinnati, 39.9 inches; Toledo, 30.9 inches.

Dimensions. Extreme length of the state north and south 205 miles. Extreme width east and west, 230 miles. Area 41,060 square miles.

AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES IN OHIO.

Among interesting relics of a people that once lived in the Mississippi Valley and in Ohio, were the Mound Builders. Who they were, whence they came and when they disappeared nobody knows.

Among these vestiges of a past age are numerous mounds in Ohio. One of them, is on the banks of the Little Miami River in Ohio, at Fort Hill, has a line of circumvallation nearly four miles in extent, varying in height, according to the natural strength of the point protected, from 10 to 20 feet, and embracing an area of several hundred feet. At Newark, Ohio, they cover an area of more than two miles square, and probably comprise upward of 12 miles embankment from two to twenty feet in height.

One of these, surveyed in 1846, on the banks of Brush Creek, in Adams County, Ohio, is in the form of a serpent over 1,000 feet in length, extended in graceful curves and terminating in a triple coil at the tail.

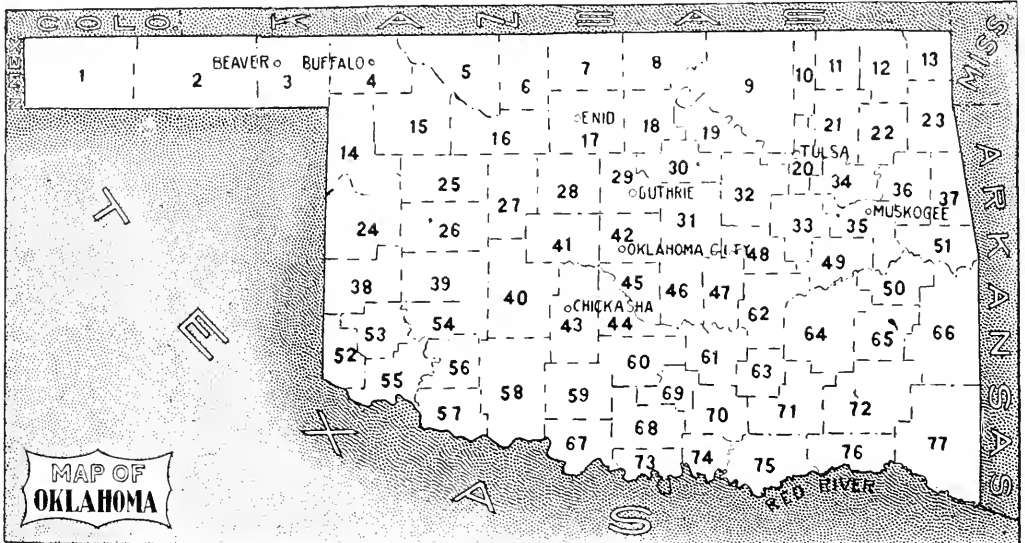
These mounds were evidently burial places, and to appease the gods various objects were deposited in the graves, evidences existing of religious ceremonies and altars being found with the skeletons of those who had been buried.

Evidently great difference of opinion existed as to suitable position for placing of the bodies of the dead. Sometimes the body was laid flat on its back, sometimes bent double. Often a number of bodies were piled in a common grave. Frequently a mound covered a solitary skeleton, while in another the dead laid in large numbers.

In many districts incineration was the custom, and the ashes were collected and put in urns, sometimes even in human skulls.

STATE AND THE 77 COUNTIES OF OKLAHOMA

With Their Boundaries



LOCATION AND POPULATION OF OKLAHOMA COUNTIES.

Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.
1.....	Cimarron..	4,553	21.....	Rogers..	17,936	41.....	Canadia..	23,501	61.....	Pontotoc..	24,331
2.....	Texas..	14,249	22.....	Mayes..	13,596	42.....	Oklahoma..	85,232	62.....	Hughes..	24,040
3.....	Beaver..	13,631	23.....	Delaware..	11,469	43.....	Grady..	30,309	63.....	Coal..	15,817
4.....	Harper..	8,189	24.....	Roger Mills..	12,861	44.....	McClain..	15,659	64.....	Pittsburg..	47,650
5.....	Woods..	17,567	25.....	Dewey..	14,132	45.....	Cleveland..	18,843	65.....	Latimer..	11,321
6.....	Alfalfa..	18,138	26.....	Custer..	23,231	46.....	Pottawatomie..	43,595	66.....	Le Flore..	29,127
7.....	Grant..	18,760	27.....	Blaine..	17,960	47.....	Seminole..	19,964	67.....	Jefferson..	17,430
8.....	Kay..	26,999	28.....	Kingfisher..	18,825	48.....	Oklaskee..	19,995	68.....	Carter..	25,358
9.....	Osage..	20,101	29.....	Logan..	31,740	49.....	McIntosh..	20,961	69.....	Murray..	12,744
10.....	Washington..	17,484	30.....	Payne..	33,735	50.....	Haskell..	18,875	70.....	Johnston..	16,734
11.....	Nowata..	14,223	31.....	Lincoln..	34,779	51.....	Sequoyah..	25,005	71.....	Atoka..	13,808
12.....	Craig..	17,404	32.....	Creek..	26,223	52.....	Harmon..	11,328	72.....	Love..	10,236
13.....	Ottawa..	15,713	33.....	Oklmulgee..	21,115	53.....	Greer..	16,449	73.....	Plasmataha..	10,718
14.....	Ellis..	15,375	34.....	Wagoner..	22,086	54.....	Kiowa..	27,526	74.....	Marshall..	11,619
15.....	Woodward..	16,592	35.....	Muskogee..	52,745	55.....	Jackson..	23,737	75.....	Bryan..	29,854
16.....	Major..	15,248	36.....	Cherokee..	16,778	56.....	Swanson..	57.....	76.....	Choctaw..	21,862
17.....	Garfield..	33,050	37.....	Adair..	10,535	57.....	Tillman..	18,650	77.....	McCurtain..	20,681
18.....	Noble..	14,045	38.....	Beckham..	19,699	58.....	Comanche..	41,489			
19.....	Pawnee..	17,332	39.....	Washita..	25,034	59.....	Stephens..	22,253			
20.....	Tulsa..	34,995	40.....	Caddo..	35,685	60.....	Garvin..	26,545			
										Total	1,637,155

Oklahoma Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
A											
*Ada	61.....	4,349	*Ardmore	68.....	8,618	Eison	17.....	290	Buck	64.....	590
Adair	22.....	376	Ark	73.....	202	Bixby	20.....	384	*Buffalo	4.....	282
Addingdon	67.....	493	Arnett	14.....	511	Blackburn	19.....	335	Byars	44.....	487
Afton	13.....	1,279	Asher	46.....	381	Blackwell	8.....	3,266	Byron	6.....	286
Agra	31.....	269	*Atoka	71.....	1,968	Blair	55.....	508	C		
Alabama	48.....	261	Augusta	6.....	490	Blanchard	44.....	629	Cache	58.....	317
Albion	66.....	209	B			Bluejacket	12.....	508	Caddo	75.....	1,143
Alderson	64.....	786	*Bartlesville	10.....	6,181	Bokchito	75.....	525	Calvin	62.....	570
Alex	43.....	224	*Beaver	3.....	326	Bokoshe	66.....	483	Cameron	66.....	570
Allene	6.....	303	Bebee	61.....	209	Boley	48.....	1,334	Campbell	65.....	316
Allen	61.....	645	Beggs	33.....	855	Boswell	35.....	828	Canadian	64.....	481
*Altus	55.....	4,821	Bennington	75.....	513	Boynton	35.....	259	Caney	71.....	295
*Alva	5.....	3,688	Berwyn	68.....	378	Braman	35.....	339	Canton	27.....	703
Amahala	48.....	208	Bessie	39.....	480	Bridgeport	40.....	428	Canute	39.....	250
Ames	16.....	290	Beulah	38.....	265	Bristow	32.....	1,667	Capitol Hill	42.....	1,361
*Anadarko	40.....	3,439	Bigheart	9.....	307	Jbritton	42.....	696	Carbon	64.....	590
*Antlers	72.....	1,273	Billings	18.....	524	Broken Arrow	20.....	1,576	Carmen	6.....	883
Apache	40.....	950	Binger	40.....	280	Bromide	70.....	202	Carnegie	40.....	835
*Arapaho	26.....	713	Bismark	77.....	560	Brooken	50.....	200	Carney	31.....	260

Explanation: Index to Towns. First Column, Names of Towns; Second Column, Number the Same as Number of the County Where Town is Located; Third Column, Population of 1910. Loca. Means Location. Pop. Means Population. Star in Front of Name Indicates County Seat.

Oklahoma Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Locat.	Pop.	Towns	Locat.	Pop.	Towns	Locat.	Pop.	Towns	Locat.	Pop.		
Carrier	17	250	Garvin	77	957	Lone Grove	68	222	*Pryor	22	1,798		
Cashion	28	289	Geary	27	1,452	Lone Wolf	51	677	*Purcell	11	2,710		
Castle	48	294	Glencoe	30	373	Longdale	27	296	Purdy	60	200		
Catoosa	21	404	Gleipool	20	1,509	Lookaba	10	247					
Cement	40	770	Goltry	6	320	Loveland	57	306		Q			
Centrahoma	63	666	Gore	51	390	Lovell	29	230	Quapaw	13	350		
Centralia	12	387	Gotebo	54	740	Lowrey	36	266	Quay	19	226		
Cestos	25	200	Grandfield	57	830	Luther	42	310	Quindlan	15	355		
*Chandler	31	2,024	Granite	53	1,229	Lutie	65	566	Quinton	61	697		
Chant	50	882	Grant	76	416								
Chattanooga	58	471	Grayson	49	1,086		M			R			
Checotah	49	1,683	*Grove	23	888	*McAlester	61	12,951	Railton	19	597		
Chelsea	21	1,350	Guertie	62	305	McCurrtain	50	536	Ramona	10	725		
*Cherokee	6	2,016	*Guthrie	29	11,654	McLoud	16	638	Randlett	58	571		
*Cheyenne	24	468	*Guymon	2	1,342	MacArthur	24	300	Ravia	70	556		
*Chickasha	43	10,326				*Madill	71	1,564	Redford	20	350		
Chillico	8	562				Manchester	7	271	Redoak	65	398		
Choctaw	42	242				*Mangum	53	3,667	Redrock	18	378		
Choteau	22	483				Manitou	57	412	Reesville	35	306		
*Claremore	21	2,866				Mannsville	70	515	Reftrow	7	207		
Clarksville	34	388				Maramee	19	224	Reftsville	49	411		
Cleo	16	425				Marble City	51	342	Ringwood	16	271		
Cleveland	19	1,310				*Marietta	73	1,516	Ripley	39	368		
Clinton	26	2,781				Mark	22	302	Rocky	39	378		
Clogate	63	3,355				Marlow	59	1,965	Roff	61	1,011		
Colbert	75	2,900				Marshall	29	480	Roland	51	228		
Collinsville	21	1,321				Maud	46	503	Romulus	16	200		
Comanche	59	1,301				Maysville	60	476	Roosevelt	56	298		
Copan	10	307				Mead	75	250	Rush Springs	13	823		
*Cordell	39	1,950				*Medford	7	1,110	*Ryan	67	1,207		
Cornish	67	489				Meeker	31	319		S			
Coweta	34	1,187				*Miami	13	2,907	Salina	22	250		
Cowlington	66	378				Midland	61	200	*Sallisaw	51	2,179		
Coyte	29	413				Midway	63	296	Salitfork	7	226		
Craig	64	290				Millcreek	70	626	Sans Bois	50	208		
Crescent	29	903				Minco	43	706	*Sapulpa	32	8,283		
Cross	8	220				Mission Mines	13	226	Saskaw	47	241		
Crowder	64	529				Moore	45	225	Savanna	61	266		
Cumberland	74	450				Mooreland	15	493	*Sayre	38	1,881		
Cushing	30	1,072				Morris	33	387	Scipio	61	306		
Custer	26	854				Morrison	30	327	Selling	25	352		
	D					Mounds	32	701	Seminole	47	476		
Dale	46	250				*Mountain			Sentinel	39	857		
Davenport	31	394				Park	56	449	Shattuck	14	1,231		
Davidson	57	361				Mountain View	51	855	Shawnee	46	12,171		
Davis	69	1,416				Moyers	72	200	Short	51	209		
Dawson	20	320				Muldrow	51	671	Skedee	19	289		
Delaware	11	662				Mulhall	29	441	Skiatook	20	606		
Depew	32	1,314				*Muskogee	35	25,788	Snyder	56	1,122		
Devol	58	300				Mutual	15	264	Soper	76	233		
Dewey	10	1,341					N		Sparks	31	421		
Dill	39	242					Nardin	8	277	Spencer	12	232	
Dougherty	69	278					Nashville	7	1,418	Spiro	66	1,173	
Dover	28	377					*Newkirk	8	1,992	Springer	68	320	
Dow	61	200					Ninnekah	13	225	Stanley	72	206	
*Duncan	59	2,477					Noble	45	1,403	Sterling	58	276	
*Durant	75	5,330					*Norman	45	3,724	Sterrett	75	515	
Durwood	68	225					*Nowata	11	3,672	*Stigler	50	1,583	
Dustin	62	579						O		*Stillwater	30	3,414	
	E							Oakland	71	366	Stillwell	61	1,039
Earl	79	225						Oaklin	75	206	Stonewall	61	491
Earlsboro	46	388						Ochelata	10	550	Stratford	60	685
Edmond	42	2,090						Okearche	41	492	Springtown	71	260
Eldorado	55	926						Okeene	27	920	Stroud	31	1,220
Elk City	38	3,165						*Okemah	48	1,389	Sugden	67	321
Elmore City	60	266						*Oklahoma	42	61,265	*Sulphur	69	3,684
El Reno	41	7,872						*Okmulgee	33	4,176	Sutter	66	350
Emet	70	590						Oktaha	35	321			
*Enid	17	13,739						Olustee	55	850		T	
Enterprise	50	560						Oologah	21	255	Taft	35	352
Erick	38	915						Orlando	29	340	*Tahlequah	36	2,891
Erin Springs	60	362						Orr	73	222	Talala	21	310
*Eufaula	49	1,307						Osage	9	665	Talihina	66	491
	F							Otoe	18	408	*Taloga	25	468
Fairfax	9	819						Owasso	20	373	Tamaha	50	493
Fairland	13	569							P		*Tecumseh	16	1,621
*Fairview	16	2,020						Paden	48	419	Teller	70	206
Fallis	31	248						Panama	66	310	Temple	58	852
Fargo	14	311						Paoli	60	239	Terral	67	573
Faxon	58	215						*Pauls Valley	60	2,689	Texoma	2	372
Fay	25	280						*Pawhuska	9	2,766	Texola	38	361
Fitzhugh	61	260						*Pawnee	19	2,161	Thomas	26	1,371
Fletcher	58	371						Peggs	36	263	Tipton	57	111
Foraker	9	415						Perkins	30	603	*Tishomingo	70	1,108
Fort Cobb	40	382						*Perry	18	3,133	Tonkawa	8	1,776
Fort Gibson	35	1,314						Phillips	63	680	*Tulsa	20	18,182
Fort Reno	41	550						Piedmont	11	255	Tupelo	63	387
Fort Sill	58	2,500						Pittsburg	61	390	Tuskahoma	71	380
Fort Towson	76	697						Ponca	8	2,321	Tuttle	43	594
Foss	39	525						Pond Creek	7	1,113		V	
Foyil	21	250						Pontotoc	70	299	Valliant	27	66
Francis	61	931						Porter	31	637	Vera	19	314
*Frederick	57	3,027						Porum	35	518	Vendark	35	508
	G							*Potau	66	1,830	Vendark	1	34
Gage	14	924						Prague	31	1,025	Vian	51	791
Gans	51	351						Preston	33	590	*Vinita	12	1,082
Garber	17	382						Price	17	508	Violet	16	294
											Viniton	61	208

Oklahoma Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
	W										
*Wagoner	31	4,018	Waukomis	17	533	*Westville	37	802	Wyandotte	13	255
Wainwright	35	250	Waurika	59	2,928	Wetumka	62	1,190	Wybark	35	200
Wakita	7	405	Wayne	44	332	*Wewoka	47	1,022	Wynne Wood	60	2,002
Walter	58	1,377	Waynoka	5	1,160	Whitefield	50	350			
Wannette	46	677	Weatherford	26	2,118	*Wilburton	65	2,277		Y	
Wann	11	286	Webbers Falls	35	380	Wild Cat	49	411	Yale	30	685
Wapanucka	70	948	Welch	12	684	Williams	66	490	Yeager	62	231
Warner	35	291	Weleetka	48	1,239	Wister	66	498	Yukon	41	1,018
*Watonga	27	1,723	Weston	31	590	Woodville	74	389			
			West Tulsa	20	306	Woodward	15	2,696			

OKLAHOMA

A young State celebrated a few years ago from the rush of people who camped on its borders to be in readiness to occupy its lands as soon as opened for settlement.

Our readers will remember the excitement created a few years ago when territory forming a part of Oklahoma was opened to the public and those so fortunate as to possess a lucky ticket in a lottery drawing could go into the new land and take up a government claim on government land conditions.

DID NOT KNOW OF OTHER OPPORTUNITIES.

Those individuals who camped there for days waiting for permission to get onto the newly opened land, and those who struggled to get a farm on homestead terms there and did not succeed, evidently **did not know** that thousands of acres of irrigated fertile lands were waiting for their coming at many points **outside** of Oklahoma in the Great West. They did not know of the tens of thousands of fertile cheap lands in the Great South, where two or three crops a year can be grown on the same land. They did not know of the **hundreds** of cheap farms that are offered in New England—farms of **50, 100 and 200** acres, well located, that are offered at prices far below what the buildings alone on these farms would cost. They did not know what **opportunities** existed for getting cheap lands on every hand, as shown in this "Guide for Land Seekers," and hence the **struggle** to get possession of Oklahoma lands.

In this we are **not saying one word** against Oklahoma. On the contrary, investigation of the possibilities and actualities of this region shows that the State is all that it was anticipated to be. But what we would **emphasize** right here is that after a scramble of that kind there always will be **abundance** of opportunities left. Let the land seeker **bide his time**. In one or two years after farms have been taken and are improved large quantities of these lands will **come into** the market for sale. Deaths, removals and disappointments will work their changes and great numbers of these pioneers will be **willing and anxious** to "sell out" at a less price than even the improvements have cost.

Oklahoma properties are perhaps an exception to that rule. The soil here has been **found** to be very fertile and adapted to the growth of a **great variety** of products, ranging all the way from apples to peanuts, from cotton to broom corn, from melons to strawberries. In fact, agriculture is proving so profitable as to make less anxiety to sell than is found in many states. Yet with prosperous conditions existing throughout the State, our review of different counties shows that farm lands can be obtained at very reasonable prices.

GREATLY IN FAVOR OF OKLAHOMA.

First, greatly in behalf of Oklahoma is a very favorable climate. It is situated **far enough** south to escape the long winters of the north, and far enough **north** to escape the fevers and malaria of many southern sections. She is far enough north to escape the enervating effect of a fruitless climate without being far enough to necessitate **expensive** preparations for winter. While the snows of winter **sometimes** fall here they are but of short duration and seldom make extra care of stock necessary.

Experience of several years' settlement has proved that the **greater portion** of Oklahoma is well within the rain belt or **safe crop** region and that all east of Beacon County can be **depended upon** for wheat, oats, cotton, vegetables, alfalfa and the various forage crops. Experience has **proven** that crops in Oklahoma are as certain and more profitable and prolific than in many of the older sections of the country. Storms are no more common here than in other central states, while periods of great drouth are much more disastrous in the valley of the Mississippi than on the prairies of this State.

OKLAHOMA FOR HEALTH.

As for healthfulness it would be hard to find a better climate than that of Oklahoma. The elevation is great enough to preclude the fevers and malarias of the lowlands, while the purity of the atmosphere insures strong lungs and healthy circulation. The **breezes** of the prairie disperse the microbes of disease and keep the air healthful and invigorating, while the **sunshine** plays an important part. As the elevation is more or less associated and connected with the climate it is well to **give** the elevation or altitude of some of the leading points in the territory. Thus the altitude of Oklahoma City is 1,200 feet above sea level; Chandler, 900; Guthrie, 932; Lawton, 1,250; Enid, 1,244; Hobart, 1,328; Shawnee, 1,045; Arapaho, 1,560; Perry, 871, and Wichita Mountains, 3,000.

Oklahoma has a **variety** of soils, but it all appears to be productive. In some localities the deep **black loam** prevails, while in others the color is a **rich brown** or reddish hue. In some places there is a considerable proportion of sand and in others a gumbo formation like some of the rich lands of Illinois. The **bottom** lands are more generally black and on the uplands the red or mulatto soil prevails.

The **red soil** of the uplands is **excellent for wheat** and other small grains and grasses, but not so good for corn as the black land. However, with all the varieties of soil they are all good and there is but a small portion of the State that is not smooth enough and productive enough for profitable cultivation.

VARIED ENOUGH TO SUIT ANY TASTE.

The surface of the country is sufficiently diversified to suit all tastes. The whole area gently **slopes** toward the east, in which direction the streams generally run. While several large rivers cross the territory, these are fed by numerous brooks and small affluents which give **every section** an abundance of running water. Springs abound in some regions and well water can be obtained by digging to a moderate depth.

While a very large **per cent** of Oklahoma is a level or gently rolling prairie country, there are also some large areas of **timber** and here and there a range of hills. Much of the eastern portion of the State is covered with a fair growth of timber, while the **central** and western portions are more generally prairie. As a rule, the river banks are **not bordered** with bluffs, as in some States, and the land is tillable to the edge of the streams. In the western portion some of the streams are bordered by sand hills that look as though they may have been beds of streams in times past. A few rocky hills may be found but they are scarce. In the southwestern part of the State are found the Wichita Mountains, an irregular range of rugged hills, extending from east to west about sixty miles, and about half that from north to south. In that vicinity, but detached from the range, there are numerous isolated, rugged hills, on the otherwise level prairie, adding to the picturesqueness of the scene. Portions of the Wichita range reach a **height** of 2,000 feet above the level of the surrounding country. They are probably a **detached spur** of the Rocky Mountains. In this mountain range there are many **beautiful valleys**, natural parks, sparkling streams and flowing springs.

MUCH HEAVY TIMBER.

While mainly a prairie country, there are certain portions of the State heavily timbered, principally with **hardwoods**. In a few years the rapidly growing trees in cultivated groves will solve the fuel problem on the prairie farms, where hedges and windbreaks are found on every hand.

Oklahoma Opportunities in Agriculture and Varied Enterprises

OKLAHOMA A YOUNG STATE.

We must remember that Oklahoma is young yet, but enough has been discovered to show that it is rich in undeveloped resources in the form of minerals, stone, gas, oil and salt. Here is asphalt needed for streets, but it takes capital and labor to prepare it for market. Cement is in demand all over the country, and the raw material is here in abundance. Vast deposits of petroleum are waiting for the refiner to prepare it for everyday use. Thousands of bales of cotton are annually shipped from the State to be made into fabrics which should be made here.

But space is too limited to tell what should and may be done here. People have been so busy in making money from the staple crops that they have not had time to look beneath the soil, to develop other enterprises which in time will be found sources of great profit.

We regret that lack of space prevents our presentation more fully of Oklahoma's agricultural conditions and manufacturing possibilities, and content ourselves with brief mention of some of the counties.

ATTRACTIONS OF VARIOUS COUNTIES.

Pottawatomie County is becoming noted as a cotton raising section, while wheat and corn flourish with equal success. The peach takes naturally to the soil and climate here, though apples and strawberries are grown with great success. Shawnee, one of the young cities in this county which had a population of 300 in 1895, and 3,462 in 1900, reported 17,300 inhabitants in 1905, with three daily and five weekly papers, and that over 400 business houses and residences were constructed in the single twelve months of 1903. Of agricultural productions nearly 1,000 carloads of potatoes, which ripen very early in this section, were shipped out of the county during May and June, 1904, the prices ranging from 60 to 70 cents per bushel on the ground.

WHAT HAS BEEN IN THE PAST.

Woods County in the northwestern part of the territory is another sample county, having, besides a fertile soil, plenty of timber, with salt, gypsum, coal and fine building stone, found in the county, but none of them yet extensively developed.

Recent transfers here show the selling price of farm lands to range from \$2 to \$4 per acre. Grant County lands lying in the middle of the northern part of Oklahoma are selling at prices varying from \$15 to \$37.50 per acre. The farmers in this section give their attention to wheat, corn, castor beans and cattle.

The raising of cattle and hogs has proved profitable. The winter wheat fields are used for pasturing and curiously to the seeming betterment of the wheat. The chief manufacturing industry in the county is the making of flour. There are large salt plains here capable of profitable development.

Farm lands in other counties are selling at following prices:

Garfield County, from \$13 to \$33.75 per acre. Average price, \$23 per acre.

Noble County, \$2.50 per acre up.

Blaine County, prices range firm, \$6.25 to \$28. Average price of farm lands, \$11.74.

Kingfisher County, average \$18.61 per acre.

Logan County, \$25 to \$42.75 per acre.

Caddo County, \$10 to \$53. Average, \$20.70 an acre. Kiowa County, \$6.50 to \$25.70. Average \$15.31.

Greer County, \$6 to \$20. Average, \$12.

Comanche County, \$7.75 to \$23.50. Average \$13.95. Beaver County, \$2.18 to \$28.12. Average, \$6.21.

Roger Mills County, \$4 up. Average, \$11.11.

The average annual rainfall determines prices a little; thus, the rainfall in Beaver Co. is 22 inches, in Pottawatomie Co. it is 32.98, in Woods Co. 27.40 inches, Garfield Co. 29.46 inches, Noble Co. 32.45 inches, Blaine Co. 28 inches, Kingfisher Co. 30 inches, etc., etc.

The average annual temperature varies slightly from 60.1 in Pottawatomie Co. to 56.2 in Beaver Co. Extremes of temperature we give elsewhere.

CONDENSED IMPORTANT FACTS RELATING TO OKLAHOMA.

Altitude.—Highest, Wichita Mountains, Comanche Co., 2,536 feet.

Climate.—Average January temperature at Fort Sill, Comanche Co., 35. July, 82. Extremes: warmest, 107; coldest, 9 below. Annual rainfall, 31.2 inches.

Dimensions.—Extreme length north and south, 210 miles. Extreme breadth, east and west, 365 miles. Area of state, 39,630 square miles.

History.—Originally a part of the Louisiana purchase in 1803. Treaty rights of the Indians bought by U. S. in 1885. Thrown open to settlement in 1889, at which time, at the signal of a pistol shot tens of thousands of people who had camped for days on the borders of this new land rushed into file claims on the new government land. Organized as a territory in 1890. No Man's Land, including Beaver County, added in 1890. The counties of Blaine, Day, Dewey, Washita, Custer and western portions of Canadian and Kingfisher Counties added in 1892. The Cherokee Strip, including the counties of Kay, Grant, Woods, Garfield, Woodward, Noble and Pawnee, opened to the public by another rush 1893. Greer County, taken from Texas and added to Oklahoma by a decree of the Supreme Court 1896. The Kiowa, Comanche, Apache and Wichita Indian reservations opened to white settlement by a lottery drawing in which 176,000 persons participated in 1901. Another large area to be opened to white settlement is the Osage reservation in the northwestern corner of the territory.

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS RELATING TO OKLAHOMA

Taxes in Oklahoma are not high, and are decreasing.

In its clay beds Oklahoma has one of its most valuable resources.

As a region adapted to successful fruit growing Oklahoma offers attractions peculiarly its own.

Still another special line of industry with the brightest of prospects for the settler in Oklahoma is poultry raising.

The flouring-mill industry of Oklahoma has already attained sufficient proportions to give it rank as an important factor.

Angora goats thrive in Oklahoma, and the raising of them will undoubtedly become a settled industry.

Inexhaustible deposits of gypsum, from which plaster, cement, and fertilizers are manufactured are widely scattered throughout the Territory.

Wild plums grow in greater profusion and variety in Oklahoma than anywhere else in the Union, and the cultivated varieties also succeed. Plum growing is an industry capable of great development. Cherries are profitably grown for shipment.

The corn crops in the eastern and southern halves of Oklahoma have been a success from the start. In Canadian county ears of corn 14 inches in length and 10 inches in circumference were plucked at a height of eight feet from the ground.

There are still vast tracts of public land in Oklahoma—subject to homestead entry, which offer golden opportunities to the settler. The largest areas yet vacant are in the northwestern portion of the Territory—in particular Beaver County.

Sweet potatoes are excellently adapted to successful cultivation in the sandstone soils of eastern Oklahoma when these are cleared of timber.

The rainfall of Oklahoma, averaging annually about 31 inches, is not only adequate, but plentiful for the successful production of all crops.

Oil and natural gas were discovered in 1900 at the western end of the Wichita mountain range, and since that in several other locations.

There is no more favored region than Oklahoma in the world for the raising of durum (hard) wheat, more commonly known as "macaroni" wheat.

In 1904, according to the Governor's report, there were 2,095,427 acres of vacant land in Oklahoma, of which 1,838,030 acres were located in Beaver county.

In every county in Oklahoma sheep raising is carried on more or less extensively. More than one-third of the total number of sheep in the Territory, however, are found in Beaver county.

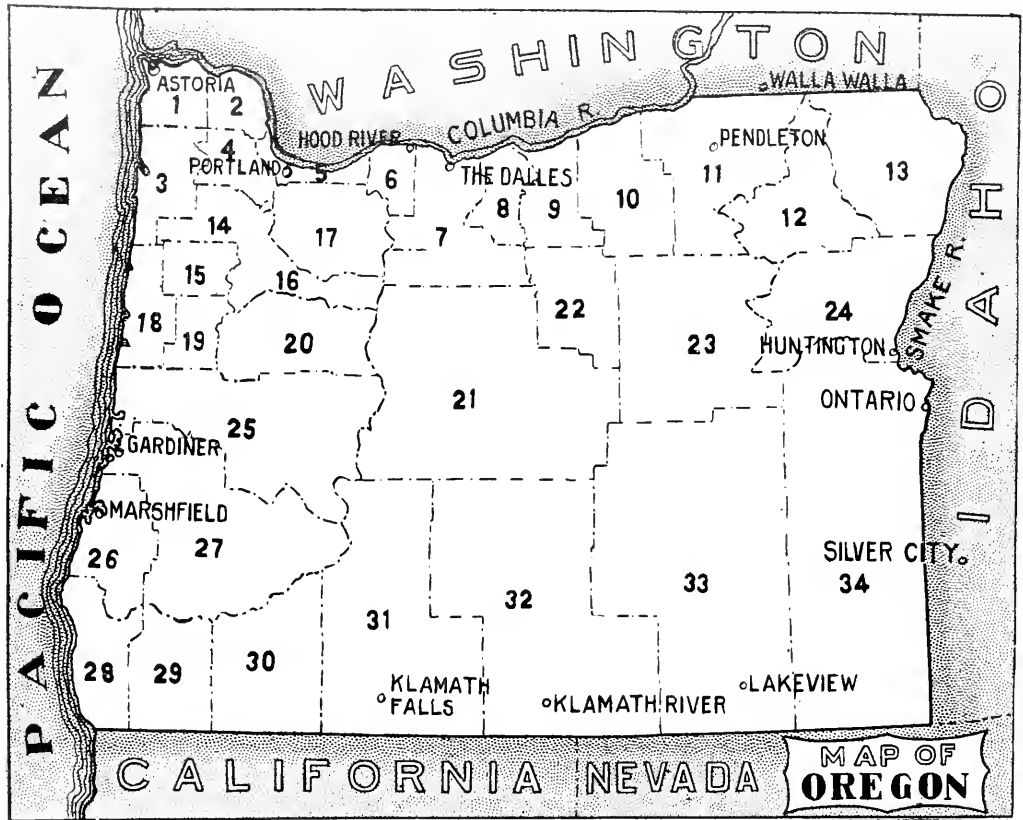
In the granite fields of Greer county, at the town of Granite, there are exposed above ground beds of the very best quality of red granite sufficient to supply the world for years to come.

The cotton-growing industry is largely confined to the counties of the central and southern parts of the Territory; it is also being carried on with success in the southwestern counties.

Since 1900 the output of the flour mills of Oklahoma has been enormous. Oklahoma flour is shipped to Canada on the north and the Gulf States on the south, and vast quantities are exported over-sea.

STATE AND THE 34 COUNTIES OF OREGON

With Their Boundaries



LOCATION AND 1910 POPULATION OF OREGON COUNTIES

Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.
1.....	Clatsop	16,106	10.....	Morrow	4,757	19.....	Benton	10,663	28.....	Curry	2,014
2.....	Columbia	19,536	11.....	Umatilla	20,309	20.....	Lincoln	22,662	29.....	Josephine	9,567
3.....	Tillamook	6,266	12.....	Union	16,191	21.....	Crook	9,315	30.....	Jackson	25,765
4.....	Washington	21,522	13.....	Wallowa	8,364	22.....	Wheeler	2,484	31.....	Klamath	8,554
5.....	Multnomah	226,261	14.....	Yamhill	18,285	23.....	Grant	5,607	32.....	Lake	4,658
6.....	Hood River	8,016	15.....	Polk	14,169	24.....	Baker	18,076	33.....	Harney	4,059
7.....	Wasco	16,836	16.....	Marion	89,780	25.....	Lane	33,783	34.....	Malheur	8,601
8.....	Sherman	4,242	17.....	Clackamas	29,931	26.....	Coos	17,959			
9.....	Gilliam	3,701	18.....	Lincoln	5,587	27.....	Douglas	19,674			
										Total.....	672,765

Cities and Villages of Oregon with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
Adams.....	A	205	Bend.....	21	536	Coburg.....	25	613	Dufur.....	7	523
*Albany.....	11	4,255	Bridge.....	26	200	*Condon.....	9	1,004	Dundee.....	14	260
Amity.....	20	407	Brownsville..	20	919	Copperfield..	24	251			
Armitage.....	14	317	*Burns.....	33	904	*Coquille.....	26	1,398			
Ashland.....	25	317	Buxton.....	4	260	Cornelius.....	1	450			
*Astoria.....	39	5,024				*Corvallis.....	19	4,532	Eastside.....	26	252
Athens.....	1	9,599	Canby.....	17	587	Cottage Grove..	25	1,834	Elcho.....	11	420
			*Canyon City..	23	364	Cove.....	12	433	Elgin.....	12	1,121
			Carlton.....	14	386	Creswell.....	25	369	Enterprise.....	13	1,242
			Carson.....	24	208				Estacada.....	17	405
*Baker.....	24	6,742	Cascade Locks..	6	275				*Eugene.....	25	9,009
Bandon.....	26	1,803	Central Point..	30	761	*Dallas.....	15	2,124			
Banks.....	4	299	Chemawa.....	16	599	Dalles City.....	7	1,880	Fairview.....	26	204
Bay City.....	3	281	Clatskanie.....	2	747	Dayton.....	14	452	Falls City.....	15	969
Beaverton.....	4	386				Drain.....	27	335	Florence.....	25	311
									Forest Grove..	4	1,772

Explanation: Index to Towns. First Column, Names of Towns; Second Column, Number the Same as Number of the County Where Town is Located; Third Column, Population of 1910. Loca. Means Location. Pop. Means Population. Star in Front of Name Indicates County Seat.

Cities and Villages of Oregon with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loc.	Pop.	Towns	Loc.	Pop.	Towns	Loc.	Pop.	Towns	Loc.	Pop.
Fort Klamath	31	200	*Klamath Falls	31	2,758	North Yamhill	11	451	Shanika	7	495
Fort Stevens	1	360				Nyssa	31	419	Shedden	11	1,021
*Fossil	22	421	L			O			Silverton	16	1,538
Freeewater	11	532							Springfield	25	1,338
G			La Fayette	14	412	Oakland	27	467	Stanfield	14	318
			*La Grande	12	4,843	Ontario	31	1,248	Stayton	16	703
Gardiner	27	391	*Lakeview	32	1,351	*Oregon City	17	1,287	Summerville	12	237
Gervais	16	276	Lebanon	20	1,821	Orient	17	306	Sumpter	21	613
Glendale	27	646	Linton	5	360	Oswego	17	511	Sweet Home	20	202
Gold Hill	30	423	Lostine	13	231	P			T		
*Grants Pass	29	3,897	M			Paisley	32	266			
Grass Valley	8	342				Parkplace	17	200	*The Dalles	7	4,881
Gresham	5	541	*McMinnville	14	2,399	*Pendleton	11	1,461	*Tillamook	3	1,352
H			Madras	21	364	Parry	12	302	*Toledo	18	511
			Marshfield	26	3,981	Philomath	19	505	Troutdale	5	309
Haines	24	423	McMord	16	841	Phoenix	33	351	Turner	16	260
Halsey	20	337	Milton	11	1,281	Pilot Rock	11	202	U		
Harrisburg	20	453	Milwaukee	17	861	*Portland	5	207,211			
*Heppner	10	889	Mist	2	251	Prairie City	23	348	Union	12	1,483
Hermiston	11	647	Mitchell	22	211	*Prineville	21	1,012	V		
*Hillsboro	4	2,016	Monmouth	15	493	Prosper	26	251			
*Hood River	6	2,331	Monroe	19	266	R			W		
Houlton	2	347	*Moro	8	378	Rainier	2	1,357	Wallowa	13	793
Hubbard	24	283	Mt. Angel	16	545	Rainland	24	331	Warrenton	3	339
Huntington	24	681	Myrtle Creek	27	429	*Roseburg	27	4,738	Wasco	8	386
I			Myrtle Point	26	836	S			Wendling	25	299
			N						Weston	11	526
Imbler	12	360				*St. Helen	2	742	Willamette	17	317
Independence	15	1,161	New Astoria	1	557	St. Johns	5	4,872	Willamina	14	376
Ione	10	234	Newberg	14	2,261	Salem (capital)	16	11,094	Woodburn	16	1,616
J			New Era	17	208	Scappoose	2	202	Y		
			New Pine			Scio	20	295			
*Jacksonville	30	785	Creek	32	200	Scottsburg	27	220	Yamhill	14	325
Jasper	25	415	Newport	18	721	Scotts Mills	16	251	Yankton	2	308
Jewell	1	258	North Bend	26	2,078	Seaside	1	1,121	Yoncalla	27	233
Joseph	13	725	North Powder	12	453						
Junction City	25	759									

OREGON

A Pacific Coast State—A Superior Fruit Region With Mild Climate

In a study of Oregon we are convinced that there are **several reasons** why land-seekers should investigate the opportunities offered for prosperous settlement in that state. First, it is a large state with such **variety** of soil, climate and opportunity for various enterprises as to suit almost any particular taste. If wanting to engage in **stock raising** there are lands admirably adapted to that; if apple culture is intended, or wheat, or hops, raising sugar beets, or canning salmon; if the lumbering business is desired, cultivating of oysters, mining, growing strawberries or conducting a poultry farm, the **climate, soil, markets and facilities** are all here which conduce to success in any one of these or other enterprises.

TWO DISTINCT PARTS OF THE STATE.

The state is divided into two distinct parts by the Cascade Range of mountains which extends a distance of **375 miles**, from north to south, through the state. These mountains begin at the Columbia river, in the west part of Wasco county, and continue to Klamath county.

This brings Benton, Clakamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Tillamook, Washington and Yamhill—18 counties—into another region, another soil, and another climate by itself, where the rainfall in Washington county at Portland is 47 inches a year, while it is but 10 inches a year at Pendleton in Umatilla county, and while it is 68 inches at Astoria in Clatsop county, the precipitation east of the Cascade Range is from 12 to 20 inches.

The Oregon region west of the Cascade Range is naturally divided into three parts—three great valleys fed by three rivers, the Willamette, the Umpqua and the Rogue.

SIZE OF SOME OF THE VALLEYS.

The Willamette valley extends north and south between the Cascade Mountains and the Coast range for a distance of **130 miles**, having a width of **fifty miles** and a general area of 7,800 square miles. It contains nearly **one-half** the population and wealth of the state. The Willamette river, which flows through this valley, is one of the **chief tributaries** of the Columbia west of the Cascades. It is **250 miles** long, flows northward, is navigable for large ships to Portland and during **two-thirds** of the year small steamboats ascend to Eugene in Lane county, **150 miles** from its mouth. The falls at Oregon City, in Clackamas county, which afford excellent water power, have locks for the use of these boats.

IMPORTANT RIVERS IN OREGON.

The Umpqua river rises in the Cascade Mountains, in Douglas county, in **two branches**, and flows **westward** to the sea, between two ranges of mountains, bordered by a valley about **200 miles** long of rich soil, which produces large crops. The Rogue river also has its source in the Cascade Mountains and flowing westward, through Jackson, Josephine and Curry counties, empties into the Pacific, its length being about **120 miles**. While smaller than the others the Rogue valley is very rich agriculturally.

WHY OREGON CLIMATE IS SO MILD.

The climate is generally very mild, due to the same causes which affect the other Pacific states. The winds for three-fourths of the year blow from the **southwest**, or off the warm body of the Pacific Ocean, and the Kuroshio, or Japanese warm current, which strikes the coast and influences the temperature far into the interior. This Asiatic stream of tropical water is of considerable magnitude, being **400 miles** in width, and has a velocity of about four miles per hour. It has the same effects as the gulf stream of the Atlantic. The north line of Oregon is of the same latitude as central Maine, and yet west of the Cascade Mountains **flowers bloom** out of doors all winter. The Cascade Range makes a wide difference in the temperature of the east and west sections. The range of the thermometer at Portland, near the coast, is from 22 degrees to 96 degrees, while at Baker City, in the extreme eastern part of the state, the range is from 14 degrees below to 101 degrees above the average temperature for the state, however, is 50 degrees. There are few, if any, sections of the state in which cattle or sheep require shelter and extra feeding during the winter months. The bunch grass of the plains cures itself into hay on the ground.

The seasons in the west section are divided into the **wet and the dry**, rather than the winter and the summer seasons. The wet season extends from November 15 to March 15, during the greater part of which time rain falls copiously. On the date coast the precipitation varies from 100 at Gold Beach, in the extreme south, to 10 at the state, to 84.96 at Fort Stevens, in the north of the Columbia; from 61.5 to 65.6 at different points in the Willamette valley; from 75.73 inches, at Portland, to 108 at the gorge of the Columbia, to 108 at Umatilla; and from fourteen to twenty in the highlands of Lake County, a line.

Opportunities in Agriculture and Varied Enterprises

OREGON

Oregon's Natural Advantages, Healthful Climate and Free Land—A Chance for the City Man to Get Back to the Land. Fruit Growing, Wheat and General Farming, Stock Raising, Bee Culture, Poultry Raising, Dairying, Lumbering, Fishing, Mining, Irrigation and "Dry Farming."

From a railroad bulletin we condense the following:

Ever since Lewis and Clark made their famous expedition to the great Northwest—over one hundred years ago—thereby adding territory to our dominions, Oregon has had a magnetic fascination for the conservative Easterner. Rich in opportunity for the farmer, the stockman, the fruit-grower, the merchant and the business man; blessed with fertile plains and forested hills filled with precious metals; resplendent in natural scenery which makes it attractive to the tourist and sightseer, Oregon today offers far more and better opportunities in the twentieth century than in the days of old when the only way to reach her fertile fields was by months of tedious travel in the picturesque prairie schooner.

The history of Oregon has been one of endeavor and achievement—the result of the work of her broad-gauged, public-spirited citizens who, through their co-operative efforts, have made Oregon known the world over.

Torn into two dissimilar parts by physical barriers prior to 1909, the state of Oregon today stands united and presents the golden face of opportunity to the landless man east of the Rocky Mountains. Blood may be thicker than water, but there is no tie so strong as the steel ribbons of modern transportation which unite vast empires and bring widely-separated people and their products together. Central or Eastern Oregon, by stage or ox-cart, was formerly a wearisome seven days' journey from Portland, a longer distance in actual time and convenience than from Chicago to Portland and return by train. Central Oregon had no railroads.

LAND ENOUGH FOR A NEW STATE.

Not so long ago the people of South Central Oregon talked of forming a new state with the people of the northern portion of California, largely because of the lack of modern transportation facilities. They were isolated from the rest of Oregon by jagged mountain ranges and swift rivers. Their neighbor, California, seemed nearer, as climate and crop conditions were similar.

COMING OF THE OREGON TRUNK RAILWAY.

That was yesterday. The new state idea, with yesterday, has passed away. Today the Oregon Trunk Railway, a modern broad-gauge line, has been rapidly built from Clark, Washington, across the Columbia River and up the Deschutes Valley through the very heart of Central Oregon, and is extending its tracks every hour. The Oregon Trunk Railway (through the Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railway, one of the affiliated connections of the Great Northern Railway) is now connecting Central Oregon with Portland and the world's markets. Central Oregon will be but seven hours from Portland instead of seven days.

The seemingly impassable barrier formed by the Cascades and other high neighboring mountain ranges has been overcome. Central Oregon—the newer, larger portion of the state—is now knit fast forever to Pacific Coast Oregon—the older and better settled part—with Portland and Astoria as ocean ports.

The world's markets are waiting eagerly for Central Oregon's wheat and grain. Western Oregon's fruits are widely known, and have made the word Oregon standard for high quality throughout the world. Today—and this is the twentieth century, when even the United States is getting overcrowded and old—Western Oregon has only been cultivated intensively in spots. Southwestern Oregon is just coming into its own. Northwestern Oregon's dairy products will astonish the country.

Not only has Central Oregon—a territory larger than the state of New York—been opened to the land-hungry world, but whole counties in Northwestern Oregon, like Tillamook, are having electric lines run to and through them, hooking them up with larger commercial centers. All through Oregon new lines of standard steam and electric transportation are being built.

OREGON NEEDS YOU.

Oregon offers an honest opportunity to the sincere man, and is a good place to live. No man need ever

move out of Oregon to go to a better place. The climatic, agricultural, educational, religious, social and business advantages are too abundant.

Throughout, Oregon is an attractive country. It has over three hundred miles of coast line on the Pacific Ocean, and mountains, rivers and waterfalls, which add charm to the landscape and also furnish power for industries.

Business in Oregon is built on the natural resources and productive ability of the country; not on speculation. Any legitimate business in Oregon is good, but the business of agriculture is perhaps the best business for a man of ordinary means. Agriculture is the basis of all wealth. A man might perhaps get along without clothes—but he must eat.

Oregon's soil produces good things to eat—so good, that the world pays top prices for the privilege of eating them. Oregon's forests produce timber for houses, factories and ships. Oregon's soil produces grain and forage crops and grasses, which feed thousands of sheep and cattle. Horses, especially blooded, heavy-draft horses, are raised profitably.

Hog raising will line the farmers' pockets. Dairying, poultry raising and bee culture are in their infancy. Oregon makes no pretense of being able to raise everything under the sun on the same acre, but enough of five or ten different crops can be raised on one farm to make the business of farming well worth while. Excepting the most favored fruit soils where, of course, the orchard is the main thing and the land too valuable, stock raising or dairying, and generally both, can be profitably undertaken on almost any arable land in Oregon. Oregon's future is bright indeed.

OREGON'S LOCATION AND LAND AREA.

By states, Washington forms the northern border, California and Nevada the southern, and Idaho the eastern border. The Pacific Ocean is the western boundary. Originally, Oregon's territory embraced what are now four large states; Washington, the lower part of British Columbia, Idaho, and the present state of Oregon.

FREE GOVERNMENT LANDS.

Oregon state is the seventh in size in the Union, having an area in square miles of 94,560; has an average width east and west of 360 miles, and an average length north and south of 260 miles, with a land area of practically 62,000,000 acres. Of this area, 17,580,573 acres is free government land, and 500,000 acres is state school land.

All the 320-acre free homesteads, and most of the 160-acre free homesteads, are located in Central and Southeastern Oregon, and are chiefly in the counties of Crook, Klamath, Lake and Harney. In round numbers the acreage of the 320-acre units not filed on June 20, 1910, in Central Oregon, was 11,000,000, but, of course, new entries are being made every day. Of the total amount of 17,580,573 acres, 13,463,734 are surveyed, but the unsurveyed land can be had by locating and settlement and complying with the simple conditions demanded by the United States Government after the land is surveyed. Of these 17,580,573 acres, however, about 11,600,000 are agricultural and grazing lands; the rest are timbered, mountainous or desert land requiring irrigation.

When a man talks glibly of a million acres of land, even if it is all arable, stop and figure it out. It won't last forever. One million acres, divided into 320-acre sections, makes 3,125 farms, or 6,250 farms of 160 acres each. These Central Oregon homestead lands will raise tremendous crops of wheat, grains, alfalfa, grasses and hardy root crops. They are not by any means all gone, but they are going fast, and once they pass into private ownership, there is no more free land with which to replace them.

STATE SCHOOL LAND.

There are approximately 500,000 acres of state school land in Oregon; most of it is located in Central Oregon. This land may be purchased by any citizen of the United States over eighteen years of age for not less than \$7.50 an acre, on time. Not more than 320 acres can be purchased by any one person, but the land need not be all together. There is good state land not far from the Oregon Trunk Railway.

Oregon Opportunities in Agriculture and Varied Enterprises

In the extent of its agricultural, mineral and forest resources, Oregon ranks very high, yet its possibilities for development have been only partially realized. The state is largely devoted to agriculture, the western part of the state, especially the Willamette, Umpqua and Rogue River valleys, having the highest cultivated farming lands. On the other hand, eastern Oregon, which has a very fertile volcanic soil, extensive areas of which, in the north-eastern part of the state, are devoted to the raising of the cereals, mostly wheat, without irrigation, and where the land is too arid for the raising of crops without irrigation, is devoted to stock grazing.

VEGETABLE AND CEREAL CROPS.

The principal farm crops are wheat, hay and forage, oats and potatoes, cereals assorted and green fruits. Wheat in 1900 brought in Oregon 54 cents a bushel, hay and forage about \$5.50 per ton, oats about 31 cents a bushel and potatoes 32 cents a bushel. In 1902 wheat brought 52 cents a bushel, and thus prices are liable to fluctuate, but the absolute certainty of large crops and their average prices relieves the farmer of anxiety in western Oregon, while in the eastern part of the state, even without the heavy rainfall, farmers are getting better returns from their lands by knowing how to cultivate the soil. Added to this the government and private companies are arranging to bring to the farms a sufficient water supply. Already the total irrigated area, as far back as 1900, in the state was 288,310 acres, and government surveys have been made for irrigating 60,000 acres in Umatilla county and 90,000 acres in Malheur county.

The mineral resources of the state comprise all the different metals, the value of the output in one of the recent average years being, gold, \$1,649,700; silver (same value), \$149,294; coal, \$200,000; borax, \$100,000; and stone, \$21,663. The value of gold output was increased in the next year to \$6,740,000. There are several mining districts in the Cascades, in southern and western Oregon, but the richest mineral belts seem to be the three mineral zones of eastern Oregon, which are perhaps as large as any on the American continent. One of these lies partly within the state of Idaho and fringes the eastern boundary of Union, Baker and Malheur counties, and is from ten to twenty miles in width. Another zone begins at the Eagle Mountains, northeast of Baker City, is about fifteen miles in width, and extends in a southerly direction a distance of about sixty-five miles. The third zone has the same general direction, begins in the Elkhorn Mountains, is about twenty miles wide, and extends a distance of 100 miles. The principal districts in eastern Oregon are in these zones, tributary to Baker City and Sumpter.

THE TIMBER REGIONS.

The great natural resource of Oregon is its timber, which is located largely on the west side of the Cascade Mountains, where the rainfall is the greatest and the climate mild. The manufacture of this timber into lumber leads all other industries in the value of its output, which in 1900 amounted to \$10,352,167. Large tracts of timber stand in the Rogue river and Umpqua valleys, and along the Coast range and the Cascades to the Columbia river, as well as a fine body on the east side of the Cascades, at the head of the Des Chutes river, and several other points on the eastern slope of the Cascades, and in the Blue Mountains in the northeastern part. The estimated standing timber is 225,000,000,000 feet, of which 150,000,000,000 consists of fir. The damage by fire, the indiscriminate waste, and the need of reservoir sites, has induced the government to set aside forest reserves, and 4,500,000 acres along the higher Cascades now constitute the reserves for the state.

From our general description of states the reader will see where government land is yet open for homesteading, but for persons interested in Oregon it is well to get the best and latest railroad maps of the state and then go through to central points and investigate. Examination will show that the interior of the state is yet without much railroad transportation, and with new lines established the lands in those sections must rapidly increase in value. This may be judged from the fact that in Baker county farm land is worth from \$20 to \$40 an acre, in Vernon county from \$30 to \$40 per acre, in Wallowa county from \$8 to \$10 per acre.

DIFFERENT PRICES OF LAND.

In Umatilla county improved land brings from \$10 to \$40 per acre and stock range land \$1 to \$5 per acre. Wheat land in Morrow county ranges from \$6 to \$15 per acre, while in Linn county, in the Willamette valley, improved prairie can be had for \$30 an acre and in the foothills at \$5.

Land seekers should look up the probable opening up of new seaports on the Oregon coast, such as Coos Bay and other points in that state facing on the Pacific ocean.

RAILROADS WHICH SERVE CENTRAL OREGON.

The Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railway, popularly known as the North Bank Road, was built from Portland to Spokane and completed in 1909. The North Bank Road not only connects with the Oregon Trunk Railway (Central Oregon's latest agent of development), but also furnishes the Great Northern Railway with a short line from Spokane to Portland.

Portland and Astoria are the two important ocean ports of Oregon. Astoria is at the mouth of the Columbia, at the ocean's edge, and is connected by water grade with Central Oregon via the Astoria and Columbia River Railroad; the North Bank Road (S. P. & S. Ry.) and the Oregon Trunk Railway. These three railroads, in connection with the Great Northern Railway, will give Central Oregon not only local and interstate transportation, but transcontinental and international connections, both rail and ocean. These roads are all broad-gauge, standard railroads.

Through merchandise package cars are run from Portland and other commercial centers to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Chicago, and other large cities in the East.

In the Pacific Northwest special fast fruit trains have been run from fruit-growing sections direct to Eastern markets, and the Great Northern Railway endeavors to help the farmer and fruit-grower market their products to the best advantage by furnishing them such transportation facilities as the growth and development of the community warrant.

No state, happy in a fine climate and a fertile soil, has ever waited long for settlers after the railroads came. The people of Oregon are fully alive to their good fortune and have a keen appreciation of the possibilities of their state. Newcomers are welcomed—for they want and need you in working out their destiny.

MILITARY-ROAD-GRANT LANDS.

One of the greatest obstacles to the development of a large portion of Oregon has been removed, now that what is known as the Military-Road-Grant Lands have been purchased from the French syndicate and put on the market in small tracts. There are 800,000 acres of this land now for sale in Central Oregon, which can be purchased in small tracts, if desired.

Originally, the Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain Road Corporation built a military and wagon highway from Santiam Pass across the Cascade Range and through Central Oregon in an easterly direction. After this road was built and land grants obtained, various syndicates and corporations repurchased the grants, which were finally secured by the Oregon and Western Colonization Company, of St. Paul, Minn., which is capitalized at \$12,000,000. This company has for sale 800,000 acres of land in Crook, Harney and Malheur Counties, which were carefully selected on account of their more than average fertility. The grants allowed the old company to take their pick of the sections along the road. This Central Oregon land is most suitable for wheat and grain-raising, cattle, horse, sheep and hog raising. A special booklet describing these lands will be sent free on request.

CONDENSED IMPORTANT FACTS RELATING TO THE STATE.

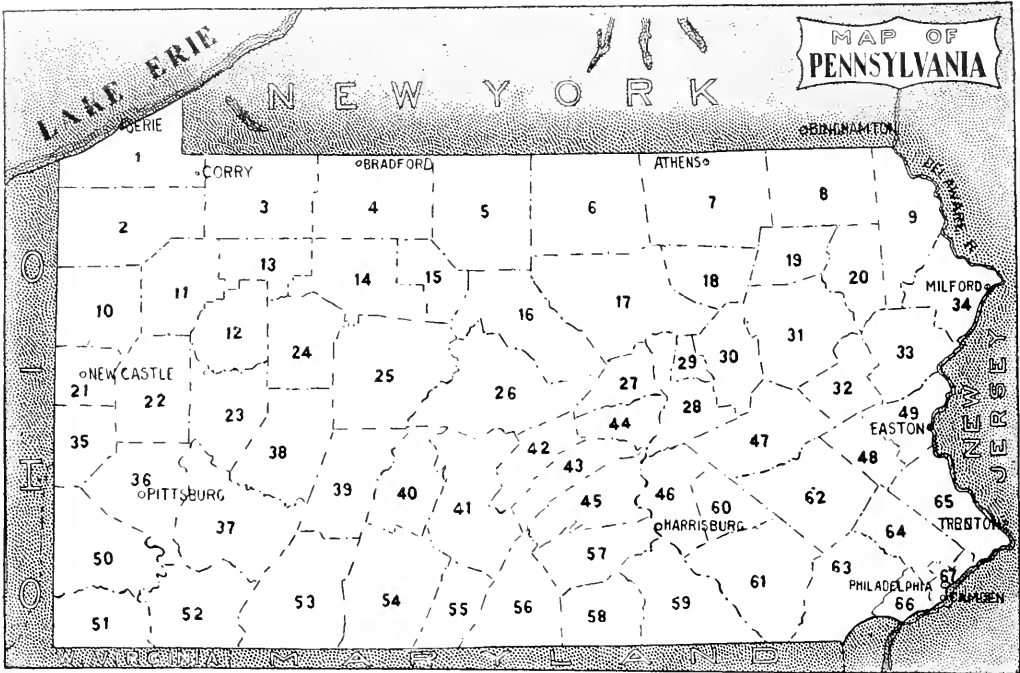
Altitude. Highest, Mount Hood, in the Cascade Mountains, in Clackamas County, 11,934 feet; Mount Jefferson, 10,290 feet.

Climate. Varies with localities and elevations. West of the Cascade Mountains, heavy winter rainfall. Average July temperature 67 at Portland; January temperature, 39 above; extreme, 2 below; highest, 102; at Umatilla, Umatilla County, average January, 32; July, 73; extreme, highest, 110; lowest, 24 below; yearly rainfall 9.7 inches; yearly rainfall at Portland, 46.8 inches.

Dimensions. Extreme length, north and south, 290 miles; extreme width, east and west, 375 miles. Area of state, 96,930 square miles. Columbia river, on north side of Oregon extends 200 miles. Portland located on Willamette river, twelve miles from its junction with the Columbia and 119 miles from the ocean.

History. Visited by Drake in 1558; north of the Columbia River explored by Captain Gray in 1792; explored by Lewis and Clarke, 1804-5; trading post established at Astoria, 1811; Oregon Territory proclaimed, 1842; sent states of Washington and Idaho established 1848. Admitted to Union 1859.

STATE AND THE 67 COUNTIES OF PENNSYLVANIA
With Their Boundaries



LOCATION AND 1910 POPULATION OF PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES.

Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.
1.....	Erie...	115,517	19... Wyoming..	15,509	36... Allegheny..	1,018,463	52.... Fayette..	167,449			
2.....	Crawford..	61,565	20 Lackawanna..	259,570	37... Westmore-	231,304	53.... Somerset..	67,717			
3.....	Warren...	39,573	21... Lawrence..	70,032	land..	231,304	54.... Bedford..	38,879			
4.....	McKean...	47,868	22.... Butler...	72,689	38.... Indiana..	66,210	55.... Fulton...	9,703			
5.....	Potter...	29,739	23.... Armstrong	67,889	39.... Cambria..	166,131	56.... Franklin..	59,775			
6.....	Tioga...	42,829	24.... Jefferson..	63,090	40.... Blair...	108,858	57.... Cumberland	54,479			
7.....	Bradford..	54,526	25.... Clearfield	93,768	41... Huntingdon..	38,304	58.... Adams...	34,319			
8 Susquehanna	37,716	26.... Center...	43,724	42.... Millin...	27,785	59.... York...	136,405				
9.....	Wayne...	29,236	27.... Union...	16,249	43.... Juniata...	15,013	60.... Lebanon...	59,565			
10....	Mercer...	77,699	28... Northumber-		44.... Snyder...	16,800	61.... Lancaster	167,029			
11....	Venango...	56,359	land..	111,420	45.... Perry...	24,136	62.... Berks...	183,222			
12....	Clarion...	36,638	29.... Montour...	14,868	46.... Dauphin...	136,152	63.... Chester...	109,213			
13....	Forest...	9,435	30.... Columbia..	48,467	47.... Schuylkill..	207,894	64.... Delaware...	117,906			
14....	Elk...	35,871	31.... Luzerne...	343,180	48.... Lehigh...	188,832	65 Montgomery	169,590			
15....	Cameron...	7,641	32.... Carbon...	52,856	49 Northampton	127,667	66.... Bucks...	76,530			
16....	Clinton...	31,545	33.... Monroe...	22,941	50... Washing-		67 Philadelphia	1,549,008			
17....	Lycoming...	80,813	34.... Pike...	29,729	ton..	143,680					
18....	Sullivan...	11,293	35.... Beaver...	78,353	51.... Greene...	28,882	Total.....	7,665,111			

Pennsylvania Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
A			Adelaide.....	52.....	526	Allens Mills....	24.....	202	Ambler.....	65.....	2,649
Aaronsburg....	26.....	309	Adrian Mines..	24.....	209	Allensville....	42.....	285	Ambridge...	35.....	5,205
Abbotstown....	58.....	402	Aitch.....	41.....	202	*Allentown....	48.....	51,913	Amity.....	50.....	250
Abington.....	65.....	409	Akron.....	61.....	719	Allenwood....	27.....	305	Amityville...	62.....	231
Academy.....	13.....	210	Albion.....	1.....	1,534	Allison Park...	36.....	350	Amstary.....	39.....	200
Acbe Junction..	52.....	200	Alburtis.....	48.....	909	Allport.....	25.....	406	Anandale...	39.....	200
Ackermanville.	19.....	352	Aldan.....	64.....	661	Almedia.....	30.....	208	Station.....	22.....	209
Acosta.....	53.....	202	Alden Station.	31.....	262	Alton.....	4.....	380	Andalusia...	66.....	303
Adah.....	52.....	506	Alderson.....	31.....	420	Altoona.....	40.....	52,127	Anita.....	24.....	3,065
Adamsburg....	37.....	366	Alexandria....	41.....	432	Alum Bank....	54.....	212	Annaville...	60.....	1,283
Adamstown....	61.....	675	Alquippa....	35.....	1,741	Alverton.....	37.....	648	Ansonville...	25.....	450
Adamsville....	2.....	262	Allen.....	57.....	350	Ambersons...			Antes Fort...	17.....	256
Addison.....	53.....	225	Allenport....	50.....	1,502	Valley.....	56.....	450	Antrim.....	6.....	1,506

Explanation: Index to Towns. First Column, Names of Towns; Second Column, Number the Same as Number of the County Where Town is Located; Third Column, Population of 1910. Loca. Means Location. Pop. Means Population. Star in Front of Name Indicates County Seat.

Pennsylvania Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
Apollo	23	3,006	Balsena Mills	25	228	Brooklyn	8	320	Cherry	38	139
Appewold	33	306	Ben Avon	36	1,828	Brookston	13	502	Cherry A. B.	59	1,101
Aquashicola	32	392	Bendersville	58	355	*Brookville	34	3,003	Cherryville	19	202
Aram	38	250	Ben-zett	14	490	Broughton	36	2,466	Chestertown	61	38,357
Aradia	38	1,192	Bennington			Brownfield	52	1,522	Chestertown H.	25	618
Archbald	30	7,191	Furnace	40	202	Brownstown	39	1,336	Cheswick	21	36
Ardara	37	404	Bens Creek	39	306	Brownstown	61	626	Chester	21	301
Ardan	50	409	Benson	53	387	Brownsville	62	236	Chickney	64	232
Ardmore	65	3,502	Bentleyville	50	1,922	Brownsville	52	2,324	Chickies	61	253
Atendsville	58	383	Berlin	30	719	Bruce	36	562	Chicora	22	1,103
Argentine	22	506	Berlin	19	1,336	Brunn	23	539	Chinchilla	20	252
Aristes	30	406	Berlinville	19	406	Brunnville	37	317	Chocomut	8	251
Arnold	37	1,818	Bernice	18	666	Brunnville	61	509	Christiana	61	931
Arnot	6	3,508	Bernville	62	308	Bryn Mawr	67	3,926	Churchtown	61	301
Arona	37	683	Berrysburg	46	377	Buckgen	39	220	Churchville	66	202
Arrow	53	300	Berwick	30	5,357	Buck Mountain	47	330	Clairton	66	3,326
Arroyo	11	209	Berwick	58	332	Buena Vista	36	620	Clarendon	37	953
Artz	45	393	Berwyn	63	1,066	Buffalo Mills	54	236	Claridge	37	2,011
Ashbourne	65	302	Bessemmer	21	560	Bulger	50	1,206	*Clarington	13	402
Asherton	28	202	Bethayres	65	350	Bunola	36	330	*Clarion	12	2,612
Ashland	47	6,855	Bethlehem	49	12,837	Burdine	36	366	Clarksburg	51	208
Ashley	31	5,691	Big Elm	25	466	Burgettstown	50	1,268	Clarksburg	10	216
Ashville	39	384	Bigerville	58	386	Burnham	42	766	Claustrville	18	322
Askam	31	686	Big Run	53	1,042	Burnside	25	453	Claysburg	40	203
Aspinwall	36	2,592	Bingen	19	250	Bute	32	1,222	Claysville	50	1,645
Aston Mills	61	420	Binkley	61	250	Butler	22	20,738	Clayton	62	317
Atglen	63	516	Bird in Hand	61	250	Buttonwood	32	236	*Clearfield	32	252
Athens	7	3,796	Birdshore	62	2,930	Butztown	49	226	Clermont	35	6,854
Atlantic	32	202	Birdville	36	202	Byers	63	262	Clifford	8	202
Attleboro	66	1,060	Bishop	50	509	Byrnedale	14	630	Clifton	36	301
Auburn	17	524	Bismarck	60	575				Clifton Heights	64	3,155
Audenried	32	5,092	Bitumen	16	426				Clinton	36	302
Aughwick			Blackhorse	63	321				*Clinton	9	251
Mills	41	526	Black Lick	38	1,500				Clintonville	11	335
Austin	5	2,941	Blacklog	43	202				Cleo	21	202
Avon	36	4,317	Blackwells	45	326				Clymer	38	1,753
Avella	50	506	Blain	45	326				Coal Bluff	50	503
Avis	16	796	Blain City	25	534				Coal Center	50	816
Avoca	31	4,634	Blair Station	36	466				Coal Dale	47	201
Avon	60	402	Blairsville	38	3,572				Coal Dale	54	314
Avondale	66	668	Blakeslee	33	220				Coal Glen	24	302
Avonia	1	362	Blakely	20	5,345				Coalmont	41	228
Avonmore	1	1,262	Blandburg	39	1,802				Coalport	32	3,518
Axemann	26	226	Blandon	62	508				Coalport	25	876
			Bloomfield	2	762				Coalridge	31	203
			Bloomfield Junction	45	772				Coalrun	53	251
B			Bloomingsdale	31	260				Coal Valley	36	252
Bachmanville	46	260	Blooming Glen	66	320				Coatesville	63	11,084
Baden	35	601	*Bloomsburg	39	7,413				Coburn	26	201
Baggaley	37	1,022	Blossburg	6	2,393				Cochran	3	695
Bainbridge	61	862	Blue Ball	21	202				Cochranville	63	353
Baird	50	326	Blue Ball	21	202				Codorus	59	379
Bakers	37	528	Blue Ball	21	202				Coffeetown	19	502
Summit	54	200	Blue Ball	21	202				Cogan House	17	401
Bakerstown	36	326	Blytheville	36	866				Cogan Station	17	203
Bakerton	39	1,026	Boalsburg	56	328				Cohn	27	204
Bald Eagle	40	302	Bodines	17	293				Cokeburg	50	1,302
Bangor	49	5,368	Boiling Springs	57	562				Cokeville	37	409
Banksville	36	1,302	Bolivar	37	518				Colbrookdale		
Banning	32	206	Boston	36	826				Station	62	251
Barbara	40	209	Boswell	53	1,878				Coleburg	5	203
Barclay	7	566	Bowers	62	226				College Hill	35	1,787
Bardwell	19	220	Bowmansdale	57	238				Collegeville	65	627
Bardonia	61	313	Bowmanstown	32	408				Collingsdale	61	1,361
Barnes	3	350	Bowmansville	61	250				Colona	35	1,003
Barnesboro	39	3,535	Boyers	25	236				Columbia	61	11,151
Barnesville	47	222	Boyetown	62	243				Columbia Cross Roads	7	203
Barree	41	237	Bracken	39	460				Columbus	3	316
Bart	61	213	Brackenridge	36	1,314				Colwyn	61	1,581
Bartonsville	33	247	Braddock	36	19,357				Concordville	61	100
Bartville	61	204	Bradenville	37	1,010				Conestoga	61	602
Bath	19	1,057	Bradford	1	14,541				Confluence	53	891
Beach Haven	31	462	Brady	12	1,493				Conifer	21	302
Beachlake	9	250	Brady Bend	23	562				Conneaut Lake	2	725
Beachly	53	226	Braeburn	37	233				Conneautville	2	924
Beading	36	726	Branch	37	408				Conneville		
Bechtelsville	50	467	Branch Dale	47	750				Station	2	867
Beck Lake	3	221	Branchville	47	222				Cornellsville	52	12,845
*Beaver	39	3,456	Brandt	8	436				Cornetessing	22	102
Beaverdale	39	1,302	Brandyvine						Corrid	3	361
Beaver Falls	35	12,491	Summit	61	226				Cornshock	67	1,180
Beaver			Prent	10	336				Conway	35	1,182
Meadows	32	1,530	Breslau	31	220				Conyngham	31	106
Beavertown	11	826	Briar Creek	30	5,512				Coopersburg	18	623
Beaver Valley	30	560	Brickerville	61	236				Coplay	18	2,671
Bechtelsville	62	417	Bridgeport	65	3,860				Corral	38	702
Beckersville	62	250	Bridgeport	66	250				Cornopahs	36	537
*Bedford	54	2,235	Bridgeton	65	250				Compluth	3	303
Bedehill	26	320	Bridgeton	59	506				Conrad	69	632
Beech Creek	16	584	Bridgetown	35	1,562				Conyngham	31	106
Beechview	36	1,530	Brighton	37	8,329				Coopersburg	18	623
Belfast	49	360	Brighton	36	126				Coplay	18	2,671
*Bellefonte	26	1,145	Bristol	66	9,256				Corral	38	702
Belle Vernon	52	2,372	Broad Ford	52	526				Cornopahs	36	537
Belleville	42	420	Broadtop	41	478				Compluth	3	303
Bellevue	36	6,323	Brookport	11	315				Conyngham	31	106
Bells Landing	25	226	Brookton	17	362				Coopersburg	18	623
Bellwood	40	2,277	Brookwayville	21	1,898				Coplay	18	2,671
Belsano	39	226	Brodheadsville	33	551				Corral	38	702

Pennsylvania Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Locat.	Pop.	Towns	Locat.	Pop.	Towns	Locat.	Pop.	Towns	Locat.	Pop.
*Coudersport . . .	5	3,100	Dunbar . . .	52	1,971	Ellwood City . . .	21	3,902	Footedale . . .	52	801
Coulters . . .	36	501	Duncannon . . .	45	1,474	Elmer . . .	5	201	Forbes Road . . .	37	351
Courtale . . .	31	549	Duncansville . . .	40	1,263	Elmhurst . . .	20	379	Force . . .	14	351
Courtney . . .	50	601	Dunkard . . .	51	201	Eldora . . .	50	204	Ford City . . .	23	4,850
Covington . . .	6	340	Dunlevy . . .	50	301	Elroy . . .	65	251	Fordham . . .	24	607
Covode . . .	38	202	Dunlo . . .	39	2,501	Elton . . .	39	250	Forest City . . .	8	5,749
Cowanesque . . .	6	321	Dunmore . . .	20	17,615	Elverson . . .	63	351	Forest Lake . . .	8	251
Cowanhsannock . . .	23	201	Dupont . . .	31	201	Elysburg . . .	28	202	Forkston . . .	19	261
Crawsville . . .	23	202	Duquesne . . .	36	15,727	Emans . . .	40	3,501	Fort Hunter . . .	46	625
Crabtree . . .	37	1,501	Durham . . .	66	201	Emeigh . . .	39	401	Fort Loudon . . .	56	322
Crafton . . .	36	1,583	Duryea . . .	51	7,434	Emerald . . .	48	203	Fort Pitt . . .	36	350
Craigsville . . .	23	651	Dutton . . .	18	813	Emigsville . . .	59	201	Fort . . .		
Craigsville . . .	23	651	Dutch Hill . . .	12	351	*Emporium . . .	15	1,100	Fort Washington . . .	63	601
Crease . . .	30	601	Dysart . . .	39	201	Emsworth . . .	36	5,916	Fort Worth . . .	31	2,353
Creekside . . .	38	563				Endavor . . .	13	402	Foster . . .	14	361
Creighton . . .	36	602	E			English Center . . .	17	701	Fountain Dale . . .	58	25
Crenshaw . . .	24	401	Earlston . . .	54	501	Enghaut . . .	46	452	Fountain Hill . . .	48	1,388
Cresco . . .	33	202	Eagleview . . .	26	551	Enhav . . .	46	452	Foxburg . . .	12	578
Cressman . . .	66	301	Earlville . . .	62	301	Enn Valley . . .	21	354	Frackville . . .	47	3,118
Cresson . . .	39	1,470	East Altoona . . .	40	1,392	Enterprise . . .	3	616	Frank . . .	36	502
Cressona . . .	47	1,837	East Bangor . . .	49	1,186	Ephrata . . .	61	3,192	*Franklin . . .	11	9,767
Cross Fork . . .	5	801	East Bellvue . . .	36	251	Epton . . .	36	301	*Franklin . . .	39	2,102
Crossland . . .	52	631	East Benton . . .	20	202	Equinunk . . .	9	402	Franklin . . .		
Crum Lynne . . .	64	337	East Berlin . . .	58	672	Erdon . . .	39	902	*Corners . . .	1	201
Cumbola . . .	25	337	East Brady . . .	12	1,493	*Erie . . .	1	66,525	Franklintown . . .	59	216
Cum Run . . .	25	201	Eastbrook . . .	21	201	*Eriston . . .	38	1,092	Frankstown . . .	22	301
Curtwensville . . .	25	2,549	East Butler . . .	22	501	Eshbach . . .	20	202	Fredell . . .	12	301
Custer City . . .	4	201	East Cone-			Espy . . .	39	501	Frederick . . .	65	254
Cymbria Mines . . .	39	301	maugh . . .	39	5,046	Etna . . .	36	5,830	Fredericksburg . . .	60	616
			East Coventry . . .	63	301	Etters . . .	59	434	Fredericktown . . .	50	1,002
			East Hickory . . .	13	350	Euelid . . .	22	201	Fredonia . . .	40	443
			East Down-			Evansburg . . .	22	1,339	Freeburg . . .	44	541
			ngton . . .	63	3,006	Evans City . . .	22	1,501	Freed . . .	52	304
Daguseahonda . . .	14	202	East Freedom . . .	40	327	Everett . . .	54	1,725	Freedom . . .	35	3,060
Dagus Mines . . .	14	801	East Greenville . . .	65	1,235	Everson . . .	52	1,759	Freeland . . .	31	6,197
Daluga . . .	14	202	East Hancock . . .	60	331	Ewingville . . .	36	351	Freemansburg . . .	28	867
Daisytown . . .	39	382	East Harveys . . .	26	2,118	Exelsior . . .	28	1,601	Freeport . . .	35	2,448
Dale . . .	39	2,285	East McKees-			Exchange . . .	29	251	Frenchville . . .	35	224
Daleville . . .	20	251	port . . .			Exeter . . .	31	3,537	Friedens . . .	53	301
Dallas . . .	31	576	East Mauch			Exeter . . .			Friedensburg . . .	62	514
Dallastown . . .	59	1,884	Chunk . . .	32	3,548	Borough . . .	31	1,948	Friedensburg . . .	47	603
Dalmatia . . .	28	347	East Nantmeal . . .	63	201	Expedit . . .	39	1,502	Frostburg . . .	24	402
Dalton . . .	20	767	East New			Export . . .	37	3,002	Fryburg . . .	12	302
Danielsville . . .	49	1,002	*Castle . . .	21	200	Eynon . . .	20	351	Fullerton . . .	48	752
*Danville . . .	29	7,517	*Easton . . .	39	25,823						
Darby . . .	64	6,305	East								
Darlington . . .	35	331	Petersburg . . .	61	602						
Darrah . . .	37	1,502	East Pittsburg . . .	36	3,615						
Dauphin . . .	16	545	East Prospect . . .	59	316						
Dawson . . .	32	848	East Rochester . . .	55	718						
Dayton . . .	23	809	East Salisburg . . .	53	1,202						
Dean . . .	39	373	East Side . . .	25	220						
Deegan . . .	22	401	East Smithfield . . .	7	301						
Deemston . . .	50	477	East Springfield . . .	1	348						
Defance . . .	54	325	East								
Delancy . . .	39	1,003	Stroudsburg . . .	33	3,330						
Delano . . .	47	1,362	East Texas . . .	48	303						
Delaware Water			East Titusville . . .	2	201						
Gap . . .	33	446	Eastvale . . .	35	322						
DeMont . . .	37	502	East								
Delta . . .	39	881	Vandergrift . . .	37	1,852						
Dents Run . . .	14	403	East								
Denver . . .	61	933	Washington . . .	50	1,300						
Deodate . . .	46	202	Waynesburg . . .	51	906						
Derrick City . . .	4	202	Eau Claire . . .	22	347						
Derry . . .	37	2,954	*Ebensburg . . .	39	1,978						
Derry Church . . .	46	251	Ebenvale . . .	31	567						
Desire . . .	24	502	Eclipse . . .	50	501						
Devon . . .	63	301	Economy . . .	35	1,231						
Dewart . . .	28	251	Edinburg . . .	21	351						
DeYoung . . .	14	302	Edri . . .	38	502						
Diamond Hill . . .	38	202	Edwardsville . . .	34	807						
Dickerson Run . . .	52	501	Egypt . . .	48	1,002						
Dickinson . . .	57	801	Ehrenfeld . . .	39	401						
Dickson . . .	20	9,331	Elbon . . .	14	301						
Dickson City . . .	20	4,948	Elco . . .	50	944						
Dillsburg . . .	59	853	Elderton . . .	23	285						
Dingmans . . .			El Dorado . . .	40	304						
Ferry . . .	34	351	Eldred . . .	4	1,235						
Dixmont . . .	36	1,201	Eleanor . . .	24	505						
Doe Run . . .	63	251	Elinsport . . .	17	401						
Donaldson . . .	47	958	Elizabeth . . .	36	3,311						
Donora . . .	50	8,174	Elizabethtown . . .	4	2,537						
Dorchester . . .	35	1,102	Elizabethville . . .	64	1,039						
Dorranceton . . .	21	4,046	Elk Horn . . .	36	201						
Dorseyville . . .	36	501	Elk Lake . . .	8	201						
Dever . . .	59	576	Elkland . . .	6	1,175						
Downieville . . .	22	201	Elk Lick . . .	53	1,201						
Downingtowntown . . .	63	3,326	Elliotts Mill . . .	21	501						
*Doylestown . . .	66	5,304	Ellsworth . . .	50	2,084						
Dravosburg . . .	36	1,895									
Drehsersville . . .	47	414									
Dresher . . .	65	201									
Drifton . . .	31	2,301									
Driftwood . . .	15	517									
Drums . . .	54	765									
Dry Run . . .	36	765									
Dublin . . .	66	361									
Dubois . . .	25	12,623									
Duboisstown . . .	17	682									
Dudley . . .	41	441									
Duke Center . . .	4	601									

Pennsylvania Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Locn.	Pop.	Towns	Locn.	Pop.	Towns	Locn.	Pop.	Towns	Locn.	Pop.
Glen Richey	.25	527	Hazzard	.50	301	Irvineton	.3	238	Lafayette Hill	.65	502
Glen Riddle	.61	325	Hecktown	.49	201	Irivona	.25	801	Laird	.31	528
Glen Rock	.59	1,263	Hecla	.37	1,501	Irwin	.38	2,881	Lairdville	.66	202
Glenside	.65	1,801	Hegins	.47	325	Iselin	.38	2,001	Lairsville	.17	251
Glenwillard	.40	201	Heidelsberg	.36	1,848	Ivanhoe	.50	501	La Jose	.25	251
Globe Mills	.44	350	Heidelsburg	.58	301	Ivanhoe	.66	247	Lake Ariel	.9	401
Godfrey	.23	662	Heilwood	.38	1,001	J			Lake Como	.9	201
Goldsboro	.59	434	Helfenstein	.47	201	Jackson	.8	251	Lakemont	.10	1,202
Goodville	.61	201	Hellam	.59	301	Jackson Center	.10	269	Lamar	.16	225
Gordon	.47	1,185	Hellertown	.49	915	Jacksonville	.48	252	Lamberton	.52	602
Gorleville	.61	201	Hellvetia	.25	201	Jacksonville	.37	502	Lamb Creek	.6	201
Goldsboro	.61	251	Hepburn	.17	769	Jacobus Creek	.37	252	Lampeter	.61	401
Gowen	.81	503	Hermine	.37	801	Jacobus	.26	252	Lancaster	.61	17,227
Gowen City	.28	304	Herrndon	.821		Jacobus	.37	252	Landsberg	.63	571
Gracedale	.31	301	Herrickville	.7	275	James City	.14	451	Lander	.37	201
Graceton	.38	701	Herrville	.61	201	James Creek	.41	211	Landingville	.17	261
Grampean	.25	666	Hershey	.46	351	Jamestown	.39	501	Landisburg	.15	251
Grand Tunnel	.31	201	Hertville	.30	251	Jamestown	.10	822	Landis Valley	.61	251
Grand Valley	.3	290	Hickman	.36	501	Jamison City	.30	501	Landsville	.61	601
Grandville	.42	200	Hickory	.50	205	Jarrettown	.65	201	Landrus	.6	501
Grassflat	.25	1,002	Hickory	.13	351	Jeanesville	.31	1,201	Landstreet	.53	200
Gratz	.16	536	Hicks Run	.15	301	Jeanette	.37	8,077	Lanesboro	.8	771
Gratztown	.37	201	High Spire	.16	1,669	Jeddo	.31	377	Langhorne	.66	895
Gratzville	.17	201	Hillburn	.22	201	Jefferson	.51	357	Lansdale	.65	3,551
Grays Landing	.52	1,003	Hillsdale	.38	401	Jefferson	.65	374	Lansdowne	.64	1,066
Great Bend	.8	788	Hillsgrove	.18	805	Jeffersonville	.65	374	Lanse	.20	251
Greely	.34	201	Hillsville	.21	201	Jenkintown	.65	2,968	Lansford	.32	821
Greencastle	.56	1,919	Hites	.36	301	Jenners	.53	1,637	Laplume	.20	258
Greene	.61	203	Hites	.53	301	Jenningsville	.19	201	*Laporte	.18	215
Greenfield	.10	302	Hoboken	.36	702	Jermyn	.20	3,158	Laquin	.7	201
Green Lane	.65	372	Hokendauqua	.48	802	Jerome	.53	1,002	Large	.36	301
Greenock	.36	751	Holden	.24	301	Jersey Mills	.17	401	Larimer	.37	1,501
Greensboro	.51	442	*Hollydsburg	.10	3,743	Jersey Shore	.17	5,381	Larksville	.31	9,288
*Greensburg	.37	13,012	Hollisterville	.9	301	Jerseytown	.30	201	Larrys Creek	.17	303
Greentree	.36	1,133	Hollisopple	.53	451	Joanna	.62	502	Lash	.37	252
Greentown	.36	1,133	Homer City	.59	202	John	.36	401	Lashbrook	.37	8,777
Greenville	.10	5,909	Homestead	.36	18,713	Johns	.32	662	Lattimer Mines	.31	1,048
Greenwood	.7	302	Homewood	.35	201	Johnsburg	.14	1,334	Laurel Run	.31	201
Greythorne	.57	251	Homewood	.35	201	Johnstown	.39	55,482	Laurelton	.27	307
Grill	.62	201	*Honesdale	.9	2,915	Johnsville	.66	201	Laurys Station	.48	202
Grindstone	.52	501	Honey Brook	.63	581	Joliet	.47	203	Lavelle	.47	602
Grovia	.29	202	Honey Grove	.43	251	Jones Station	.36	302	Lawn	.6	201
Grove City	.10	3,671	Honor	.21	201	Jonestown	.60	603	Lawrenceville	.6	519
Grovedale	.36	3,134	Hookstown	.35	250	Josephine	.38	1,501	Layton	.52	301
Grover	.7	301	Hoopstown	.65	251	Julian	.26	201	Leacock	.61	351
Groveton	.36	301	Hooversville	.53	991	Jumunville	.52	351	*Lebanon	.60	19,241
Gulf Mills	.65	801	Hop Bottom	.8	364	Juniata	.40	5,285	Leckrone	.52	501
Guthrie	.63	201	Hopeland	.61	201	Juniataville	.32	551	Leckross Mills	.25	251
Guths Station	.48	301	Hopewell	.54	592	Justus	.20	201	Leechburg	.23	321
Guys Mills	.7	301	Hopwood	.52	801				Leepier	.15	251
			Horatio	.21	1,002				Leesburg	.10	201
			Horsham	.65	213	Kane	.4	6,626	Lees Cross	.62	201
			Hostetter	.37	801	Kaneville	.11	201	Roads	.57	118
			Houston	.50	793	Kantner	.52	301	Leesport	.62	1,801
			Houtzdale	.25	1,434	Karns City	.35	283	Leetonia	.6	302
			Howard	.26	667	Karthauss	.25	701	Leetsdale	.36	1,901
			Hoytdale	.35	402	Kauffman	.26	1,201	Leighton	.32	5,316
			Hoyville	.6	561	Kaler	.23	251	Lehman	.31	202
			Hudson	.31	2,001	Kaneys	.23	202	Leith	.52	851
			Huffman	.12	232	Keating Summit	.5	201	Lemont Furnace	.32	1,101
			Huffs Station	.61	202	Keeneyville	.6	225	Lemoyne	.37	1,393
			Hughstown	.24	2,024	Keffers	.47	202	Leola Mills	.61	1,481
			Hughesville	.17	1,650	Keister Works	.52	1,202	Leolyn	.6	202
			Hull	.5	361	Kelayres	.47	1,501	Le Raysville	.7	326
			Hulmeville	.66	468	Kellottville	.13	429	Lewisburg	.59	233
			Hulton	.36	3,436	Kelley Station	.23	202	*Lewisburg	.27	3,081
			Humbert	.53	301	Kemblesville	.63	208	Lewis Run	.4	501
			Hummelstown	.46	2,128	Kenilworth	.63	302	*Lewisstown	.12	8,166
			Hunlock Creek	.31	521	Kennett	.52	2,019	Lewisville	.63	302
			*Huntingdon	.41	6,861	Kennett Square	.63	2,019	Lewisville	.5	579
			Huntingdon	.65	251	Keown	.24	602	Lexington	.61	301
			Huntington	.31	351	Kersey	.41	202	Liberty	.6	253
			Huntsdale	.57	301	Kifertown	.52	201	Lickdale	.60	227
			Hutchins	.4	201	Kimberton	.63	203	Lickingville	.12	302
			Hyde	.25	251	Kimmelton	.53	201	Light Street	.30	301
			Hyde Park	.37	315	Kingley	.8	201	Ligonier	.37	1,575
			Hydretown	.2	413	Kingston	.31	6,149	Lilly	.39	1,638
			Hyndman	.54	1,164	Kinzua	.3	1,236	Lima	.61	507
			Hyner	.16	214	Kirkwood	.61	201	Limerick	.67	101
						*Kittanning	.23	1,311	Lime Ridge	.30	101
						Knapp	.6	201	Limestone	.12	251
						Kochs	.12	301	Lincoln	.61	151
						Knox	.12	901	Lincoln Place	.36	1,002
						Knox Dale	.21	301	Lincoln		
						Knoxville	.36	5,652			
						Knoxville	.6	842			
						Kratzerville	.41	201			
						Kresgeville	.33	201			
						Krusville	.65	325			
						Kunkletown	.33	202			
						Kushkoqua	.4	501			
						Kutztown	.62	2,308			
						Kylertown	.25	401			

Pennsylvania Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
Little Marsch.	6	235	Marietta	61	2,079	Mont Clare	65	666	Newberrytown	59	302
Littletown	58	1,347	Marion	56	234	Montgomery	12	601	New Bethlehem ¹²	13	1,625
Liverpool	45	596	Marion Center	38	366	Montoursville	17	1,491	New Bloom-		
Llanerch	64	204	Marion Heights	28	1,562	Montrose	36	201	field	45	772
Llanwellyn	64	401	Markelsburg	43	251	*Montrose	8	1,914	New Boston	17	635
Llewellyn	47	501	Markelsburg	41	211	*Montrose	8	1,914	New Bridgeville	59	202
Lloydell	39	801	Markleysburg	52	227	Moore	61	1,801	New Brighton	35	8,329
*Lock Haven	16	7,772	Mars	22	1,215	Moorheadville	1	301	Newburg	57	264
Locustdale	47	1,001	Marshalls Creek	33	224	Moosic	20	3,964	Newburg	41	375
Locust Gap	28	1,701	Marshallton	63	501	Mooween	38	201	New Castle	21	36,281
Lofty	47	201	Marshallwood	20	351	Morann	25	1,001	New Castle	47	801
Logans Ferry	36	202	Marsteller	39	1,001	Morea Colliery	47	823	New Chester	58	251
Loganton	16	375	Martin	52	801	Moreland	17	201	New Columbia	27	401
Logansville	59	298	Martinsburg	40	921	Morgan	36	3,001	Newcomer	52	1,031
Loleta	14	201	Martins Creek	49	301	Morgans Station	52	251	New Cumber-		
Long Branch	50	273	Marysville	45	1,693	Morgantown	62	201	land	57	1,472
Longswamp	62	201	*Mason	30	891	Morganza	50	1,001	New Derby	50	345
Lookout	9	301	Mastn	17	301	Morrell	40	201	New Eagle	50	402
Lopez	18	1,202	Matamoras	34	1,388	Morris	6	701	Newell	52	402
Lorberry			Mattawana	42	215	Morrisdale			New England	36	452
Junction	47	302	*Mauch Chunk	32	3,952	Mines	25	669	New Enterprise	54	209
Loretto	39	246	Maul	66	241	Morris Run	6	2,301	New Florence	37	717
Lost Creek	47	1,501	Maxatawny	60	201	Morrisville	66	2,002	Newfoundland	9	901
Lottsville	3	201	Mayburg	13	201	Morton	61	1,071	New Freedom	59	826
Lovejoy	38	401	Mayfield	20	3,662	Mortonville	63	200	New Freeport	51	201
Lower	37	701	Maytown	61	702	Moscow	20	651	New Galilee	35	453
Providene	65	212	Meadowbrook	65	251	Moslem	62	201	New Geneva	52	285
Loyalhanna	37	901	Meadow Lands	50	601	Mosgrove	23	201	New German-		
Loyalsock	817		*Meadville	12	12,731	Mosierstown	62	201	town	45	202
Loysburg	51	308	*Mechanicsburg	57	4,469	Mount Actna	32	325	New Hanover	65	504
Lucinda	12	301	*Media	64	3,562	Mountaindale	39	351	New Holland	61	1,086
Ludlow	4	701	*Medix Run	14	401	Mountainhome	33	201	New Hope	66	1,103
Lumber City	25	363	*Mehoopany	19	597	Mountain Park	31	691	New Jerusalem	62	251
Lumberville	66	251	Meiser	44	351	Mountaintop	31	961	New Kingston	37	7,707
Luthersburg	25	364	*Mercer	10	2,026	Mountainville	48	601	New Kingstown	57	325
Luxor	37	201	Mercesburg	56	1,411	Mount Bethel	49	401	Newlin	30	201
Luzerne	31	5,246	Merion	65	1,291	Mount Braddock	52	1,092	Newmanstown	60	612
Lykens	46	2,943	Merion Station	65	601	Mount Carbon	47	252	New Milford	8	654
Lynch	36	1,978	Mertztown	62	701	Mount Carbon			New Millport	25	252
Lyndora	22	3,672	*Meshoppen	19	631	Junction	47	335	New Oxford	58	838
Lyon Station	62	537	Messeri	52	201	Mount Carmel	28	17,532	New Paris	54	200
			Mexico	15	243	Mount Etna	40	201	New Phila-		
			Meyersdale	53	3,741	Mount Holly			delphia	47	2,512
			*Middleboro	1	201	Springs	57	1,272	Newport	45	2,009
McAdoo	47	3,389	*Middleburg	44	531	Mount Jackson	21	601	Newport	21	302
McAlisterville	43	556	Middleport	47	1,101	Mount Jewett	4	1,771	Newportville	66	302
McCall Ferry	61	501	Middletown	46	5,374	Mount Joy	61	2,166	New Providence	61	202
McCance	37	526	Midland	35	1,244	Mount Lebanon	36	502	New Ringgold	47	266
McClellandtown	52	801	Midway	50	941	Mount Morris	51	382	Newry	40	381
McClure	44	201	Mifflin	43	885	Mount Oliver	36	4,241	New Salem	52	424
*McConnells-			Millburg	27	1,559	Mount Penn	62	785	New Salem	59	248
burg	55	579	Millintown	43	954	Mount Pleasant	57	5,812	New Sheffield	35	202
McConnells-			Millinville	39	601	Hill	44	251	New Stanton	37	302
town	41	308	Millinville	9	204	Hill	44	251	Norton Hamil-		
McDonald	50	2,543	Mildred	18	201	Mount Pocono	33	201	ton	42	341
McElhattan	16	247	Milesburg	26	531	Mount Sterling	52	501	Newtown	66	1,675
McEwensville	28	209	Milesville	36	201	Mount Union	41	3,338	Newtown	47	350
McGees Mills	25	251	*Milford	34	872	Mountville	61	803	New Tripoli	48	502
McKean	1	351	Millburne	61	322	Mount Wolf	59	201	Newville	57	1,449
McKeesburg	47	317	Mill City	19	351	Mount Zion	60	501	New Wilming-		
McKees Half			Mill Creek	41	308	Moyer	52	601	ton	21	758
Falls	44	251	Millersburg	62	634	Muddy Creek			Nicholson	18	852
McKeesport	36	42,691	Millersburg	46	2,394	Forks	59	201	Nickel Mines	61	202
McKees Rocks	38	14,702	Millersburg	23	993	Muncy	17	1,904	Niles Valley	6	202
McKinley	65	602	Millersburg	47	549	Muncy Valley	17	301	Nineveh	51	252
McLaughlin	36	225	Millersville	61	1,241	Munhall	36	5,185	Noelstown	36	1,002
McLeans	65	665	Millerton	6	451	Munson Station	25	501	Noeline	22	502
McMahon	37	813	Millgrove	30	701	Murrell	61	251	*Norristown	65	27,875
McSherrystown	58	1,724	Mill Hall	16	1,043	Murrysville	37	231	Northampton		
McSparran	61	201	Millheim	26	626	Mustard	36	301	Heights	49	1,037
McVeytown	42	514	Mill Run	52	201	Mutual	37	801	North Irvin	37	646
McVeytown			Mills	5	391	Myerstown	60	1,881	North Belle-		
Station	42	215	Millshoro	50	1,001	Myra	39	401	vernon	37	1,522
Macbeth	53	1,001	Millstone	14	301				North Bend	16	802
Macungie	48	772	Millvale	36	7,861				North Braddock	36	11,824
Madeline	38	301	Mill Village	1	291				North Cata-		
Madera	25	1,201	Millville	50	611				sauka	49	2,030
Madison	37	421	Millwood	37	201				North East	1	2,672
Mahaffy	25	754	Milton	28	1,501				North Girard	1	751
Mahanoy City	47	15,936	Milton Grove	61	201				North Charlevoix	50	1,008
Mahanoy Plane	47	1,801	Mina	5	501				Northampton		
Mahoning	23	201	Mineral Point	39	251				Heights	49	1,037
Mainville	30	601	Miners Mills	34	3,159				North Irvin	37	646
Maitly	31	301	Minersville	47	7,241				North		
Malvern	63	1,125	Mines	40	201				Mehoopany	18	302
Mammoth	37	1,001	Minooka	20	3,001				North Mountain	17	202
Manchester	59	751	Mitchells	25	401				North Pine		
Manheim	61	2,202	Mitchells Mills	38	201				Grove	12	201
Manns Choice	54	341	Mohnton	62	1,536				North Sewickly	35	302
Manoa	64	501	Mohrville	62	227				Northstar	36	501
Manor	37	1,039	Mollenauer	36	501				North Towanda	7	753
Manorville	23	545	Monaca	35	3,376				Northumberland	28	3,517
Manown	36	501	Monessen	37	11,775				North Wales	65	1,711
Manfield	6	1,645	Monocacy	62	255				North Warren	3	652
Mapleton Depot	41	752	Monongahela	50	7,598				North		
Maplewood	9	201	Monroeton	7	403				Washington	22	202
Mapus Hook	64	1,573	Mont Alto	56	658				North Water		
Marguerite	37	501	Montandon	28	574				Gap	33	202
Marianna	30	1,363							North York	59	1,902
Marienville	13	1,201							Norwich	4	1,002

Pennsylvania Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
Norwood			Pennsylvania			Quakertown	66	3,801	Rosemont	65	1,001
Station	64	1,668	Furnace	41	301	Quarryville	61	739	Rose Point	21	245
Nowrytown	38	502	Penryn	61	201	Queen Junction	22	201	Roseto	19	201
Noxen	18	802	Pensyl	30	501	Quincy	56	501	Rosette	38	3,001
Numidia	30	302	Pequoa Creek	61	200				Rothsville	61	451
Nuremberg	47	702	Percy	52	500	R			Route	5	1,501
O			Perkasie	66	2,779	Radnor	61	301	Rouseville	11	618
Oakbottom	61	302	Perkiomenville	65	225	Railroad	59	308	Rouzerville	56	301
Oakbrook	62	202	Perryopolis	52	601	Railsburg	54	203	Rowland	31	301
Oakdale	36	1,353	Perryville	36	300	Ralston	17	901	Rowles Run	52	601
Oak Hall			Perryville	24	350	Ramsey	35	1,045	Roxbury	56	808
Station	26	202	Petersburg	41	705	Ramsaytown	24	600	Royalton	16	1,033
Oak Hill	61	301	Peterscreek	61	201	Rankin Station	36	6,042	Royer	10	200
Oakland	23	361	Petroleum			Ranshaw	28	201	Roxersford	65	3,073
Oakland	10	201	Center	11	200	Raricks	47	201	Ruffs Dale	37	501
Oakland	8	915	Petrolia	22	361	Rathmel	24	1,001	Rupert	30	501
Oakmont	36	3,436	*Philadelphia	67	15,49,008	Rattigan	22	201	Rupp	30	250
Oak Ridge	23	901	Phillipsburg	26	3,585	Raughton	16	201	Rural Valley	23	763
Oak Station	36	251	Phillipston	12	501	Ravenrun	47	501	Russell	3	412
Oakview	64	402	Phoenixville	63	10,743	Ravine	47	301	Russell	11	391
Oakwik	65	251	Picture Rocks	17	516	*Reading	62	96,071	Russ-Ilton	36	801
Oberlin	46	551	Pillow	46	359	Reamstown	61	801	Ruthland	6	301
Obold	62	251	Pine Bank	51	200	Rehobersburg	26	251	Rutledge	64	523
Odenthal	39	301	Pine Glen	26	301	Redbank	38	201			
Ogdensburg	6	302	Pine Grove	47	1,352	Red Hill	65	661	S		
Ogontz	65	301	Pinegrove			Redington	49	354	Sabbath Rest	35	381
Ogontz School	65	303	Furnace	57	301	Red Lion	59	2,092	Sabinsville	6	601
Oil City	52	555	Pine Grove			Redman Mills	36	501	Sabula	25	1,301
Oil City	11	15,657	Mills	26	325	Redstone			Sadsburyville	63	301
Olanta	25	301	Pine Station	16	201	Junction	52	1,001	Sagerstown	2	712
Old Forge	20	11,324	Pitcairn	36	4,975	Reed	38	701	Safe Harbor	61	251
Oliphant			Pitman	47	208	Reedsdale	42	307	Sagamore	23	2,001
Furnace	52	201	Pittcock	36	1,508	Rehobersburg	62	509	Saginaw	59	201
Oliver	52	1,001	*Pittsburgh	36	553,905	Reimersburg	12	855	Sakon	28	300
Olyphant	20	8,355	Pittsfield	3	301	Reine	47	251	Saint Benedict	39	900
Onelda	31	1,001	Pittston	31	16,267	Reising	50	351	Saint Boniface	39	301
Onalinda	39	502	Plainfield	57	252	Reidham	20	501	Saint Clair	47	6,455
Onondaga	24	501	Plaingrove	21	655	Reidman	32	501	Saint Claire	36	5,640
Option	36	251	Plains	31	201	Reidman	32	501	Saint Davids	64	201
Orangeville	30	400	Plainsville	31	206	Reidman	32	501	Saint Marys	14	6,346
Orbisonia	41	618	Platea	1	220	Reno	11	351	Saint Michael	39	251
Oregon	61	501	Pleasant Gap	26	401	Renovo	16	4,621	Saint Nicholas	47	1,200
Oremineia	40	202	Pleasant Mount	9	201	Republic	52	1,001	Saint Peters	63	500
Orient	52	1,601	Pleasant Unity	37	625	Reynoldsville	24	3,189	Saint Petersburg	12	453
Ormsby	4	302	Pleasant Valley	37	300	Rheims	61	251	Saint Thomas	56	501
Orstown	56	247	Pleasantville	11	702	Rhodes	30	251	Salem	12	350
Orson	9	525	Plumsteadville	66	601	Rhone	31	201	Salina	11	200
Orwiston	26	501	Plumville	38	414	Rices Landing	51	671	Salisbury	37	801
Orwigsburg	47	1,801	Plymouth	31	16,996	Richboro	66	225	Salisbury		
Orwin	47	301	Plymouth			Richfield	43	251	Junction	53	885
Osburn	36	325	Meeting	65	801	Richland	39	722	Salix	39	201
Oseola	6	591	Point Marion	37	1,389	Richland Center	66	1,001	Saladadburg	17	281
Oseola	25	2,437	Point Pleasant	66	301	Ricketts	18	251	Salona	16	401
Oseola Mills	25	2,301	Polk	41	2,066	Riddlesburg	54	225	Saltito	41	410
Oswanter	25	401	Pomeroy	63	300	*Ridgeway	14	5,408	Saltsburg	38	1,011
Oswayo	5	382	Pond Creek			Ridley Park	64	1,761	Salunga	61	301
Ottaville	66	301	Junction	31	201	Ridley	64	1,761	Sample Run	38	301
Ovid	17	212	Pond Eddy	34	201	Riegelsville	66	701	Sanatoga	65	351
Oxford	63	2,391	Portage	39	2,954	Rimersburg	12	855	Sandy Lake	10	639
Oxford Valley	66	251	Port Allegany	4	1,972	Ringtown	47	723	Sandy Ridge	26	401
			Port Carbon	47	2,678	Rising Springs	26	301	Sandy Run	31	401
			Port Clinton	47	491	Rittersville	48	250	Sawyer	22	1,120
			Port Griffith	31	201	Riverside	28	229	Sauk-rtown	39	687
			Port Kennedy	65	1,001	Riverside	28	229	Saxan	38	301
			Portland	64	649	Rixford	23	501	Sawyer City	1	201
			Portland Mills	14	751	Roaring Branch	17	451	Saxman	39	300
			Port Matilda	26	307	Roaringcreek	30	701	Saxenburg	22	345
			Port Perry	36	1,001	Roaring Spring	40	1,903	Saxton	51	1,195
			Port Providence	65	301	Robertsdale	41	601	Sayre	7	6,455
			Port Royal	43	535	Robeson	62	401	Scalp Level	39	1,121
			Port Royal	37	401	Robinson	38	601	Scenery Hill	50	301
			Port Trevorton	41	451	Rochester	35	5,903	Schoffertown	60	501
			Potter Brook	6	201	Rochester Mills	38	301	Schubert	46	200
			Potters Mills	26	315	Rockdale	64	1,500	Schubert	54	314
			Pottstown	65	15,599	Rock Glen	31	301	Schockville	48	231
			Pottstown			Rockhill			Schockville	61	301
			Landing	63	200	Furnace	41	501	Schollard	10	201
			*Pottsville	47	20,236	Rockland	11	516	Schuykill		
			Powell	47	302	Rockledge	65	879	Haven	17	4,747
			Powls Valley	46	231	Rock Point	35	561	Schwenkville	65	381
			Pognette	9	525	Rockville	46	625	Scotia	26	201
			Prescottville	24	301	Rockwood	53	1,301	Scottdale	56	222
			Presto	36	200	Rockgrove	11	501	Scottdale	37	4,456
			Pricingburg	20	9,351	Rodfield	36	251	Scott Haven	37	801
			Pricedale	37	1,001	Rodney	37	201	*Scranton	20	129,807
			Pricetown	62	412	Roelefs	66	201	Seaton	53	600
			Primrose	50	201	Rogersville	51	401	Seck	17	658
			Princeton	21	301	Rogersville	52	855	Seckville	9	650
			Pringle	31	301	Rohrerstown	61	601	Seckville	62	106
			Proctor	15	351	Rohrerstown	61	601	Seitzburg	59	201
			Progress	46	297	Rohrerstown	61	601	Seitzburg	11	47
			Prompton	9	263	Rohrerstown	61	601	Seitzburg	6	1,755
			Prospect	22	346	Rohrerstown	61	601	Seitzburg	11	47
			Prospect Park	31	201	Rohrerstown	61	601	Seitzburg	6	1,755
			Prospect Park	64	1,652	Rohrerstown	61	601	Seitzburg	11	47
			Pulaski	21	401	Rohrerstown	61	601	Seitzburg	6	1,755
			Punxsutawney	24	9,058	Rohrerstown	61	601	Seitzburg	11	47
			Puritan	37	450	Rohrerstown	61	601	Seitzburg	6	1,755
			Q			Rohrerstown	61	601	Seitzburg	11	47
			Quakake	47	501	Rohrerstown	61	601	Seitzburg	6	1,755

Pennsylvania Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
Shamokin	28.	19,588	South			Thomasville	59.	401	Venetia	50.	501
Shamokin Dam	44.	500	Williamsport	17.	3,734	Thompson	8.	322	Verona	36.	2,849
Shaners	37.	400	Spangler	39.	2,701	Thompsonstown	43.	293	Versailles	36.	1,437
Shanksville	53.	708	Spartansburg	2.	460	Thornbury	36.	230	Village Green	64.	237
Sharon	10.	15,270	Speers	50.	383	Thornhill	36.	401	Villanova	64.	201
Sharon Hill	64.	1,401	Springboro	2.	614	Three Springs	41.	248	Vintage	61.	300
Sharpsburg	36.	8,153	Spring City	63.	2,801	Throop	29.	5,133	Vintondale	39.	1,411
Sharpsville	40.	3,434	Spring Creek	14.	301	Tidionte	3.	1,324			
Shartlesville	62.	600	Spring Creek	3.	301	Tioga	6.	533			
Shawmut	14.	500	Springdale	36.	2,000	Tiona	3.	301			
Shearers Cross			Springer	59.	400	Tionesta	13.	803			
Roads	37.	200	Spring Garden	39.	1,006	Tipton	40.	401	Wakefield	61.	215
Sheffield	3.	1,500	Spring Grove	59.	1,152	Titusville	2.	8,533	Walker	21.	501
Shenandoah	47.	25,774	Spring Mill	65.	959	Tobychanna	33.	601	Walkers Mills	36.	501
Shepton	47.	1,001	Spring Mills	26.	301	Tombickan	31.	201	Wall	36.	1,962
Sheridan	60.	257	Spring Mount	65.	250	Topton	62.	809	Wallaceton	36.	324
Sheridan	47.	1,000	Springtown	66.	300	Toughkenamon	63.	241	Walnut Bottom	57.	251
Sherman	9.	200	Spring Valley	48.	350	*Towanda	47.	1,281	Walnut Port	49.	401
Sherman Dale	45.	450	Springville	8.	201	Tower City	47.	325	Walnuttown	62.	1,039
Sheshequin	7.	207	Spruce Creek	41.	218	Townville	2.	317	Walston	24.	1,001
Shickshinny	31.	1,517	Standing Stone	7.	201	Trafford	37.	1,959	Waltersburg	52.	501
Shields	36.	301	Starford	24.	201	Trainer	64.	201	Walters Park	62.	201
Shillington	62.	1,427	Starjunction	38.	401	Transfer	10.	401	Wanamp	21.	980
Shinglehouse	5.	1,598	Starners	52.	3,001	Trappe	65.	398	Wanamie	31.	1,592
Shippensburg	57.	3,457	Starrucca	9.	318	Tranger	37.	1,201	Warfallopen	31.	301
Shippensburg	12.	378	State College	26.	1,425	Tredyfrain	63.	401	*Warren	3.	11,080
Shirleanstown	57.	545	State Line	56.	241	Treichers	49.	250	Warrendale	36.	1,001
Shirleysburg	41.	256	Stauffer	37.	501	Tremont	47.	2,067	Warrensville	36.	701
Shocks Mills	61.	301	Stauburg	2.	201	Trescow	32.	501	Warrior Run	28.	1,251
Shoemakersville	62.	502	Steckman	54.	201	Trestle	36.	201	Warriors Mark	41.	301
Shrewsbury	59.	598	Steeltown	46.	14,246	Treveskyn	36.	2,500	Warwick	63.	250
Shrewsbury			Sterling	9.	401	Trevorton	28.	1,500	*Washington	50.	18,778
Station	59.	308	Sterling Run	15.	411	Trexlerstown	48.	475	Washington		
Shunk	18.	301	Stevens	61.	385	Tripoli	48.	501	Boro	61.	560
Siegersville	48.	250	Stevensville	7.	301	Trout Run	17.	281	Washington	52.	3,001
Siegfried	49.	2,801	Stewartstown	59.	674	Trotville	25.	261	Washingtonville	29.	212
Silver Creek	47.	2,512	Stickney	4.	201	Troy	7.	1,288	Waterford	1.	724
Silverdale	66.	232	Stiles	48.	301	Truckville	31.	201	Water Gap	33.	446
Silver Spring	61.	201	Stockdale	50.	761	Trueman	13.	201	Waterside	54.	201
Simpson	20.	2,201	Stockertown	49.	426	Trumbauersville	66.	611	Watsonstown	28.	1,551
Sinking Spring	62.	601	Stockton	31.	201	Tryonville	62.	201	Watters	22.	341
Sinmahoning	15.	701	Stoneboro	10.	1,074	Tullytown	66.	622	Wattsburg	22.	283
Siwell	23.	601	Stonerstown	54.	250	Tulpehocken	62.	287	Waverly	20.	515
Sively	23.	601	Stormstown	26.	301	*Tunkhannock	19.	1,598	Waymart	9.	412
Six Mile Run	54.	348	Stouchsburg	62.	401	Tunnelhill	39.	661	Wayne	64.	2,750
Skinner's Eddy	19.	201	Stoyestown	53.	355	Tunnelton	38.	201	Waynesboro	56.	7,200
Skippack	65.	359	Strafford	63.	201	Turbotville	28.	365	*Waynesburg	51.	3,545
Slatedale	48.	701	Straight	14.	301	Turtle Creek	36.	1,495	Weatherly	32.	2,501
Slate Lick	23.	201	Strangford	38.	301	Tuscarora	47.	701	Weavers Old		
Slate Run	17.	350	Strasburg	61.	885	Twilight	50.	468	Stand	37.	350
Slatington	48.	1,454	Strattonville	12.	376	Tylerburg	25.	1,501	Standsville	49.	200
Sligo	12.	754	Straustown	62.	401	Tylersport	65.	354	Webster	37.	1,001
Slippery Rock	22.	870	Strong	28.	701	Tyrone	40.	7,176	Weedville	14.	301
*Smethport	4.	1,817	*Stroudsburg	33.	1,379				Wehrum	38.	601
Smithsburg	38.	230	Sturgeon	36.	1,201				Weissport	32.	638
Smithdale	36.	478	Suedberg	47.	504				Weldbank	3.	201
Smithfield	52.	749	Sugargrove	3.	459				Weldon	65.	300
Smithmill	45.	250	Sugarloaf	31.	201				Wellersburg	53.	200
Smith Ferry	35.	500	Sugar Notch	31.	2,439				*Wellersboro	6.	3,183
Smithton	37.	784	Sugar Run	7.	201				Wellsburg	1.	400
Smock	52.	1,001	Sugar Run	7.	201				Wells Creek	53.	300
Smokerun	25.	391	Summerhill	39.	885				Wellsville	59.	398
Smyser	59.	365	Summersville	24.	609				Wellsville	37.	1,001
Snow Shoe	26.	643	Summit	39.	208				Wernersville	62.	364
Snyderstown	28.	288	Summit Hill	32.	4,209				Wertz	29.	200
Soldier	24.	800	Summit Mills	53.	201				Weskit	23.	500
*Somerset	53.	2,612	Summerytown	65.	275				Wesleyville	1.	500
Sonestown	18.	301	*Sunbury	28.	13,770				West Alexander	50.	426
Sonman	39.	601	Susquehanna	8.	3,478				West Apollo	37.	501
Soudersburg	61.	214	Suterville	37.	917				West Bangor	59.	300
Souderton	65.	1,875	Swarthmore	64.	1,900				West		
Southampton	66.	300	Sweetland	65.	551				Brownsville	50.	2,036
South Allentown	48.	1,814	Sweet Valley	31.	201				*West Chester	63.	11,767
South			Swissvale	36.	7,381				West Conshohocken	65.	2,202
Bethlehem	49.	19,973	Swoyers	31.	201				West Croydon		
South			Sybertsville	31.	5,396				West Decatur	48.	1,001
Bethlehem	23.	439	Sygan	36.	1,501				West Easton	49.	1,033
South			Sykes	24.	1,756				West Elizabeth	36.	841
Brownsville	52.	3,943	Sylvan	56.	201				West End	11.	495
South			Sylvania	7.	217				West Fairfield	37.	206
Burgertstown	50.	876							West Fairview	57.	950
South									Westfield	6.	1,207
Canonsburg	50.	1,697							West Finley	50.	201
South									West Freedom	12.	301
Connellsville	52.	201							West Grove	63.	1,261
South Danville	28.	429							West Hamburg	62.	200
South Fork	39.	4,592							West Hanover	46.	401
South									West Hazleton	31.	4,715
Greensburg	37.	1,748							West Hickory	13.	351
South Heights	35.	365							West		
South Newcastle	21.	551							Homestead	36.	3,009
South									West Kittanning	23.	589
Philipsburg	26.	431							Westland	50.	501
South Renovo	16.	805							West Leasport	62.	436
South Sharon	10.	10,190							West Leisenburg	52.	1,201
South Sterling	9.	350							West Liberty	22.	200
South Waverly	7.	1,084							West Manayunk	65.	500
Southwest	37.	1,500							West Middlesex	10.	1,157
Southwest											
Greensburg	37.	2,127									

Pennsylvania Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
West Middle-town	50	274	White	38	201	Windgap	19	832	Y		
West Milton	27	375	Whitdeer	27	351	Windham	7	301			
West Monessen	50	600	White Haven	31	1,138	Windsor	59	697	Yardley	66	891
West Monterey	12	601	Whitemarsh	65	300	Winfield	27	301	Yates	31	133
Westmont	39	1,468	White Mills	9	1,500	Winfield	22	591	Yatesboro	23	2,004
West Newton	37	2,880	Whitepine	17	500	Winterburn	25	201	Yeadon	31	573
Westover	25	569	Whitney	37	880	Winterstown	59	238	Yerkesville	61	882
West Moor	31	400	Wickboro	23	2,715	Winton	20	5,280	Yerkesville	12	532
West Pittsburgh	36	1,000	Wiconisco	45	2,900	Wireton	37	1,000	Yerkesville	65	201
West Pittsburg	21	501	Wigton	25	559	Witmer	61	391	Yoe	59	567
West Pittston	31	6,846	Wilcox	14	1,037	Woodliff	62	1,301	Yohogany	37	100
West Point	65	250	Wilgus	38	250	Woodland	51	255	*York	59	11,730
Westport	16	248	*Wilkes-Barre	31	67,105	Woodland	55	1,201	Yorkana	59	500
West Reading	62	2,064	Wilkinsburg	36	18,924	Woodlawn	55	1,396	Yorkhaven	59	793
West			Williams	53	200	Woods Run	50	941	York New		
Reynoldsville	24	933	Williamsburg	40	1,523	Woodville	36	501	Salem	59	221
West Salisbury	53	701	Williams Grove	25	400	Woodward	26	101	York Springs	58	300
West Springfield	1	280	*Williamsport	17	31,860	Woolrich	16	251	Youngstown	37	323
West Sunbury	22	283	Williamstown	46	2,904	Wormleysburg	57	809	Youngsville	37	1,106
West Telford	65	664	Wilcox	36	500	Worthington	23	436	Youngwood	37	1,881
West View	36	1,026	Willow Grove	65	800	Wrightsville	59	2,051	Yukon	37	1,001
Westville	24	501	Willow Street	61	200	Wurttemberg	21	500	Z		
West Winfield	21	501	Wilmerding	36	6,133	Wyalsburg	7	580			
West Wyoming	31	1,621	Willmore	39	314	Wyano	37	300	Zehner	31	201
West York	59	2,435	Wilpen	36	200	Wyate	65	560	Zellenople	2	1,388
Wheatland	10	955	Wilson	36	1,108	Wyndmoor	65	200	Zerbe	47	301
Whitaker	36	1,547	Winburn	25	1,500	Wyoming	31	3,010	Zeiglerville	65	400
			Windber	53	8,013	Wyomissing	62	985	Zion Grove	47	201

PENNSYLVANIA

A Remarkable State Which Stands First in the Production of Many Important Commodities.

Undoubtedly one of the best states for the land seeker is that which has the **greatest number of resources**, so that if agriculture and the purchase of land is not immediately possible, some other industry can be followed, until the **opportunity** for getting a home and land comes forward.

While not the largest in area Pennsylvania is remarkable for having within its borders such great amount and variety of **raw material** pertaining to the necessities of life. The people of this state are to be commended also for the utilization of their natural resources in such great degree. To illustrate:

Water is a raw material and the enterprise of Pennsylvania changes it from fluid to solids in such great quantity that the state, in one of the late average years produced ice to the value of \$2,038,504.

GREAT IRON MANUFACTURING CENTER.

In iron and steel Pennsylvania was first with products valued at \$431,145,200, or 54 per cent of all iron produced in the United States.

This state stood first in the manufacture of Coke, Pennsylvania reporting annual products valued at \$22,282,355, or 62.6 per cent of all coke manufactured.

This was the state most prominent in the making of glass, its annual products being worth \$23,274,113.

With anthracite coal area of 480 square miles and bituminous 9,000 square miles, it is not surprising that its coal product in 1905 was valued at \$127,534,895, exceeding more than 50 per cent of all the other output of coal in the United States.

In a late year the state stood first also in leather, its product being valued at \$53,615,000.

In the construction of steam and street railroad cars Pennsylvania stood first with annual products worth \$63,570,599.

In petroleum refining this state is first, with annual product valued at \$34,977,706.

It stands first in the production of natural gas, with a value of \$5,528,610. Salt springs, yielding over 300,000 barrels of salt annually, limestone, sandstone quarries, and fire clay production are among the growing industries being developed.

Pennsylvania leads in production of **Portland cement**. The output in 1897 was 1,200,000 barrels, value \$1,740,000, and since then greatly increased annually.

Prosperous manufacturing centers are Philadelphia with over 18,000 factories and over 300,000 operatives. Pittsburgh, one of the most important

cities in the world, in brass, iron, steel, copper, glass and paper, and with the **natural gas** region around it.

Another great advantage pertaining to the state is that of **transportation**. On June 1, 1905, Pennsylvania had 11,155.84 miles of railroad, and canal and slack water navigation of 725 miles. Erie possesses one of the best harbors on Lake Erie, with a coast line of 45 miles, and has a large export and import trade, and Philadelphia has four lines of European steamers, affording outlet to all parts of the world. Thus it is seen that being near the **great central markets**, the abundant facilities for quickly and cheaply reaching them, healthy climate and great agricultural product, indicating fertile soil, the land seeker will be able with his family to get a **support** in this state, and cannot go far amiss if he makes Pennsylvania his abiding place.

CONDENSED IMPORTANT FACTS RELATING TO THE STATE.

Altitude.—Highest in the state, Allegheny Range has an elevation of from 2,000 to 2,800 feet.

Climate.—Average January temperature at Philadelphia, 32; July 76; extreme warmest 103; coldest 6 below. Annual rainfall 39.8 inches. Average January temperature at Pittsburg 30; July 74; extreme warmest 103; coldest 20 below. Yearly rainfall 36.7 inches.

Dimensions.—Extreme length of the state from north to south, 180 miles; width from east to west, 300 miles.

History.—First visited by Henry Hudson in Delaware Bay, 1609. Lord De la Warr from whom the bay was named, entered its mouth 1610. Fort Nassau built by the Dutch on Delaware river in 1623. First actual settlement by Swedish colonies at Tinicum Island 1643. Whole territory between Delaware and Hudson river taken by Dutch of New Amsterdam 1655. Conquered by the English 1664. Recovered by Dutch 1673. Reverted to British 1674. Charter granted for Pennsylvania Territory to William Penn, who located at New Castle Oct. 27, 1682, and founded Philadelphia. Penn's humane treatment of the Indians and colonists caused prosperity in the colony. Over 300 houses in Philadelphia in 1684, with a population of 2,500. Penn returned to England in 1701 and died there in 1718. Boundary dispute with Maryland settled by establishment of Mason and Dixon's line 1767. First Continental Congress met in Philadelphia 1774. Constitution of the United States adopted and ratified December 12, 1787. Was one of the 13 original states and the second to join the Union.

STATE AND THE 5 COUNTIES OF RHODE ISLAND

With Their Boundaries

Location and Population
of
RHODE ISLAND
COUNTIES

Lo- ca- tion	COUNTIES	Pop. 1910
1....	Providence..	328,683
2....	Kent..	29,976
3....	Washington..	24,154
4....	Bristol..	18,141
5....	Newport..	32,599
Total.....		542,610

CITIES AND VILLAGES
OF RHODE ISLAND
WITH 1910 POP-
ULATIONS

Towns	Loca.	Pop.
-------	-------	------

A		
Albottun	1....	250
Adamsville	5....	475
Albion	1....	850
Anthony	3....	2,800
Apponaug	3....	1,290
Arctic	2....	3,066
Arlington	1....	1,226
Arnold Mills	1....	203
Ashaway	3....	306
Ashland	1....	275
Ashton	1....	2,620
Auburn	1....	5,502

B		
Barrington		
Center	4....	512
Belleville	3....	200
Block Island	5....	1,273
Bridgeton	1....	666
*Bristol	4....	8,565

C		
Carolina	3....	250
Centerville	1....	250
Central Falls	1....	2,754
Chepachet	1....	1,425
Clayville	1....	330
Cominicut	2....	200
Coventry	2....	820
Cranston	1....	21,107
Crompton	2....	1,866

D		
Diamond Hill	1....	250

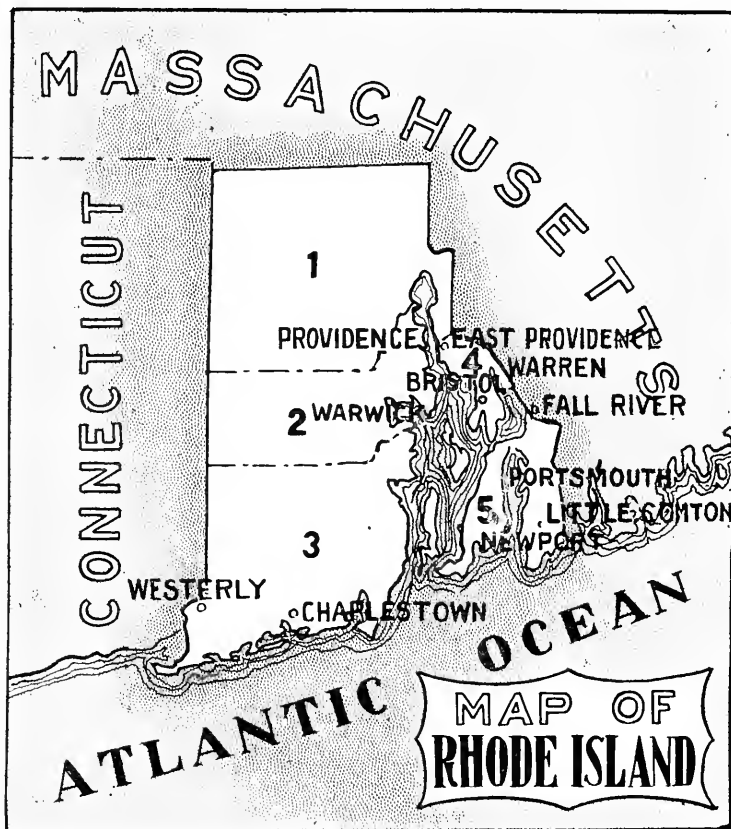
E		
*East Greenwich	2....	3,420
East Providence	1....	13,750
Center	1....	306
Esmond	1....	560

F		
Fiskville	1....	2,500
Forestdale	1....	426
Foster	1....	380
Foster Center	1....	650

G		
Georgiaville	1....	1,066
Glendale	1....	370
Grants Mills	1....	326
Greene	2....	830
Greenville	1....	730
Greystone	1....	862

H		
Harrisville	1....	2,205
Hillsgrove	2....	1,292
Hope	1....	1,260
Hope Valley	3....	402
Howard	1....	420
Hughesdale	1....	150

J		
Jamestown	5....	1,337



CITIES AND VILLAGES OF RHODE ISLAND WITH 1910 POPULATIONS

Towns	Loca.	Pop.
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K		
Kenyon	3....	250
*Kingston	3....	200

L		
Lafayette	3....	390
Lakewood	2....	650
Lime Rock	1....	490
Little Compton	5....	1,232
Longmeadow	2....	350
Lonsdale	1....	3,509
Lymansville	1....	766

M		
Manville	1....	4,062
Mapleville	1....	697
Meshtanticut	1....	462
Middletown	5....	1,581

N		
Narragansett		
Pier	3....	1,066
Nasonville	1....	545
Natick	2....	11,950
Nayatt Point	1....	641
*Newport	5....	27,119
New Shoreham	5....	1,273
Niantic	3....	250
Noosneck Hill	2....	200
North Scituate	1....	1,060

Towns	Loca.	Pop.
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North Tiverton	5....	1,650
Norwood	2....	650

O		
Oakland	1....	490
Oakland Beach	2....	506
Oak Lawn	1....	826

P		
Pascoag	1....	2,425
Pawtucket	1....	51,622
Pawtuxet	1....	2,700
Peace Dale	3....	1,062
Phenix	2....	4,150
Phillipsdale	1....	700
Pinehill	3....	310
Point Judith	3....	200
Pontiac	2....	1,902
Portsmouth	5....	2,371
Potter Hill	3....	422
Providence		
(capital)	1....	224,326
Prudence	5....	290

R		
River Point	2....	3,120
Riverside	1....	1,602
Rockland	1....	198
Rockville	3....	250
Rumford	1....	509

Towns	Loca.	Pop.
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S		
Saylesville	1....	1,500
Shannock	3....	209
Slatersville	1....	1,566
South Scituate	1....	710
Summit	2....	470

T		
Thornton	1....	706
Tiverton	5....	3,240
Tiverton Four Corners	5....	350

V		
Valley Falls	1....	4,102

W		
Wakefield	3....	1,066
Warren	4....	6,585
Warwick	2....	350
Washington	2....	880
West Barrington	4....	770
Westerly	3....	9,000
West Greenwich		
Center	2....	474
White Rock	3....	309
Wickford	3....	1,502
Woonsocket	1....	38,125
Wyoming	3....	320

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Opportunities in Agriculture and Varied Enterprises

RHODE ISLAND

Smallest in Area of Any One of the United States—Location of the First Cotton Factory in the Union and the Leading Center for Print Cloths

Should the land seeker ask concerning the **inducements** for settlement in Rhode Island, the reply may be that an old manufacturing region like this affords **ample opportunity** for getting employment, if not on land, then certainly in some one of the many factories that abound in this state.

It is a fact that must always be understood, that in any region it takes a little time to get fixed in the right place. Whether in a Western territory or in an old New England State, there are vacancies occurring, from time to time, in the various avenues of enterprise and employment which call for **every kind** of brain and hand. With the tens of thousands of different men it is impossible that all can be kept **continually** in the same groove. By death, restlessness, discharge, accidents and otherwise, one officer after another, one mechanic after another, one laborer after another, will fall out of the ranks and his place must be filled.

While that is true in the field of mechanics and clerical employ, it is **true** in the domain of agricultural enterprise and ownership. However desirable locations and neighborhoods may be for gardening or farming, lands always will be offered for sale in choice localities, and the land seeker has only to visit such places as **fancy and judgment** may select, bide his time, watch the opportunity and **obtain** what is desired.

CENTRAL POINT FOR DISTRIBUTION.

Examination shows that Rhode Island is very favorably located for **commercial advantage**. It has a good climate, with an annual average temperature of about 48 at Providence, and 50 at Newport, with a yearly rainfall of 44.81 inches at Providence. While not a **mountainous** region it is hilly, with a soil, to the West of Narragansett Bay, naturally better adapted to grazing than to the growing of cereals and vegetables. And yet, through fertilization, and through **cultivation**, the small farms and market gardens in the vicinity of the cities afford **liberal support** for their owners.

That the people of Rhode Island are attached to their farms, their gardens, and their factories, is shown in the fact that instead of **emigrating** to other parts of the world, where agricultural conditions would **seem** to be better, they continue to remain—they, their children, and their children's children—right here in Rhode Island until population is so dense as to give over 508 persons to the square mile.

NATURAL MANUFACTURING POINT.

Investigation shows that while agriculturists and horticulturists do well here, it is **not** the soil which holds them. In fact, census returns show that less than one-fifth of the people engage in agriculture, but that the great majority are employed in factories and manufacturing. Though the streams generally are small they furnish such an **abundance** of power as to make the state, with its accessibility to markets, aided by railroads and Narragansett Bay, which extends up 28 miles into the state, an **ideal** region for manufacturing, and shipment of goods to the nearby great markets.

BEGUN IN THIS STATE.

It was here at Pawtucket, on Pawtucket River, where the first cotton factory in America was erected in 1790. It is near here, at Providence, that the great Corliss engine works are located. Providence, with its immense woolen and cotton mills, is widely celebrated as being the leading market for print cloths in the United States.

As a general manufacturing point Providence is a center for silverware, jewelry, hardware and sewing machines; Pawtucket for its extensive print, dyeing and bleaching works, files and cardboard; Woonsocket, for its cotton manufactures; Valley Falls its horseshoes, and Bristol its rubber works, and its torpedo boats, launches and yachts.

The shell fisheries are important. The commerce is chiefly domestic. Providence, being so far up in

the interior by water navigation, up Narragansett Bay, and river, Providence receives large quantities of coal and cotton for neighboring states as well as for the home supply, and ships manufactured goods. Being a very central inland seaport, much merchandise is received and shipped from here for the Boston trade.

WHY TWO CAPITALS FOR THE STATE.

People will query why so small a state should find it necessary to have had so long two state capitals. It is the old story of two families living in one house. While they could pleasantly visit each other from distant points, moving in together made a familiarity that bred **contempt**, which resulted in quarrel.

The differences here date back to 1636 when Roger Williams was banished from Massachusetts for too much **liberality** in religion and took up his residence in this state at the head of a colony. William Coddington came in 1639 at the head of another colony, located on the island where Newport and Portsmouth are situated, followed by John Greene and Samuel Godin, who headed a settlement at Warwick in 1643.

In the meantime Roger Williams went to England and obtained a patent for the united government of the settlements. Following this patent, which expired in 1663, a charter was secured from Charles II of England incorporating the colony of Rhode Island and the Providence Plantations, which was the only constitution of government for 180 years. This old charter of 1663 during the 180 years, brought old conditions up to 1843, when Providence, Pawtucket and other towns, dissatisfied with their small representation in the legislative councils, though many times larger than Newport, had a constitutional convention called and secured the necessary votes to make Providence the seat of government. State officers were elected, but in the attempt to secure the capital for Providence the party in power claimed that the **old charter** was in force, that the election was **illegal**, that the attempt to take the reins of government was **rebellion**, and when the people met to enforce the provisions of the **new election** they were met with a military force and dispersed. Not only that, but the newly elected governor was arrested as a traitor and imprisoned for a time.

ENDEAVOR TO GET ONE CAPITAL.

As a compromise a new state constitution was prepared and adopted by the people which made Providence and Newport each alternately the capital of the state, and such was the condition since 1843 until the adoption of an amendment to the state constitution in 1900 which caused Providence to become the capital of the state.

The story is **much longer** than we have told it here as to the cause of the two capitals, but this was the case in brief. Land seekers will not worry, however, about old history. On the contrary, they will act wisely when they **investigate** why so many people can live and prosper in so small a space. The result may be that they will find here what they want.

CONDENSED IMPORTANT FACTS RELATING TO THE STATE.

Altitude. Highest, Posegung Hill, in northwest corner of Providence County, 394 feet.

Climate. Average yearly, Providence, 47.91; Newport, 49.39. Average January, 30; July, 70. Hail, 8.92. Lowest, 8 below. Annual rainfall, 50.0.

Dimensions. Length of state, from north to south, 50 miles. Width from east to west 37 miles. Area of the state, 1,250 square miles.

History. One of the 13 original states of the United States Constitution, 1787. First settlement made in 1636. First charter of the state, 1663. Williams, 1636. Charter of the state, 1663. Independence obtained from Great Britain, 1776. Portsmouth and Newport, 1776.

STATE AND THE 43 COUNTIES OF SOUTH CAROLINA

With Their Boundaries



LOCATION AND POPULATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTIES

Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.
1.....	Oconee..	27,337	13.....	Abbeville..	34,804	24.....	Lexington..	32,040	35... ..	Georgetown..	22,270
2.....	Pickens..	25,422	14.....	Laurens..	41,550	25.....	Richland..	55,145	36.....	Barnwell..	34,209
3.....	Anderson..	69,568	15.....	Greenwood..	34,225	26.....	Sumter..	38,472	37.....	Bamberg..	18,544
4.....	Greenville..	68,377	16.....	Newberry..	34,586	27.....	Florence..	35,671	38.....	Dorchester..	17,891
5... ..	Spartanburg..	83,465	17.....	Fairfield..	29,443	28.....	Marion..	20,396	39.....	Berkeley..	23,487
6.....	Cherokee..	26,179	18.....	Kershaw..	27,094	29.....	Horry..	26,995	40.....	Hampton..	25,146
7.....	Union..	29,911	19.....	Lee..	25,818	30.....	Aiken..	41,849	41.....	Colleton..	25,390
8.....	York..	47,718	20.....	Darlington..	36,027	31... ..	Orangeburg..	55,892	42.....	Beaufort..	30,353
9.....	Chester..	29,125	21.....	Dillon..	22,615	32.....	Calhoun..	16,634	43.....	Charleston..	88,594
10.....	Lancaster..	26,650	22.....	Edgefield..	28,281	33.....	Clarendon..	32,188			
11.....	Chesterfield..	26,301	23.....	Saluda..	20,943	34.. ..	Williamsburg..	37,626	Total.....		1,515,400
12.....	Marlboro..	31,189									

South Carolina Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
A											
*Abbeville	13...	4,459	Arial	28.....	508	Bessie	1.....	250	Branchville	31.....	1,471
Adams Run.....	43.....	200	Arkwright	5.....	560	Bethune	18.....	317	Brandon	4.....	302
*Aiken	30.....	3,911	B								
Alcolu	33.....	258	*Bamberg	37.....	1,937	*Bishopville	19.....	1,659	Brunson	40.....	610
Allen	29.....	400	*Barnwell	36.....	1,324	Blacksburg	6.....	1,119	Bucklick	17.....	490
Allendale	36.....	1,453	Batesburg	24.....	1,995	Blackville	36.....	1,278	Buffalo	7.....	2,062
*Anderson	3.....	9,654	Bath	30.....	560	Blenheim	12.....	228	C		
Ardania	5.....	396	*Beaufort	42.....	2,486	Bluffton	42.....	577	Calhoun	2.....	215
Ardella	5.....	390	Belton	3.....	1,652	Bordeaux.....	13.....	326	Calhoun Falls.....	13.....	296
			*Bennettsville	12.....	2,646	Bowman	31.....	327	*Camden	18.....	3,569
						Bradley	15.....	279	Cameron	32.....	421

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South Carolina Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
Campobello	5	357	Gourdin	34	200	Lynch	27	1,013	*St. Matthews	32	1,377
Carlisle	3	265	Grahamville	42	293	Lynchburg	19	466	St. Stephen	39	1,047
Cartersville	27	314	Graniteville	39	2,520				Salley	30	311
Catechee	2	390	Gray Court	14	284		M		*Saluda	23	610
Central	2	886	Great Falls	9	236	McClellanville	43	974	Sampt	35	200
*Chapin	24	345	Greeleyville	31	626	McColl	12	1,628	Sandyrun	32	1,610
*Charleston	43	58,833	*Greenview	4	15,741	McConnellsville	8	277	Scranton	27	308
Cheraw	11	2,873	*Greenwood	15	6,614	McCormick	13	613	Sellers	28	458
Cherokee Falls	6	591	Greer	4	1,673	Madison	1	208	Seneca	1	1,313
*Chesterfield	11	618				*Manning	33	1,851	Shandon	25	793
*Chester	9	4,754	Hamburg	H		*Marion	28	3,844	Sharon	8	371
Clemson College	1	496	*Hampton	30	484	Mars Bluff	27	450	Silver	33	221
Clinton	5	6,066	Hardeeville	40	748	Maryville	43	473	Simpsonville	4	221
Clifton	11	3,232	Hartsville	20	2,365	May	21	290	Snooks	43	290
Clio	12	780	Heath Springs	10	452	Mcgehee	26	751	Snelling	36	338
Clover	8	1,207	Helena	16	425	*Monks Corner	39	1,090	Society Hill	20	580
Cokesbury	15	756	Hendersonville	41	319	Moultrieville	39	566	South Lynch-		
Colemans	23	3,009	Hickory Grove	8	285	Mount Carmel	43	1,011	burg	19	275
Colliers	22	2,062	Highland	4	200	Mt. Pleasant	43	1,346	Spartan	5	490
Columbia			Hix	31	602	Mullins	28	1,882	*Spartanburg	5	17,517
(capital)	25	26,319	Hodges	15	266		N		Springfield	31	438
Converse	5	1,098	Holly Hill	31	342	Navy Yard	43	1,660	Star	3	261
*Conway	29	1,228	Honea Path	31	1,763	*Newberry	16	5,028	Stedman	34	220
Cottageville	41	418	Huntersville	4	250	N.W. Brookland	24	926	Stillwood	40	296
Cowpens	5	1,101				Newry	1	920	Stokesbridge	19	2,101
Crocketville	40	230		I		Neyles	15	360	Summertown	33	678
Cromer	16	2,249	Inman	5	474	Ninety-six	15	561	Summersville	38	2,355
Cross Anchor	5	300	Irmo	24	267	North	31	561	*Sumter	26	8,109
Cross Hill	14	558	Iva	3	894	North Augusta	30	1,136	Swansea	24	523
	D			J		Northway	31	315		T	
*Darlinton	20	3,789	James Island	43	2,022		O		Tatum	12	225
Denmark	37	1,075	Jefferson	41	390	Oanta	27	230	Timmons-ville	27	1,708
*Dillon	21	1,757	Johns Island	43	1,000	Olar	37	350	Townville	3	255
Donalds	13	268	Johnston	22	935	Oldpoint	8	250	Trenton	22	257
Drayton	5	208	Jonesville	7	969	*Orangeburg	31	5,906	Troy	15	233
Du. West	13	672	Jordan	33	362		P		Tucapau	5	866
Dunklin	4	220		K		Pacolet	5	410		U	
	E		Kathwood	30	208	Pageland	11	360	*Union	7	5,623
Easley	2	2,983	Kershaw	10	682	Paris Island	42	306		V	
Eastover	25	237	*Kingstree	34	1,372	Peaham	4	306	Varnville	40	542
Eau Claire	25	1,234	Kline	36	226	Pedder	30	6,620	Vaulseuse	30	850
Ebenezer	27	1,190		L		Pendleton	3	882		W	
*Edgefield	22	1,771	Ladies Island	42	3,026	*Pickens	2	867	Wagener	30	362
*Edisto Island	43	4,066	Lake City	27	1,074	Piedmont	2	3,602	*Walhalla	1	1,595
Ehrhardt	37	315	Lamar	20	592	Pinewood	33	421	*Waterboro	41	1,677
Ehrleton	30	367	*Lancaster	10	2,098	Pinopolis	39	200	Wando	39	250
Elliott	19	562	Lando	9	296	Pomaria	16	220	Warrenville	30	326
Elloree	31	540	Landrums	5	449	Ponpon	43	360	Wedgfield	26	250
Enoree	5	2,100	Latta	21	1,500	Port Royal	42	363	Welford	5	370
Enterprise	43	2,026	Laurel	35	2,322	Prosperity	16	737	*Westminster	1	1,576
Estill	40	460	Laurens	14	4,818	Quick	Q		West Union	1	328
Eutawville	31	405	Leeds	9	350		11	260	Westville	18	847
Exchange	43	396	Leesville	24	980		R		Whitehall	41	366
	F		Lenuid	34	250	Ready River			White Pond	30	250
Fairfax	36	499	Levy	42	209	Factory	4	220	Whitnair	16	1,045
Fairforest	5	306	*Lexington	24	709	Reevesville	38	205	Wilkins	42	3,350
Fingerville	5	320	Liberty	4	1,058	Richburg	9	245	Wilksboro	9	326
*Florence	27	7,057	Liberty Hill	18	262	Ridgeland	42	330	Williamston	3	1,957
Forkshoals	4	360	Libma	4	420	Ridge Spring	23	505	Willington	13	365
Fort Lawn	9	204	Lifton	14	341	Ridgeville	38	328	Williston	36	624
Fort Mill	8	1,616	Little Moun-			Ridgeway	17	370	Windsor	30	200
Fort Motte	32	392	tain	16	440	Rockhill	8	7,216	*Winnsboro	17	1,754
Fountain Inn	4	979	Lockhart	7	2,096	Rossville	31	508	Woodruff	5	1,880
	G		Lodge	41	202	Rural	19	490	Woodward	17	396
*Gaffney	6	4,767	Loris	29	229		S			Y	
*Georgetown	35	5,530	Lowndesville	13	350	*St. George	38	957	Yemassee	40	250
Gilbert	24	450	Lowryville	9	343	St. Helena			*Yorkville	8	2,326
Glendale	5	800	Lumber	20	328		42	7,747	Yonges Island	13	226
Goldville	14	204	Lydia	20	1,513						
Golightly	5	326									

SOUTH CAROLINA

A State That Raises Tea, Pays Expense of Bringing Immigrants from Foreign Countries to Southern Ports, Entertains New Arrivals with Cordial Welcome, and Finds Them Good Positions on Farms or in Manufacturing Employment

One of the very favorably situated states, located on the south Atlantic coast is South Carolina, the state authorities in which are exhibiting a **great amount of enterprize** in advertising its advantages.

To inform land seekers of the face of the country, climate and soil we take the following from Hill's General Cyclopaedia.

"The area of the state comprises 30,961 square miles. It is 180 miles long, from north to south, and 160 miles wide, from east to west.

"The surface may be about equally divided into high, middling and low land, the last named rising from the seacoast, where it is flat and level, and gradually increasing in elevation toward the in-

terior., where it attains an average of about 250 feet, continuing to the north line where, after varying from 300 to 800 feet, it reaches an elevation of 1,000 feet at Table Mountain in Pickens County.

LOW MARSHY LAND NEAR THE COAST

"The land along and near the coast is low, marshy and swampy, especially on the river banks, rising and diversified toward the center, and undulating near the mountain slope, but in places abrupt. King's Mountain rising almost perpendicularly 5000 feet.

"The land is well drained by numerous rivers, the largest of which, the Santee, formed by the Saluda, Congaree, Catawba and Wateree, unites at the center of the state. There are several smaller

South Carolina Opportunities in Agriculture and Varied Enterprises

rivers the power on which is being developed for manufacturing.

CLIMATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

"The climate is mild and genial, snow falling in the mountains but rarely in the middle sections, and seldom or never along the coast. The average yearly temperature at Charleston is 65. The rainfall ranges from 60 inches on the coast to 40 inches in the mountains, with 48 inches in the interior.

"The soil in the low country is remarkably fertile, the several swamps and reclaimed marshes, being admirably adapted to the cultivation of rice, while the sandy loam of the sea islands and surrounding mainland, produces the finest long staple black seed, or sea island cotton of silky fiber. Abundant crops are raised of wheat, rye, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, peas, beans, sugar, tobacco, indigo, sorghum, broom corn, sunflower, Guinea corn, sweet and Irish potatoes, hemp, flax and hops.

WHAT KINDS OF ORCHARDS HERE

"Numerous orchards all over the state furnish quantities of apples, pears, quinces, plums, peaches, nectarines, apricots, cherries, and along the coast, figs, oranges, lemons, olives and pomegranates. The raspberry, blackberry, mulberry and whortleberry are produced. The strawberry is extensively cultivated along the coast. The grape grows wild in many portions of the state and in great varieties. The gardens and farms produce, in abundance, turnips, beets, parsnips, carrots, artichokes, mustard, benne, rhubarb, arrowroot, water and musk melons, cucumbers, cabbages, kale, lettuce, cayenne pepper, squashes, okra, pumpkins, onions, leeks, beans, radishes, celery, green peas and tomatoes.

"The forests consist of long and short leaved pine, magnolia, sweet and black gum, white, water, live and red oak, black walnut, elm, hickory, maple, sycamore, ash, cypress, chestnut, beech, locust, persimmon, dogwood and poplar.

MINERALS OF SOUTH CAROLINA

"Minerals are liberally diffused over the state. The gold belt extends from the north Carolina line in a southwesterly direction. Granite is abundant in many counties. But the most important mineral product of South Carolina is the famous deposit of phosphate rock extending about 70 miles from the mouth of the Broad River, near Port Royal, to the headwaters of the Wando, north of Charleston.

"Manufactures are growing in importance, chief among them being cotton yarn and cloth, flour, lumber, turpentine and fertilizers. The cotton seed industry is one of the thriving lines of industry."

FISHERY BUSINESS

The fisheries of South Carolina are of considerable importance, but the warm climate, fertile soil, abundant rainfall all indicate that one of the most important industries in the near future will be truck business and market gardening in the vicinity of the towns and cities of the state. It is seen from our enumeration of the different fruits and vegetable products, which can be grown in this climate, that this state has an excellent future for the agriculturist and the horticulturist.

Knowing the abundant resources of the state, the authorities of South Carolina have entered upon a vigorous advertising of the state for the purpose of bringing in a new population. To that end they have arranged with a certain transportation line to run the steamers from Europe direct to the South Carolina seaports, bringing in a class of people of their own selection in European countries.

THE STATE SENDS A COMMISSION DIRECT TO EUROPE

To begin the work of upbuilding the state systematically, the state legislature organized the South Carolina State Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Immigration, and to carry forward the work rightly an enterprising capable man has been appointed commissioner, who agrees with the Federal government to bring immigrants into South Carolina and not violate labor laws.

To carry the immigration scheme through he personally goes to European countries, arranges with foreign governments to allow their people to emigrate, sorts out such people as will make good citizens in the United States, pays their fare when necessary, hunts up freight enough coming over and going back to make it an object for the steamer to come direct to a southern port, besides carrying passengers, sees to the reception of these immigrants when they get here, aids them in getting

into the back districts where their assistance is required in farming districts, and into cotton mills, and other factories where their help is imperatively necessary.

GREATLY HELPS IMMIGRANTS

The result is the immigrants who come, receive better pay than in their own country, they come into better conditions for themselves and families, and in developing the resources of the South their labor is adding just so much to the wealth and taxable values of the country. While not competing with the laboring classes they are benefiting everybody who has occasion to buy any product that comes from the South.

The South Carolina Immigrant Commissioner does not stop at this. He has gathered lists of farm properties for sale, with prices in all parts of the state, puts into pamphlet form these properties for sale, conditions of climate, soil, cost of living in South Carolina, educational advantages, etc., and any one who will write to the Commissioner of Immigration, Columbia, S. C., will receive instructive literature that will prove the superior opportunities offered in this state for land seekers, people that want to buy land, hire land, work for others or work land on shares.

RAISING TEA PROFITABLY IN SOUTH CAROLINA

This South Carolina immigration literature illustrates how they are raising tea in South Carolina, where in 1911 they produced 10,000 pounds, worth one dollar a pound; how they produce silk, glassware, paints, fertilizing materials, oranges, etc., etc. Tells how one man in Marlboro county grew 255 bushels of corn from a single acre, how a couple of Rhode Islanders, who came in here, settled at Beaufort, went into the trucking business, planted 36 acres in radishes; took off a crop, and planted again in radishes, realizing \$10,000 from the two crops. The next year they planted the same ground in beets; took off a good crop and followed this with cucumbers, making a good yield. After cucumbers, corn was planted making over 50 bushels to the acre.

Five (5) crops on the same ground in the same year, in rotation were gathered. A picture is given in the pamphlet showing these grounds, accompanied by the statement that these men knew but little of farming at the beginning.

HOW NEWCOMERS ARE SUCCESSFUL HERE

This literature details how a poor man at Neggett, S. C., began working for small wages in 1891, and is now the largest shipper of cabbage in the world from his 1,000 acres. The cultivating of that crop costing him \$110,000. Gives the case of another man at Yonge's Island who is the largest shipper of cabbage plants. Ships 40,000,000 plants worth \$25,000. Sends out 100,000,000 plants in 100 cars. Began a poor man.

The largest pecan grover in existence is claimed to be at Mount Pleasant, S. C., having one grove of 600 acres, and two smaller groves with 10,000 trees in each. His annual product is ten tons.

But the South Carolina Immigrant Commission does not stop at simply sending out advertising matter. They want everybody—every land seeker, who wishes to change position or improve his condition, to write to the commissioner, who will immediately send back word telling the cheapest and best way to get here. And that is not all, when the newcomer arrives a reception committee will meet him, entertain him, show him at the permanent State Exhibit at Columbia the resources of the state, and when he decides what he wants to do and where in the state he wants to locate he will be aided to get there, permanently and profitably settled.

CONDENSED IMPORTANT FACTS RELATING TO THE STATE

Altitude—Highest point in the state, Table mountain in the Blue Ridge mountains in Pickens county. Climate—Yearly average, at Charleston, 66.3, January average, 49; July, 82; extremes: warmest, 104; coldest, 7 above; yearly rainfall, 56.7 inches.

Collection of Debt—Open accounts outlay in 6 years; promissory notes in 6 years; judgments in 20 years. Legal interest 7 per cent, allowable rate 8 per cent. Limit of jurisdiction of justice of the peace \$100. Exempt from forced sale, home worth \$1,000 and personal property \$500.

Dimensions—Length of the state from north to

South Carolina Opportunities in Agriculture and Varied Enterprises

south 215 miles, width from east to west 235 miles. Total area of the state 30,570 square miles. Ocean shore line 200 miles.

History—One of the 13 original states, ratified National Constitution 1788. Port Royal Harbor discovered and named by Ribault, a French Huguenot, who built Fort Carolina on an island there

in 1562, but the colonists soon rebelled and returned to Europe. In 1670 a party of English under William Sayle founded Port Royal, but 10 years later moved to the present site of Charleston. Separated from North Carolina 1700, became a royal colony 1720. First state constitution, 1776. Present constitution adopted 1896.

INFLUENCES WHICH PRECIPITATED THE REBELLION

JOHN C. CALHOUN OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

"John C. Calhoun, the third son of his parents, was born just at the close of the Revolutionary struggle. He showed himself from early boyhood grave and thoughtful, ardent and persevering. At the age of 13 he took to reading history and metaphysics. His father died about this time, leaving his family in moderate circumstances.

"Continuing with his mother, John C. lived upon the farm until the age of 19, when he commenced a course of reading, having in contemplation the profession of law.

"In June, 1800, he entered the private academy of his brother-in-law, Dr. Waddell, a Presbyterian clergyman, and two years afterward joined the Junior class of Yale College. He graduated with the highest distinction. Dr. Dwight, the president of the college, remarked, after a discussion with him on the origin of political power, 'That young man has talent enough to be president of the United States.'

"The next three years he devoted to the study of law, eighteen months of it in the law school at Litchfield, Conn., then the only institution of its kind in the country.

"He was soon afterward chosen a member of the State Legislature, and in 1811 was elected to Congress. Marrying in 1811, he settled in Bath, S. C., a few miles distant from his former home in Abbeville and there continued his place of residence when absent from Washington.

"From the time of his first election to Congress he was almost continuously actively employed as a southern representative in Congressional legislation, his contemporaries in Congress, among others, being Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, with whom he had many controversies on matters affecting the admission of new states and their attitude on the subject of slavery.

"Tall, dignified, an eloquent speaker and a very forceful reasoner, it is not surprising that he was a man of large influence in the councils of the Nation.

CALHOUN IN PRIVATE LIFE.

Concerning Calhoun as a citizen in private and domestic life, his biographer continues:

"As a private citizen Calhoun was highly amiable and exemplary, enjoying the devoted love of his own family and dependents and the entire respect and sincere regard of his neighbors. He had ten children, three daughters who died in early infancy, and five sons and two daughters who survived him. His political views were often gloomy; but in private life he was uniformly cheerful. He entered into the enjoyments of those around him with a sympathy and kindness that endeared him to all. He was fond of promoting innocent mirth, and, though no jester himself, laughed heartily at the jests of others.

"He was fond of reading, and in his youth devoted much of his leisure to it, but neither his multifarious occupations nor his cast of mind permitted him to be a general reader. He, however, enjoyed good poetry, good novels, and able reviews. He was not wealthy, but his pecuniary means under his excellent management were amply sufficient for the wants of his family. Though not musical, he was fond of Scotch and Irish songs and ballads.

"He rose early and devoted his mornings to writing. He walked a great deal over his plantation, personally superintending its minutest operations. He was the first or one of the first in that region to cultivate successfully small grain and cotton for market; and he not only had the finest melons, figs, peaches and other southern fruits, but his apples, pears, cherries, grapes, strawberries, raspberries, etc., were equally excellent.

"He was not only fond of agriculture, but an eminently good and successful planter. His servants were, in all respects, well treated. They came to him as umpire and judge. Of their private crops he purchased what he wanted at the highest market price, and gave them every facility for disposing of the rest. His rigid justice regulated his conduct towards them, which they repaid by devoted

affection; and this system of management was so successful that to have been an overseer at Fort Hill was a high recommendation. His countenance at rest was strikingly marked by decision and firmness; in conversation or when speaking, it became highly animated and expressive. His large, dark, brilliant, penetrating eyes strongly impressed all who encountered their glances. When addressing the Senate he stood firm, erect, accompanying his delivery with an angular gesticulation. His manner of speaking, was energetic, ardent, rapid and marked by solemn earnestness which inspired strong belief in his sincerity and deep conviction.

We have turned aside thus to dilate on one of the most distinguished characters in Southern life, in order to reveal why the people of South Carolina were led into the rebellion.

Mr. Calhoun was born in the midst of pro-slavery sentiment. Masters and slaves were everywhere about him. He had no occasion to study the subject of anti-slavery. All his association was with pro-slavery element, and his legal support came from slave owners.

Being elected to Congress by pro-slavery interests it was natural that he should espouse the pro-slavery cause. His advent into Congressional Legislation was at a time when new states were asking for admission to the Union and Congress was to determine whether they should be free or slave states. At this juncture Calhoun came to the front as the champion of pro-slavery. This was demonstrated in the speech he made in Congress in 1848 on the question of admitting Oregon as a free state. In this speech he strenuously opposed the admission of Oregon as free territory.

At that period the anti-slavery sentiment of the North was becoming more and more aggressive, causing Congressmen from the South to threaten the dissolution of the Union if the North continued to interfere with the property rights of the South on the subject of slavery.

To protect the slave interests Calhoun entered upon the advocacy of state rights—the right of a state to separate from a union of other states, that the American revolution was precipitated by a determination to separate from the mother country and equally should it be the privilege of the South to go by itself to protect its rights.

It was extremely natural for an able advocate like Calhoun—a strong man of blameless life, a brilliant orator, speaking from conscientious motive, to make an audience believe in the right of secession. And so Calhoun carried the people with him up to the point of firing upon Fort Sumter, as they did on April 12-13, 1861, in Charleston Harbor, South Carolina. Although Calhoun at that time had been dead eleven years, his advocacy of the right of a state to secede had finally borne fruit.

DANIEL WEBSTER'S OPINION OF CALHOUN.

In memorial address, in the Senate of the United States, Webster gave his estimate of Calhoun, from which we extract the following:

"The eloquence of Mr. Calhoun was a part of his intellectual character. It grew out of the qualities of his mind. It was plain, strong, wise, condensed, concise, sometimes impassioned, still always severe. Rejecting ornament, not often seeking illustration, his power consisted in the plainness of his propositions, in the closeness of his logic and in the earnestness and energy of his manner. No man was more respectful to others; no man carried himself with greater decorum; no man with superior dignity. I have not in public or in private life known a more assiduous person in the discharge of duty. * * * His colloquial talents were serious and eminent. There was a charm in his conversation not often found. He delighted in conversation and intercourse with his fellow men. I suppose there has been no man in our history who had more winning manners, in social life, and such conversation with the old and the young. * * * He has no equal in our history on the basis of all high character, intellect and honor unimpeached."

STATE AND THE 67 COUNTIES OF SOUTH DAKOTA

With Their Boundaries



LOCATION AND 1910 POPULATION OF SOUTH DAKOTA COUNTIES.

Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.
1.....	Harding..	4,228	18.....	Potter..	4,466	35.....	Custer..	4,458	52.....	Aurora..	6,143
2.....	Perkins..	11,348	19.....	Faulk..	6,716	36.....	Washington..	.....	53.....	Davison..	11,625
3.....	Corson..	2,929	20.....	Spink..	15,981	37.....	Washabaugh..	.....	54.....	Hanson..	6,237
4.....	Campbell..	5,244	21.....	Clark..	10,901	38.....	Mellette..	.....	55.....	McCook..	9,589
5.....	McPherson..	5,791	22.....	Codington..	14,092	39.....	Lyman..	10,848	56.....	Minnehaha..	29,631
6.....	Wahworth..	6,488	23.....	Grant..	10,303	40.....	Buffalo..	1,589	57.....	Gregory..	13,061
7.....	Edmonds..	7,654	24.....	Pennington..	12,453	41.....	Jerauld..	5,120	58.....	Charles Mix..	14,899
8.....	Brown..	25,867	25.....	Stanley..	14,975	42.....	Sanborn..	6,607	59.....	Douglas..	6,400
9.....	Marshall..	8,021	26.....	Sully..	2,462	43.....	Miner..	7,661	60.....	Hutchinson..	12,319
10.....	Day..	14,372	27.....	Hughes..	3,271	44.....	Lake..	10,711	61.....	Turner..	13,840
11.....	Roberts..	14,897	28.....	Hyde..	3,307	45.....	Moody..	8,695	62.....	Lincoln..	12,712
12.....	Butte..	4,933	29.....	Hand..	7,870	46.....	Fall River..	7,763	63.....	Bonhomme..	11,061
13.....	Lawrence..	19,694	30.....	Beadle..	15,776	47.....	Shannon..	.....	64.....	Yankton..	13,135
14.....	Meade..	12,640	31.....	Kingsbury..	12,560	48.....	Bennett..	.....	65.....	Clay..	8,711
15.....	Schnasse..	.....	32.....	Hamlin..	7,475	49.....	Todd..	.....	66.....	Union..	10,676
16.....	Dewey..	1,145	33.....	Deuel..	7,768	50.....	Tripp..	8,323			
17.....	Armstrong..	647	34.....	Brookings..	14,178	51.....	Brule..	6,451			
									Total.....		583,888

Cities and Villages of South Dakota with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
A			Beresford	66...	1,117	C			Colton	56...	407
*Aberdeen	8...	10,753	Bigstone City..	23...	751	Canastota	55...	409	Columbia	8...	235
Alcester	66...	409	Blunt	27...	566	Canova	43...	311	Conde	20...	592
*Alexandria	54...	955	Bonesteel	57...	563	*Canton	62...	2,103	Corona	11...	290
Alpena	41...	417	Bowdle	7...	671	Carter	50...	390	Corsica	59...	286
Andover	10...	446	Bradley	21...	351	Carthage	43...	554	Cottonwood	25...	250
Arlington	31...	791	Bradgewater	55...	934	*Castlewood	32...	594	Cresbard	19...	320
*Armour	59...	968	Bristol	10...	444	Cavour	30...	408	*Custer	35...	602
Artas	4...	200	*Britton	9...	901	Centerville	61...	971	D		
Artesian	42...	593	*Brookings	34...	2,971	Central City	13...	296	Dallas	57...	1,277
Ashton	20...	430	Bruce	34...	262	*Chamberlain	51...	1,275	*Deadwood	13...	3,653
Aurora	34...	236	Bryant	32...	645	Claremont	8...	296	Dell Rapids	56...	1,367
Avon	63...	451	Buffalo Gap	35...	280	*Clark Lake	21...	1,226	Delmont	59...	369
B			Burke	57...	311	*Clear Lake	704		*De Smet	31...	1,063
Baltic	56...	278	Bushnell	34...	208	Colman	45...	362	Doland	20...	581
*Bellevue	12...	1,352	Butler	10...	208	Colome	50...	275	Draper	39...	211

Explanation: Index to Towns. First Column. Names of Towns; Second Column, Number the Same as Number of the County Where Town is Located; Third Column, Population of 1910. Loca. Means Location. Pop. Means Population. Star in Front of Name Indicates County Seat.

Cities and Villages of South Dakota with 1910 Populations

Towns	Locat.	Pop.	Towns	Locat.	Pop.	Towns	Locat.	Pop.	Towns	Locat.	Pop.
E											
East Sioux Falls	56	268	Hoven	18	209	*Mitchell	53	6,515	Stickney	52	310
Edgemont	46	816	*Howard	43	1,026	Mobridge	6	1,200	Stockholm	23	209
Egan	45	516	Hudson	62	404	Montrose	55	112	Stratford	8	300
*Elk Point	66	1,206	Humboldt	56	590	Morristown	3	222	*Sturgis	11	1,739
Elkton	34	742	Hurley	61	506	Mt. Vernon	53	614	Summit	11	515
Emery	54	446	Huron	30	5,791	Murdo	39	372	T		
Erwin	31	230	I			N			Taber	63	273
Estelline	32	509	*Ipswich	7	810	Northville	20	392	Terraville	13	560
Ethan	53	312	Irene	65	263	O			Terry	13	506
Eureka	5	961	Iroquois	31	578	*Oacoma	39	235	Toronto	33	121
F			J			Oldham	31	355	Trent	45	200
*Fairfax	57	590	Java	6	473	*Onida	26	319	Tripp	60	675
*Faulkton	19	802	Jefferson	66	407	P			Tulare	20	250
Ferney	8	266	K			*Parker	61	1,224	Turton	29	210
*Flandreau	45	1,184	Kadoka	25	232	Parkston	69	970	*Tyndall	63	1,107
Florence	22	270	Kennebec	39	252	Philip	25	578	V		
*Fort Pierre	25	792	Keystone	24	25	Pierpont	10	314	Valley Springs	56	331
Frankfort	20	408	Kimball	51	713	Pierre	27	3,656	*Vermilion	65	2,487
Frederick	8	433	L			*Plankinton	52	712	Viborg	61	410
Freeman	60	615	Lake Andes	58	920	*Platte	58	1,115	Vienna	21	453
G			Lake Norden	32	202	Pollock	4	301	Volin	31	568
Garden City	21	300	Lake Preston	31	1,007	Presho	39	635	W		
Garretson	56	668	Lamro	50	350	Q			Wagner	58	964
Gary	33	477	Lane	41	294	Quinn	24	225	Wakonda	65	326
Gayville	64	257	Langford	9	463	R			Wallace	22	207
Geddes	58	701	Lead	13	8,392	*Rapid City	24	3,854	*Watertown	32	7,010
*Gettysburg	18	336	Lebanon	18	460	Raymond	21	241	Waubay	10	803
Greenwood	58	390	Le Beau	6	210	*Redfield	20	3,060	*Webster	10	1,713
Gregory	57	1,142	Lemmon	2	1,255	Reville	23	332	Wentworth	41	329
Groton	8	1,108	Lennox	62	745	Rockhom	19	286	Wessington	30	576
H			*Leola	5	484	Roscoe	7	357	*Wessington Springs	41	1,093
Harrold	27	230	Lesterville	64	279	Running Water	63	200	White	34	468
Hartford	56	618	Letcher	42	400	S			Whitehorse	16	960
Hazel	32	229	Little Eagle	3	492	St. Lawrence	29	305	White Lake	52	507
Hecla	8	462	M			*Salem	55	1,097	White Rock	11	368
Henry	22	441	*McIntosh	3	409	Scotland	63	1,102	Whitewood	13	390
Herreld	4	414	*Madison	44	3,137	*Selby	6	558	Willow Lake	21	437
Herrick	57	412	Marion	61	462	Seneca	19	321	Winmot	11	427
Hetland	31	223	Meckling	65	208	*Sioux Falls	56	14,094	Winfred	41	243
*Highmore	28	1,184	Mellette	20	472	*Sisseton	11	1,397	*Winner	30	360
Hill City	24	271	Menno	60	621	South Shore	22	335	Wolsey	30	436
*Hot Springs	46	2,140	Midland	25	210	Spearfish	13	1,130	*Woonsocket	42	1,027
Hosmer	7	217	*Milbank	23	2,015	Spencer	55	506	Y		
Hitchcock	30	259	*Miller	39	1,202	Springfield	63	675	*Yankton	14	3,787
			Misslonhill	64	200						

SOUTH DAKOTA

Celebrated for its Former "Indian Wars," Its "Hot Springs," Its "Deadwood" and Its "Black Hills."

In the investigation of a region of the country with a view to permanent settlement therein it is necessary that care be observed not to let rumors, sentiment or prejudice influence the individual.

A newspaper report of yellow fever prevailing in a certain region will deter thousands of people from contemplated emigration into that section. The report may be mere rumor, but even, if true, yellow fever is but a temporary affliction which time will remedy. Many thousands of people refused to locate in Chicago in an early day because cholera was there at one time.

A case of smallpox in a town through sensational advertising in the newspapers, will so frighten people from going to the town where the case is said to exist as to injure business for weeks and months in that town, whereas possibly the scare was only from a rumor, but even if smallpox did exist it was only a temporary matter.

ABOUT BLIZZARDS.

And so from time to time the papers will convey to the people in large headlines the startling information that blizzards, deep snows and coal famine have overcome the people of Dakota and thousands are perishing. Many people are liable, from these reports, to believe that a country thus subject to terrific winds and cold, is unfit for habitation. And so as many people turned aside from Chicago, because of cholera and went around Indiana because of fever and ague, and lost the opportunity for profitable investment so people, on mere rumor, and large headlines in news items will become so unfavorably impressed with a region of country or a state as to cause them to often lose golden opportunities. This is particularly true of both North and South Dakota. The two states comprise an empire within themselves, 18 times larger than Massachusetts. In all that immense territory there is liable to be unusual weather, sometimes, and delay in transportation which people should understand is but temporary.

WHAT THE HOME-SEEKER WANTS.

What the land-seeker is searching for is a region of the country where health may be maintained, and where a reasonable profit may be obtained from the soil which he buys.

It is the ambition of most men to get situated on a tract of land that will afford a good support for the family and something more. That "something more" is largely a matter of imagination. It means certainly a sufficiency of food, dress, a comfortable home, education, reasonable amusement and some travel. All this should come out of the farm. That farm is what the land-seeker is after.

WHAT OUR READERS NEED.

It is for that reason that we lay before the reader the merit, and the opportunities which exist in all regions, that he may have the largest possible chance to make a good selection of soil, climate, location, manufacturing opportunities as an aid in getting ahead and general advantages in acquiring wealth.

South Dakota is so large a state as to have great variety of soil and it is so young yet as to give many opportunities for the acquisition of wealth. For example: The Missouri River flows nearly through the middle of the state from north to southeast, and all that portion of the state west of that river, is unopened as yet to much white settlement. That area of the state west of the Missouri, comprises about 40,000 square miles of state within itself, 190 miles wide and 215 miles in length from north to south.

All that part of South Dakota has yet to be opened to close settlement, and that the North-western line, beginning in 1907 by the North-western line, opening a new line from Pierre, S. D., to the state, a distance of about 160 miles, and the line begins in Stanley county and ends in Stanley county.

South Dakota Opportunities in Agriculture and Varied Enterprises

OPENING A NEW REGION TO SETTLERS.

This new line opens up a new region that contains thousands of square miles of grazing land of the **finest quality**, and places it in **immediate connection** with the outside world.

It is a fact, conceded by the best authorities, that this open range west of the Missouri river, has a greater rainfall, richer soil, milder winters, more pleasant summers and **natural resources** of greater extent than are available in portions of Europe, in which dwell 100,000,000 of people, and where farm lands are worth from \$100 to \$800 per acre.

The area of the region to be opened up by the new line of railway is extensive, there being in Stanley county alone more than **forty-eight hundred square miles**.

The general surface of the country is **rolling**, and throughout the **high rolling region** are beautiful level plateaus. The small streams are much more numerous than in any other part of the state. The Cheyenne river and the Bad river traverse this section from west to east.

NEW RAILROAD STATIONS AND NEW TOWNS.

There will be **sixteen new stations** opened on the **new line** between Pierre and Rapid City, and at a large number of these points new towns will be opened under the auspices of the railroad company.

The company announce in the establishment of these new towns, that as fast as the construction of the road is completed, town lots will be disposed of at low rates and attractive opportunities offered for establishing various lines of business.

We advise the reader in search of **new lands** and openings for **business** to keep an eye on the operations of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad in Dakota, and if no desirable opportunity for **immediate investment** offers go through to Rapid City on the new line and see what chances are presented in the irrigation works which are reclaiming and irrigating over 100,000 acres of land, in the Belle Fourche River Valley a little north-east of the Black Hills.

This land being **irrigated** is thrown open to settlement under the United States Homestead Laws, the settler paying **\$3.30 per acre** for ten successive years, gains **full title** to the land and **perpetual title**. The government will sell 80-acre farms at that rate, but within one mile of a town site they sell but 40-acre tracts.

EXCELLENT MARKETS IN WHICH TO SELL.

Land seekers should understand that the thickly settled Black Hills mining district always will be one of the best markets to be found in the United States.

The Black Hills cover an area **60 miles wide by 100 miles long** and are called **black** because covered with a dark Norway pine. They are a black-blue, and in the shadow of a cloud they turn to an intense black.

This **mystic region** thrown up in the midst of the plains by some giant upheaval of past ages, has been known since the time of the **earliest** aborigines for its health giving air and medicinal waters.

ABOUT THE BLACK HILLS.

So far as **known** the region was not visited by white men until after 1825, but prior to that time roaming Indians, who came to white settlements, told wondrous stories of the Black Mountains or spoke of the "Shining Hills" and the "Happy Place" and the richness of the grass and abundance of the **game** found there. They also told of gold and silver, and of treasure that their ancestors had guarded for centuries, all of which were, according to their descriptions, isolated from the surrounding country by a vast and dangerous desert. Their tales served but to arouse the intense desire of the restless frontiersmen to reach and investigate this wonderful region.

In the meantime, through all these disclosures, the whites were **warned** that the Indians closely guarded their treasures, and that it would be **dangerous** for them to trespass on these Indian lands. Notwithstanding these warnings, the records show that a party of **seven prospectors** in 1833, visited the region and were stealthily followed by the Indians, who massacred all the number but one. This man was finally caught and killed, near the present site of Spearfish and his **gold** sold to the Hudson Bay Company for \$18,000.

WARS AMONG INDIAN TRIBES.

But however much the white man is disposed to kill to obtain gold, the Indian is just as much so,

even among his own race. From time immemorial the Cheyennes held the Black Hills, but finally in a tremendous **three days' hand-to-hand conflict** on Battle Mountain, overlooking the vale of Minne-katahta, in which Hot Springs is located, the Sioux practically **annihilated** their old-time enemies, men, women and children, and held for their own until the white man came, a territory of some **43,000 square miles**, with the Black Hills as a center.

The first organized **exploring party** to visit the Black Hills was that under **General Harney** in 1853; succeeding which **General Custer**, with about 1,000 U. S. troops, from Abraham Lincoln Fort on the Missouri river, made a sixty-day **exploring expedition** to the Hills in 1874.

GENERAL CUSTER'S DEATH.

In the expedition of **General Terry** against the Sioux Indians in Montana, in 1876, Custer divided his regiment at the Little Big Horn river, in order to attack the Indians on two sides, but he and his whole regiment were **killed** June 25, 1876. Custer became the name of a town in the Black Hills and several counties of the new states in the west bear that name.

Three years after Custer's expedition to the Hills **General Crook**, in behalf of the government, gave the Indians \$4,500,000 for their rights and **Sitting Bull** and his warriors were removed to other territory.

FIRST GOLD FROM THE BLACK HILLS.

The first gold in the Hills was panned July 3, 1874, at a point about one mile east of the present town of Custer, by H. N. Ross, a resident of Custer, who at that time was General Custer's chief of scouts. Today there are more than **200 mining companies** operating in the Hills, employing more than **5,000 miners**, whose annual earnings exceed \$6,000,000, while in the industrial branches connected with mining and other interests, are **7,500 more**, including about **1,500** engaged in the lumber industry.

Since 1876 the gold production of this district, up to 1905, was \$140,000,000 and still there is no cessation in the discovery of new and legitimate properties. Output, 1911, \$7,625,500.

CONDENSED IMPORTANT FACTS RELATING TO THE STATE.

Altitude. Highest in the state, Harney's Peak in Bennington county in the Black Hills, 7,368 feet.

Climate. Average annual temperature at Deadwood, 42.1; at Pierre, 45. Average January at Yankton, Yankton county, 15 above; July, 74; in the Black Hills, June, July and August, 62, and 292 sunny days during the year. Extremes of temperature at Yankton, warmest, 107; coldest, 34 below. Yearly rainfall 26.8 inches.

Dimensions. Length of the state, from north to south, 245 miles; breadth, from east to west, 380 miles. Area, 77,650 square miles.

History. Territory originally a part of the Louisiana purchase of 1803. Explored by Lewis and Clarke in 1804-5. Fort Pierre built by Pierre Chouteau of St. Louis, near present site of Pierre, 1829. Settlements made at Sioux Falls, 1856, and at Yankton, 1859. First legislature at Yankton, 1859. Dakota made two states, North and South Dakota, 1888. Admitted to the Union, 1889.

THE BLACK HILLS, SOUTH DAKOTA.

From Circular Issued by C. & N. W. R. R. Pass. Dept. In the southwest corner of South Dakota and the northeastern portion of Wyoming, their sides covered with dark pines and their surface crossed and recrossed by the many streams which unite to form the two forks of the Cheyenne River, are the Black Hills. Their picturesque slopes, **dark and shining**, rise in striking contrast to the vast and rolling prairie which surrounds them on all sides, and enclose a region **rich in gold and silver**, well timbered, well watered, and possessed of a climate unusually attractive, free from extremes of heat or cold, with a bracing and invigorating air that is famous for its health-giving properties.

In fact, in addition to its mining interests, the Black Hills region forms one of the **greatest natural sanitariums** in the world.

The pure air and happy combination of right altitudes with medicinal waters, join to make it a **noted health resort**. It is but thirty-seven hours' ride from Chicago and that places it within easy reach of the principal centers of population.

This **mystic region**, thrown up in the midst of the plains by some giant upheaval of past ages, has been known since the time of the earliest aborigines. It

South Dakota Opportunities in Agriculture and Varied Enterprises

occupies an area about **sixty miles wide and one hundred miles long**. Surrounding it on the north, east and south are prairie lands whose succulent grasses make them especially suitable for the grazing of cattle, and of such extent that their outer rim encloses an **area greater** than that of Great Britain, Germany and France; a region which is rich in promise to the farmer, cattleman and ranchman. It is estimated that the water supply available in this region is sufficient for the irrigation of **millions of acres** of lands. Much irrigation development work is now being done, the government irrigation at Belle Fourche being especially important.

This rolling prairie land surrounding the hills is broken here and there by square and flat-topped buttes, with the grass land stretching far away to the mountain eminences. The streams which cross the levels or break down through the gorges are **clear as crystal**. Many of the lesser buttes near these streams are turfed over their summits, and the table-lands raise high their **surfaces covered** with nutritious pasturage.

WHY THE HILLS ARE CALLED "BLACK."

Beyond this level district are the Hills, clothed with Norway pine that gives them a **color of deepest blue**, the blue of the California plum; hills so dark that a cloud before the sun will turn them to an **intense black** against a sky that seems to twinkle with electric flashes. On these beautiful hills one may stand and, looking far across the plains, see in the distance the buttes of Bear, Slave, Crow, Deer's Ears, Topknot and Lodge, while **nearer at hand** one valley rises above another, each turfed and green, forming long serpentine belts that stretch their way among the trees of darker foliage.

THE HISTORY OF THE HILLS.

Black Hills history dates back more than three centuries to the time when the Cheyennes jealously guarded the region as a **hunting resort**, and as a place where the Great Spirit had mysteriously bestowed health-giving powers on the air and had given unusual **medicinal value** to the water. The natural formation of the region made the Hills well-nigh impregnable, and the Indians held the place in great awe, guarding with **jealous care** the health-giving springs, the wonderful pine-covered slopes and the stores of precious metal contained within the mountains.

The Cheyennes held the Black Hills as their own until after a tremendous **hand-to-hand** conflict on Battle Mountain, overlooking the Vale of Minnekahta, in which Hot Springs is located. Here the Sioux practically **annihilated** their old time enemies, and held for their own, until the white men came, a territory of some 43,000 square miles, with the Hills as a **center**, driving from their newly won empire the fur traders who had trapped and traded along the small streams which form the Cheyenne.

FIRST EXPLORATION.

The first organized exploring party to visit the Black Hills was that under Gen. Harney in 1855, in which year it was followed by that of Lieut. Warren, of the U. S. Topographical Engineers, who made three surveys of the Hills.

After Gen. Harney's visit, interest in the Black Hills grew rapidly, until, under **instructions from Gen. Sheridan**, Gen. Custer left Fort Abraham Lincoln, on the Missouri River, opposite the present site of Bismarck, N. D., June 2, 1874, and with about 1,000 U. S. troops made a sixty-day exploring expedition. Returning, he issued a report as to the natural wealth of the region, which, while couched in the most conservative terms, created intense interest in the west and the following winter found several parties of prospectors in the Hills, including some of those who had accompanied Custer's party.

Finally, three years after Gen. Custer's expedition, Gen. Crook compromised with the Indians as to the purchase of their lands, and the Government paying them **\$1,500,000 for their rights**, Sitting Bull and his warriors were removed to other territory and the cavalry forces withdrawn. The trail of the mountain sheep and the path of the Indian were widened into wagon roads, the **region thrown open** to white settlement, and the way opened for the building of The North-Western Line, the pioneer railway into the Hills.

There must be pioneer railways as well as pioneer explorers, and as soon as the development of the region justified, the North-Western Line pushed into the heart of the Hills, reaching them in 1885 and completing the line to Rapid City in 1886, and to the Deadwood and **Hot Springs** in 1890. Thus was the entire region made readily accessible to the traveler

from Omaha, Council Bluffs, Sioux City and Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis, St. Louis and Kansas City, and railway trains traversed the gulches where Sitting Bull's braves had camped and where scouts and prospectors had made their courageous way in the days gone by.

This pioneer line of railway has developed steadily until now it is one of the great arteries of western travel. **A new line has also been added** to the North-Western's direct connection with the Hills, extending from Rapid City across Dakota, crossing the Missouri at Pierre and forming a direct route to St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth, and to Chicago and Milwaukee.

CLIMATE.

The climate of the Black Hills district is equable, abounding in sunshine; and with a fine natural drainage, there is **unusual freedom** from dampness. The air is invigorating, being surcharged with ozone from the surrounding **pine forests**. The elevation of about 3,000 feet above the sea level adds to the desirability of the climatic conditions. The **dryness of the air** is particularly marked—so much so, that the eye of the visitor is at once attracted by the clear and scintillating qualities of the atmosphere. It is to this special dryness and purity that the **blueness of the skies**, equal to that of Italy, is attributed.

The summer, with its clear days and cool nights, extends into the late autumn, and it is not uncommon for camping parties to remain out in the sheltered nooks of the mountains until **late in October**. Sleeping under blankets is the invariable rule, even during July and August; and during the summer a day without sunshine is **practically unknown**.

The principal rainfall usually occurs early in the season, so that one may plan with a reasonable degree of certainty upon consecutive days and weeks of fair weather.

Because of the height of the Hills and the protection afforded by them, the region is **never troubled** with wind storms; only the most moderate breezes prevail within the boundaries of this enchanted land.

TROUT FISHING.

Throughout the entire Hills country are numbers of mountain streams in which there is **excellent trout fishing**. Brook trout, rainbow and salmon trout are caught by the fisherman regularly throughout the season, which extends from the first of May to the first of November.

Excellent fishing may be found **within a day's drive** of one's hotel and on the upper reaches of the Bear Butte, Castle Creek, Big and Little Rapid, Spearfish and other streams, picturesque and inviting places are found where **summer camps** may be made, cabins built and fishing indulged in under the most favorable conditions of out-door life.

HUNTING.

The mildness of the winter season makes the Hills a paradise for the hunter. There are deer, bear, wild cats and other big game in season, and partridge, pheasants, plover, ducks and geese are fairly abundant. For deer and elk the **open season** extends from the first to the thirtieth of November. With the excellent protection afforded by the game regulations now in force, the deer are steadily increasing in number, and a hunter of even mediocre ability should be able to bag his quota of three.

One may also find wolves, silver foxes, coyotes and an occasional bear.

The season for ducks and geese opens on September 10th and closes on April 10th.

HOT SPRINGS.

Hot Springs and its surroundings call for **special attention** from the visitor to the Black Hills.

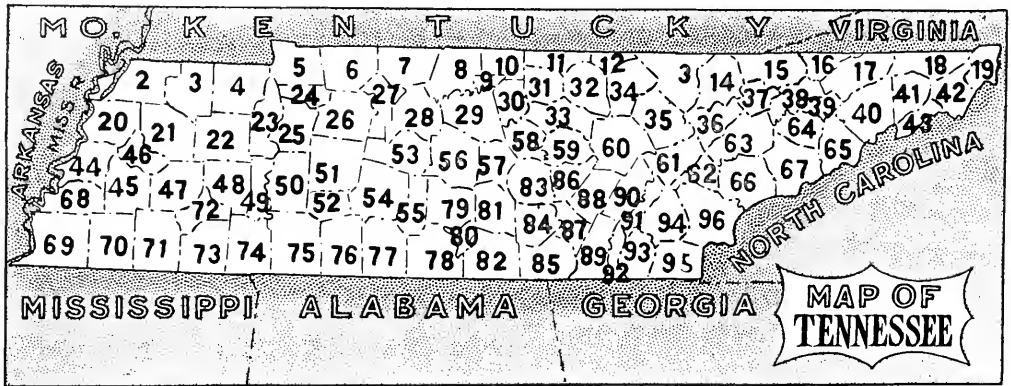
The town, with a summer population of about 3,500, is situated at an altitude of 3,400 feet above the sea.

Almost one hundred thermal springs found here have formed the central feature of the place for more than **three centuries**; an ancient Indian village it is said, formerly having been located in the area near the site of the present town.

At the Minnekahta Spring a stone bath, of the casino shaped, is shown, which is said to have belonged to the Indians in the days of their supremacy, when they used the water for medicinal purposes without really understanding its value. The Indian cures were effected. The Indians still hold this spot once their own, and permit no one to enter the reservation, to the great annoyance of the tourists and sight-seers.

STATE AND THE 96 COUNTIES OF TENNESSEE

With Their Boundaries



LOCATION AND 1910 POPULATION OF TENNESSEE COUNTIES

Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.
1.....	Lake..	8,704	26.....	Dickson..	19,955	51.....	Hickman..	16,557	75.....	Wayne..	12,062
2.....	Obion..	29,946	27.....	Cheatham..	10,540	52.....	Lewis..	6,033	76.....	Lawrence..	17,569
3.....	Weakley..	31,929	28.....	Davidson..	149,478	53.....	Williamson..	21,213	77.....	Giles..	32,620
4.....	Henry..	25,435	29.....	Wilson..	25,394	54.....	Maury..	40,456	78.....	Lincoln..	25,908
5.....	Stewart..	14,869	30.....	Smith..	18,548	55.....	Marshall..	16,872	79.....	Bedford..	22,667
6.....	Montgomery..	32,672	31.....	Jackson..	13,036	56.....	Rutherford..	33,199	80.....	Moore..	4,800
7.....	Robertson..	25,466	32.....	Overton..	15,854	57.....	Cannon..	10,825	81.....	Coffee..	15,625
8.....	Sumner..	25,621	33.....	Putnam..	20,023	58.....	De Kalb..	15,434	82.....	Franklin..	20,491
9.....	Trousdale..	5,871	34.....	Fentress..	7,746	59.....	White..	15,420	83.....	Warren..	16,534
10.....	Macon..	14,559	35.....	Morgan..	11,458	60.....	Cumberland..	9,327	84.....	Grundy..	8,322
11.....	Clay..	9,009	36.....	Anderson..	17,717	61.....	Roane..	22,860	85.....	Marion..	18,820
12.....	Pickett..	5,087	37.....	Union..	11,414	62.....	Loudon..	13,612	86.....	Van Buren..	2,784
13.....	Scott..	12,947	38.....	Grainger..	13,888	63.....	Knox..	94,187	87.....	Sequatchie..	4,202
14.....	Campbell..	27,387	39.....	Hamblen..	13,650	64.....	Jefferson..	17,755	88.....	Bledsoe..	6,329
15.....	Claiborne..	23,501	40.....	Greene..	31,083	65.....	Cooke..	19,399	89.....	Hamilton..	89,267
16.....	Hancock..	10,778	41.....	Washington..	28,968	66.....	Blount..	20,809	90.....	Rhea..	15,410
17.....	Hawkins..	23,587	42.....	Carters..	19,839	67.....	Sevier..	22,296	91.....	Meigs..	6,131
18.....	Sullivan..	28,120	43.....	Unicomb..	7,204	68.....	Tipton..	29,459	92.....	James..	5,210
19.....	Johnson..	13,191	44.....	Lauderdale..	21,405	69.....	Shelby..	191,439	93.....	Bradley..	16,336
20.....	Dyer..	27,721	45.....	Haywood..	25,910	70.....	Fayette..	30,257	94.....	McMinn..	21,016
21.....	Gibson..	41,630	46.....	Crockett..	16,076	71.....	Hardeman..	23,011	95.....	Polk..	11,116
22.....	Carroll..	23,971	47.....	Madison..	39,357	72.....	Chester..	9,090	96.....	Monroe..	20,716
23.....	Benton..	12,452	48.....	Henderson..	17,030	73.....	McNairy..	16,356			
24.....	Houston..	6,221	49.....	Decatur..	10,093	74.....	Hardin..	17,521			
25.....	Humphreys..	13,908	50.....	Perry..	8,815						
Total.....											2,184,789

Tennessee Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
A											
Adams.....	7.....	542	Baxter.....	33.....	220	Burns.....	26.....	220	Coalfield.....	35.....	362
Adamsville.....	73.....	709	Beardstown.....	50.....	260	Butler.....	19.....	499	Coalmont.....	84.....	250
*Alamo.....	46.....	316	Bear Spring.....	5.....	562	C					
*Alexandria.....	58.....	840	Bellbuckle.....	79.....	466	Cainsville.....	29.....	202	Collierville.....	69.....	802
Allardt.....	34.....	325	Bells.....	46.....	753	Calhoun.....	94.....	222	*Columbia.....	54.....	5,754
Allens Creek.....	75.....	490	Bemis.....	47.....	650	*Camden.....	23.....	692	*Concord.....	63.....	530
Altonpark.....	89.....	462	*Benton.....	95.....	290	*Carthage.....	30.....	904	*Cookeville.....	33.....	1,848
Anderson.....	82.....	302	Bethel Springs.....	73.....	290	Caryville.....	14.....	250	Copper Hill.....	95.....	1,520
Arcadia.....	18.....	206	Big Sandy.....	23.....	380	Cedar Hill.....	7.....	590	Cornersville.....	55.....	290
Arlington.....	69.....	477	Binghamton.....	69.....	1,673	*Celina.....	11.....	312	Cottagesgrove.....	4.....	215
Arthur.....	15.....	202	Blanche.....	78.....	250	*Centerville.....	51.....	1,097	*Covington.....	68.....	2,990
*Ashland City.....	27.....	641	*Blountville.....	18.....	224	Charleston.....	93.....	426	Cowan.....	82.....	624
Ashport.....	44.....	662	Bluff City.....	18.....	540	*Charlotte.....	26.....	236	*Crab Orchard.....	60.....	390
Aspen Hill.....	77.....	226	*Bolivar.....	71.....	1,070	*Chattanooga.....	89.....	44,604	*Crossville.....	60.....	763
*Athens.....	94.....	2,264	Bon Air.....	59.....	517	Chestnut.....			Culleoka.....	54.....	334
Atoka.....	68.....	250	Boyce.....	89.....	5,066	Mound.....	30.....	224	Cumberland.....		
Atopntley.....	88.....	420	Bradford.....	21.....	520	Clairfield.....	15.....	200	City.....	5.....	490
Atwood.....	22.....	300	Briceville.....	36.....	1,354	Clarksburg.....	22.....	226	Furnace.....	26.....	390
Avondale.....	89.....	1,066	Brighton.....	68.....	214	*Clarksburg.....	6.....	8,548	Cumberland.....		
B											
Balileyton.....	40.....	250	Bristol.....	18.....	7,148	*Clearwater.....	90.....	336	Gap.....	15.....	347
Ballicamp.....	63.....	309	*Brownsville.....	45.....	2,882	*Cleveland.....	93.....	5,549	D		
Barr.....	44.....	260	Brunswick.....	69.....	250	Clifton.....	75.....	711	Daisy.....	89.....	310
Bartlett.....	69.....	263	Brushy.....			Clifty.....	59.....	596	*Dandridge.....	64.....	417
			Mountain.....	35.....	858	*Clinton.....	36.....	1,090	Darden.....	48.....	220
			Buntyn.....	69.....	590	Coal Creek.....	36.....	1,102	*Dayton.....	90.....	1,991

Explanation: Index to Towns. First Column, Names of Towns; Second Column, Number the Same as Number of the County Where Town is Located; Third Column, Population of 1910. Loca. Means Location. Pop. Means Population. Star in Front of Name Indicates County Seat.

Tennessee Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
*Decaturville .49...		326	Humboldt .21...		3,446	Mountain View .63...		1,436	Sevierville .80...		202
Decherd .82...		1,022	*Huntingdon .22...		1,112	Mountpleasant .54...		1,973	Scotts Hill .18...		251
Denmark .47...		360	Huntland .82...		480	Mulberry .78...		220	*Selmer .73...		529
Dickson .26...		1,850	*Huntsville .13...		336	Mulberrygap .16...		202	*Sevierville .67...		675
Difficult .30...		280	I			Munford .68...		329	Sevierville .82...		500
Dixon Spring .30...		250	Indian Springs .18...		320	*Murfreesboro .56...		4,679	Shad-land .35...		203
*Dover .5...		460	Imman .85...		320	N			Shadowford .89...		251
Dowelltown .58...		233	Iron City .76...		321	*Nashville			Sharon .3...		608
Doyle .39...		226	Isabella .95...		560	(capital) .28...		110,361	Shawano .15...		201
*Dresden .3...		708	Isoline .60...		253	Newbern .20...		1,602	*Shelbyville .79...		2,869
Ducktown .95...		1,503	J			Newcomb .14...		497	Sherwood .82...		105
*Dunlap .21...		1,166	Jacksboro .14...		834	New Market .64...		792	*Smithville .58...		617
Dyer .20...		4,149	*Jackson .47...		15,779	New Middleton .30...		291	Smoky Junction .13...		260
E			*Jamestown .34...		350	*Newport .65...		2,003	Smryna .56...		215
Eagleville .56...		317	*Jasper .85...		1,066	New Providence .6...		821	*Speedwell .16...		220
East			Jefferson .56...		1,328	New River .13...		302	Soddy .89...		1,173
Chattanooga .89...		5,062	Jefferson City .64...		2,026	Norma .13...		301	*Somerville .70...		1,387
Eastlake .8...		250	Jellico .14...		1,862	Normandy .79...		304	South Fulton .22...		1,391
Eastland .59...		331	Johnson City .41...		8,502	Nunnely .51...		503	Pittsburgh .85...		2,106
*Elizabethton .42...		2,478	Johnsonville .25...		328	O			Southside .6...		306
Elk Valley .14...		290	*Jonesboro .41...		806	Oakdale .35...		202	*Sparta .59...		1,409
Embserville .41...		306	K			Oakland .70...		351	Speedwell .15...		200
Englewood .94...		622	Kenton .2...		815	Obion .2...		1,293	*Spencer .86...		218
*Erin .24...		942	Kerryville .69...		220	Oliver Springs .61...		573	Spot .51...		150
*Erwin .43...		1,149	Kimmins .32...		362	Oneida .13...		504	Spring City .90...		1,039
Etowah .94...		1,685	Kingsport .18...		350	Only .51...		306	*Springer Creek .47...		226
Evansville .90...		200	*Kingston .61...		824	*Ooltewah .92...		501	*Springfield .7...		2,085
F			*Knoxville .63...		36,346	Orchard Knob .89...		1,007	Spring Hill .54...		695
*Fayetteville .78...		3,139	L			Orinda .7...		290	Stanton .45...		526
Ferro .76...		226	*Lafayette .10...		678	Orme .85...		653	Strathmore .76...		220
Finley .20...		304	*Larollette .14...		2,816	P			Sugar Tree .49...		262
Foresthill .69...		652	La Grange .70...		308	*Paris .4...		3,881	Summertown .49...		406
Fork Ridge .15...		362	Laurel			Park .75...		5,126	Sunbright .35...		214
Fosterville .56...		309	Bloomery .19...		206	Parrottville .65...		201	Sutherland .19...		226
Fountain City .63...		506	La Vergne .56...		200	Parsons .49...		697	Sweetwater .96...		1,850
Fowlkes .20...		240	*Lawrenceburg .76...		1,687	Pearley .69...		201	Sycamore .27...		226
Foxbranch .16...		224	*Lebanon .29...		3,659	Petersburg .78...		379	T		
*Franklin .53...		2,924	Lenoir City .62...		3,392	Petros .35...		987	Talbot .64...		236
Friendship .46...		225	Lenox .20...		520	Philadelphia .62...		302	*Tazewell .15...		886
Friendsville .66...		520	*Lewisburg .55...		1,830	Pickwick .74...		351	Teller .15...		230
G			*Lexington .48...		1,497	Pigeon Forge .67...		202	Tellico Plains .96...		360
Gadsden .46...		229	Liberty .58...		290	*Pikeville .81...		398	Thomastown .69...		391
*Gainesboro .31...		408	Limestone .41...		220	Pinewood .51...		301	Thompsons .53...		226
*Gallatin .8...		2,399	Limestone Cove .43...		206	Pinson .47...		264	*Tiptonville .1...		843
Gardner .3...		238	*Linden .50...		330	Pioneer .14...		225	Toone .71...		245
Gates .44...		293	*Livingston .32...		1,420	Pisgah .77...		207	Townsend .66...		836
Germantown .69...		249	Lobelville .50...		275	Pleasant Grove .54...		334	Tracy City .84...		3,920
Gibson .21...		250	Lonsdale .63...		2,391	Pleasant Hill .67...		227	*Trenton .24...		2,402
Glass .2...		250	Lookout			Pleasant View .27...		351	Prezavant .22...		526
Gleason .3...		388	Mountain .89...		631	Portland .8...		579	Trimble .20...		556
Glenmary .13...		500	*Loudon .62...		995	Powell Station .63...		302	Troy .2...		529
Goldust .41...		220	Lovedale .18...		226	*Pulaski .77...		2,928	Tullahoma .81...		3,049
Goodlettsville .28...		1,060	Luray .48...		200	Puryear .4...		254	U		
Goodrich .51...		358	Luttrell .37...		520	R			Unicoi .43...		250
Gordonsburg .52...		422	*Lyneburg .80...		408	Raleigh .69...		241	*Union City .2...		2,389
Gordonsville .30...		245	Lynnville .77...		596	Rathburn .89...		1,173	V		
Grand Junction .71...		491	M			Ravenscroft .59...		481	Victoria .85...		259
Granville .31...		227	McEwen .25...		661	Redboiling			Vonore .96...		220
Graysville .90...		389	McKenzie .22...		1,322	Spring .10...		201	W		
Green Brier .7...		522	McMinnoreville .22...		360	Rhea Springs .90...		302	Waldensia .60...		526
*Greeneville .40...		1,920	*McMinnville .83...		2,299	Riceville .34...		401	Walnut Grove .74...		520
Greenefield .3...		1,596	McMinnville .70...		266	Richard City .85...		324	Warner .51...		660
Gruttli .84...		390	*Madisonville .96...		736	Ridgedale .8...		1,503	*Warrenton .35...		206
Guelph .2...		230	*Manchester .81...		963	Ridgely .1...		519	Watburg .59...		659
Guild .85...		503	Martin .75...		228	*Ripley .44...		2,011	Watertown .29...		517
H			Martins Mills .75...		228	Rives .2...		468	Waverly .25...		947
Halespoint .44...		280	*Maryville .66...		2,381	Roan Mountain .42...		301	*Waynesboro .75...		357
Halls .44...		882	Macon .68...		391	Robbins .13...		403	Wellwood .15...		209
Hampton .42...		686	Maury City .46...		250	Roberta .13...		202	Westmoreland .8...		298
Harriman .61...		3,061	Mayland .60...		236	Rockford .66...		503	Westpoint .76...		370
Harrison .89...		200	*Maynardville .37...		220	Rockwood .61...		3,661	White Bluffs .26...		419
Hartsell .9...		1,028	Medina .21...		320	*Rogersville .17...		1,242	White Pine .61...		562
Heiskell .13...		220	McDon .47...		250	Rome .30...		301	Whites Bend .34...		230
Helenwood .13...		360	Meeks .84...		390	Rooke .85...		204	Whitesburg .39...		462
Helmar .18...		360	*Memphis .69...		131,105	Russell .35...		251	Whiteside .85...		533
*Henderson .72...		1,087	Menglewood .20...		326	Russellville .39...		205	Whiteville .71...		741
Hendersonville .8...		215	Middleton .21...		273	Rutherford .21...		766	Whitite Springs .43...		220
Henning .44...		582	Milan .42...		336	*Rutledge .38...		303	Whitwell .85...		3,062
Henry .4...		260	Milligan .42...		373	S			Wildor .31...		302
Hickman .30...		235	Millington .69...		534	Saint Clair .17...		2,426	Willette .10...		250
Hickory Valley .71...		200	Mohawk .40...		320	Saint Elmo .89...		2,577	*Winchester .82...		1,351
Highcliff .14...		520	Monnt Eagle .81...		632	Saint Joseph .76...		251	Winona .13...		350
Hilham .32...		226	Monterey .33...		1,117	Sale Creek .89...		486	Witts Foundry .39...		250
Hill City .89...		3,060	Montlake .89...		225	Saltito .71...		351	*Woodbury .57...		601
*Hohenwald .52...		1,060	Mooreburg .17...		208	Santa Fe .51...		269	Woodland Mills .2...		250
Holladay .53...		200	*Morristown .39...		4,007	Sardis .48...		425	Woodridge .11...		606
Hollow Rock .22...		263	Moscow .70...		211	Saulsbury .71...		220	Y		
Hornbeak .2...		480	Mosheim .40...		498	*Savannah .71...		2,066	Yorkville .21...		346
			*Mountain City .19...		592						

CONDENSED IMPORTANT FACTS RELATING TO THIS STATE.

Altitude. Highest, Clingman's Dome in Sevier County, 6,619 feet.
Climate. State, average annual temperature of East Tennessee, 58; middle of the state, 58, and

59 in West Tennessee. Average annual temperature at Nashville, 58; July, 80; E. Tennessee, coldest, 104; coldest, 13 below zero. Yearly rainfall, 50.1. Annual rainfall at Chattanooga, 50.1.

Opportunities in Agriculture and Varied Enterprises

FACTS ABOUT TENNESSEE.

Gathered From Literature Sent Out by Railroad Agents Who Travel in All Regions of This State.

The markets for all farm products are convenient and good.

The means of reaching markets by rivers and rail are ample.

Farm products bring generally the very highest prices when shipped to northern markets, because they reach those markets early in the season when the markets are bare. Two crops of potatoes are grown on the same land the same year.

The winters are short, the summers long, but neither winter cold nor summer heat is as great as in the northern States.

Building materials are cheap and abundant.

Farmers may work out doors in comfort every month in the year, and nearly every day in the year. A crop of wheat and a crop of corn may be harvested from the same land the same year.

Wheat frequently sells twice as high as it does in the northwest. It usually brings Chicago prices, with the freight added.

Corn, oats and hay sell 50 per cent higher usually than they do in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio or Michigan.

MILLIONS OF ACRES WAITING FOR SETTLERS.

There are 16,000,000 acres in the State unoccupied, and await the industry of skilled farmers to become the fairest agricultural region on the globe.

The same quality of lands that are sold for ten dollars an acre in Tennessee will sell for forty in Ohio.

A knowledge of Tennessee, with all its advantages, is only needed to fill it with the best class of immigrants. Every immigrant who settles in the State is anxious to bring his friends.

There are large coal and iron fields in the State, besides forty-seven other minerals which exist in workable quantities. The recent discovery of immense beds of phosphate rock makes Tennessee the center for the distribution of fertilizers of high quality. The use of these by the farmers of the State has, in many instances, doubled the yields of wheat and several other crops.

SOMETHING TO SELL EVERY MONTH.

Diversification of crops is carried on more largely in Tennessee than in any other State in the Mississippi Valley. A good farmer has something to sell in market every month in the year.

The average rainfall in the State of Tennessee for the past twenty-five years is fifty-two inches annually, and this is distributed in copious quantities during the growing season, so there is never a failure of crops.

Stock water and water for domestic purposes may be secured upon every farm either by the boring of wells, by natural springs, or by the making of cisterns.

The average number of days between killing frosts for the period of twenty-three years was 189. This measures the length of the growing season. Corn may be planted from March until the middle of June, and have ample time to mature when planted at the latter date. A crop of cowpeas and a crop of wheat may be grown on the same land every year with a constant enrichment of the soil. Hogs may be fattened on cowpeas at a very low cost.

ABUNDANT WATER POWER IN ALL PARTS.

No State surpasses Tennessee in the advantages which it offers for a varied manufacturing industry. Water powers are numerous in every part of the State, but especially on the line of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway. White, Warren and Coffee counties, on the McMinnville Division, are singularly favored in this respect.

A farmer is not compelled to give half his labor in order to make feed enough to take his live stock through the winter.

Crops of all kinds mature earlier in the South, and with the excellent facilities for shipment, may be sent to the great cities of the North, where they will find a scarce and dear market.

Southern farms, equally as good as those in the North, may usually be bought for one-third the price, and sometimes less.

A LAND OF HOMES.

Tennessee is blessed in everything that goes to make happy and permanent homes. There are no blizzards in winter; no shoons in summer; no terrible wind storms; no epidemics; no scarcity of food; plenty of schools; plenty of churches; fruits on every hand; green grass; luxuriant shade trees; beautiful brooks and creeks and everything in nature to make the home surroundings pleasant, attractive and beautiful.

The healthfulness of the Central Southern States,

and especially of the upland regions of Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia, may be ascertained by referring to the low death rate reported for these regions in the eleventh census.

Great Profits.—Upon the land offered for settlement to immigrants one single crop of tobacco grown on four acres of fresh land, cultivated by one man in one year will pay for forty acres of the land. A crop of peaches often brings \$200 per acre.

CROPS AND WEATHER OF WEST TENNESSEE.

Throughout the West, Northwest and Middle West there is now a disposition on the part of farmers to dispose of their holdings and immigrate to a milder climate. Hundreds of letters come to this office inquiring if there is in the South a section of country where staple farm crops are successfully grown; where dairying, cattle and hog raising are carried on profitably; where peaches, cherries and apples are grown as in Indiana, Ohio and Michigan, and where the climate is considered medium, neither too hot nor too cold.

The object of this folder is to furnish just such information and to emphasize the advantages of West Tennessee in furnishing precisely the conditions demanded by those who would grow practically the same products and engage in the same kind of farming in which they have been successful in the more Northern States.

West Tennessee enjoys a mild winter; sometimes a few inches of snow remain on the ground for a short time only. White frosts such as are found in November in the Northern States are common in West Tennessee during the winter months. These mild winter conditions are healthful and are greatly enjoyed by those who have been accustomed to the rigorous winters of the North.

SOUTH MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

The "Plateau Land," the great Central Basin of this section, consists of lessening elevations of the Appalachian Mountains as they descend toward their foothills and are at last succeeded by the more level stretches, extending to the shores of the Gulf of Mexico. Here we are free from the extremes which often render sections undesirable. The winters are seldom of a character which are hurtful to man or beast; destructive "Northerners," which afflict disastrously many parts of the West and Southwest, are unknown. Throughout this Plateau Region life flows peacefully and the years come and go free from those events which, when occurring, make for terror and great loss, both of property and life.

The summers are no hotter than in Illinois, Michigan or Minnesota; longer only the heat not nearly so intense and certainly never so uncomfortable. In point of fact, neither fatal heat attacks nor sun-strokes are known. The nights are always cool, however hot the day may be. It is to be borne in mind that it enjoys elevation, the altitude averaging something like 1,000 feet and gives abundant proof that at one time it was the bottom of a great lake, it being surrounded by a rim or watershed.

CLIMATE COMBINES SUNSHINE AND RAIN.

The climate combines sunshine and rain, cold and warmth, in such proportions as to produce the highest degree of perfection in the greatest number of crops. The productions of both the Northern and Southern states here meet. It is the climatic happy medium of the United States. Just cold enough during the winter months to invigorate the physical system, ameliorate the soil and destroy the germs of disease. Just sufficient heat in the summer months to produce rapid growth of vegetation and a heavy yield in crops. There are but few days during the year in which one is prevented from performing in comfort out-door labor.

As to the crops of this region, it may be broadly stated that they include every crop grown in and incident to the temperate zone. Cotton is widely regarded throughout the North as the only crop on which the Southern agriculturist relies; it is, practically, a side issue of this section; while there is a large amount raised in this section, it is by no means the backbone of the farmer's hopes. Corn, oats, rye, barley, potatoes, tobacco, wheat, do well. Corn comes more nearly being the standard of this county. Wheat in some parts yields as much as forty bushels to the acre; that amount, however, is above the average.

It should be borne in mind that with high farming and good culture, the yield of these crops would be increased two or three times what is done under the slipshod farming as is practiced in some parts of the South.

Opportunities in Agriculture and Varied Enterprises

TENNESSEE

AN OLD STATE WITH WORN-OUT SOILS WHICH CAN BE RENOVATED AND MADE HIGHLY PROFITABLE

Dimensions. Length of state, north and south, 120 miles. Extreme width, 430 miles. Area, 42,050 square miles.

History. Immigrants from North Carolina entered East Tennessee in 1754. Organized as a Territory in 1794. Admitted as a state in 1796. Knoxville was the capital in 1796-1811; Nashville in 1812-1815. Murfreesville the capital in 1816-1826 and Nashville was made capital in 1826.

Our map shows that this is a long and narrow state. Topography reveals that there is much difference in the elevations of its various portions, and geology indicates that great variety in constituents of soil exist between the eastern, middle and western parts of the state.

EIGHT DISTINCT PARTS OF THE STATE.

Topographically, Tennessee is divided into eight quite distinct parts, being the Appalachian chain of mountains on the eastern border. Adjoining on the west is the Cumberland table land, and between this and the mountains is the Valley of East Tennessee, one of the most important agricultural regions. Next comes the Cumberland table land, an elevated plateau, 2,000 feet above the sea and 1,000 feet above the valley of East Tennessee. Then next, west of this table land, and extending westward to the Tennessee River, come the highlands or terrace lands, having an elevation of 1,000 feet above the sea. In the center of these is the great central basin resembling the bed of a lake which has been drained.

The soil of this valley is naturally fertile, and here can be grown in abundance all the crops natural to this latitude.

Next follows the narrow valley west of and sloping to the Tennessee River, to the westward of which is the plateau of the Tennessee, another naturally rich, easily cultivated soil. The eighth and last division is the bottom land of the Mississippi, a low, flat, alluvial plain, which exhibits rank growth of all kinds of agricultural production.

A WARNING TO LAND SEEKERS.

The home seeker who enters this state in quest of land should understand that the naturally fertile soil in many places in Tennessee has been worn out. It was cropped for fifty years before the Civil war and, as virgin soil, yielded good crops. Along with cultivation of the soil, and very poor cultivation by negro slaves, the forests were cut away and hundreds of thousands of acres, after cutting the trees, was annually burned over to prevent undergrowth, and develop pasture, the result being that with numerous seasons of drouth the timber lands have become barren.

With the war came on general neglect of the cultivated fields, no fertilization was given to the land and the crop yield was less and less each succeeding year. Then followed the years of impoverishment among all the owners of Tennessee land and the cultivating of the soil to get the utmost returns from it and give just as little as possible back in payment for the meager crops they took away.

Thus, vast areas of Tennessee land has been cropped so closely and drained of its last vestige of fertility so completely that, no longer worth cultivating, it has been abandoned as worthless, as is the case in great quantities of other land in the old slave-holding states.

We mention this to warn land seekers that they may not be deceived in the purchase of worn-out land. We are not cautioning them against buying land. We are simply telling them conditions that they may be on their guard and pay for this land what it is worth and no more.

HUNT OUT THE POOR SOILS.

And right in this connection it is well for the land seeker to hunt out this run down land and, if well located with fair buildings, buy this property and restore the land. Buy it for what it is worth and renovate the soil.

Buy this worn-out land, or, perhaps better, before buying open communication either by personal visit or by letter with the Agricultural Experiment Station at the University of Knoxville, Tenn.

The authorities of that institution will give the land seeker the exact facts, where the land is which has been abandoned; what it is worth and what the instructors connected with that institution are doing in the renovation of land in that state.

It is a fact not generally known that the reason

of westward emigration is largely because fertility of soil in the old farm becomes exhausted and there has been a constant endeavor, beginning on the Atlantic coast, to get upon more prolific soil - new fertile land a little farther west. And so the westward move has been constantly going forward to get new and a little better land further west.

EMIGRATION TURNING EAST.

At last the tide of emigration is beginning to turn back and the taking up of old homesteads with its exhausted soil is becoming common.

This change has been largely brought about by the Agricultural Experiment Stations which are teaching that, through scientific treatment, soils exhausted of fertility can be renovated.

The establishment of the Experiment Station in agriculture had become an imperative necessity. It was believed for a long time that the new soils of the west could not be exhausted of their strength, but it is being discovered that other means of tillage must be adopted on all soils that they may retain their strength.

BUYING EXHAUSTED SOILS MAY BE PROFITABLE.

With the knowledge at hand of how to renovate soils it is possible for land seekers to buy run down and abandoned farms, restore the soil to fertility again, put old buildings in order, improve lawns and grounds upon the premises, make the farm profitable and sell at a large profit. The renovation of land improvement of old properties is a business in which men of enterprise can safely and profitably engage.

By addressing the State University through correspondence with these institutions, the agents can be found who will send the reader a list of cheap farms, largely in Eastern states upon which experiment care is being made to improve the properties.

HOW SOIL IS MADE.

When the crust of this earth was being finished it was largely a mass of rock. In the thousands of years of its existence the rains and floods have worn these rocks into fine particles which settled into hollows between elevations and made soil such that vegetation could be generated and find existence in this soil. The vegetation thus grown lived its appointed time, died, decayed, and on the soil where it grew it has made other soil that could produce more vegetation similar to that which has grown before. If this decayed vegetation was on level surface and not easily washed away it made a deep rich soil capable of reproducing the yield of vegetation for many years. But if, as first as the crop has been grown, it has been taken away from the land and nothing was given back to the soil to aid in reproducing another crop the means of reproduction have become exhausted and the soil is what we call worn out.

TECHNICAL TERMS IN GEOLOGY.

The process of renovating, fertilizing this land so that it will yield abundant crops again, we treat in another chapter of this work. To get full information on renovating worn out land, write to Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. In considering the subject of renovating worn out and exhausted soil we have endeavored to eliminate as much as possible the technical, scientific words of which geological language is so full.

In a study of soil, from a scientific standpoint, the young farmer immediately runs on to the words, hydrochloric, carbonic, sodium, oxide, ferric, alumina, phosphoric, silicate, carbonaceous, sulphate, humus, nitrogen, ammonia, nitrate, potash, protein, nitrogenous, carbonhydrate, chlorine, carbonic, potassium, sylvinit, muriate, nitrogen, leguminous, phosphate, azotine, denitrification, superphosphate, phosphatic, magnesia, potassic, calcareous, siliceous, oxidation, nitrification, iodometric, sodium, N₂, C₆H₆ 5.478, 85.675, ferruginous, 88.8, however, siliceous, lower carbonaceous, and so many other words which are familiar as to very few of our farmers.

The simple fertilizing of a soil is not a deep thing for him to understand. Under judicious management, however, Tennessee soils can be made profitable to the individual who is so situated. Worn out soils are not a new profession of soil.

STATE AND THE 247 COUNTIES OF TEXAS

With Their Boundaries



COUNTIES OF TEXAS.

Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.
1.....	Dallam..	4,001	25.....	Hall... 8,279	49.....	Grayson..	65,996	73.....	Cass... 27,587		
2.....	Sherman..	1,376	26.....	Childress..	9,538	50.....	Fannin... 44,801	74.....	Gaines.. 1,255		
3.....	Hansford..	935	27.....	Bailey... 312	51.....	Lamar... 46,544	75.....	Dawson.. 2,329			
4.....	Ochiltree..	1,692	28.....	Lamb... 540	52.....	Red River..	28,564	76.....	Borden... 1,386		
5.....	Lipscomb..	2,631	29.....	Hale... 7,566	53.....	Bowie... 4,827	77.....	Scurry... 10,924			
6.....	Hartley... 1,298	30.....	Floyd... 4,638	54.....	Yoakum... 602	78.....	Fisher... 12,596				
7.....	Moore... 561	31.....	Motley... 2,396	55.....	Terry... 1,471	79.....	Jones... 24,299				
8.....	Hutchinson..	892	32.....	Cottle... 4,396	56.....	Lynn... 1,713	80.....	Schackelford..	4,201		
9.....	Roberts... 950	33.....	Hardman..	11,213	57.....	Garza... 1,995	81.....	Stephens..	7,980		
10.....	Hemphill..	3,170	34.....	Foard... 5,726	58.....	Kent... 2,655	82.....	Palo Pinto..	19,506		
11.....	Olham... 812	35.....	Wilbarger..	12,000	59.....	Stonewall..	5,320	83.....	Parker... 26,331		
12.....	Potter... 2,424	36.....	Wichita... 16,094	60.....	Haskell... 16,219	84.....	Tarrant... 108,571				
13.....	Carson... 2,127	37.....	Cochran... 65	61.....	Throckmorton..	4,563	85.....	Dallas... 135,748			
14.....	Gray... 3,405	38.....	Hockley... 137	62.....	Young... 13,657	86.....	Rockwall... 8,072				
15.....	Wheeler... 5,528	39.....	Lubbock... 3,624	63.....	Jack... 11,817	87.....	Kaufman... 35,323				
16.....	Deaf Smith..	3,942	40.....	Crosby... 1,765	64.....	Wise... 26,450	88.....	Rains... 6,781			
17.....	Randall... 3,312	41.....	Dickens... 3,092	65.....	Denton... 31,258	89.....	Van Zandt... 25,651				
18.....	Armstrong... 2,682	42.....	King... 810	66.....	Collin... 49,021	90.....	Wood... 23,417				
19.....	Donley... 5,285	43.....	Knox... 9,625	67.....	Hunt... 48,116	91.....	Camp... 27,587				
20.....	Collingsworth..	5,224	44.....	Baylor... 8,411	68.....	Delta... 14,566	92.....	Upshur... 19,960			
21.....	Farmer... 1,555	45.....	Archer... 6,525	69.....	Hopkins... 31,038	93.....	Marion... 10,472				
22.....	Castro... 1,850	46.....	Clay... 17,043	70.....	Franklin... 9,331	94.....	Harrison... 37,243				
23.....	Swisher... 4,012	47.....	Montague..	25,123	71.....	Titus... 16,422	95.....	Andrews... 975			
24.....	Briscoe... 2,162	48.....	Cooke... 26,603	72.....	Morris... 10,439	96.....	Martin... 1,549				

Counties of Texas—Continued

Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.
97.....	Howard	8,881	135.....	Crane	331	173.....	Kimble	3,261	214.....	Gonzales	28,055
98.....	Mitchell	8,956	136.....	Upton	591	174.....	Gillespie	9,117	215.....	Lavaca	26,118
99.....	Nolan	11,999	137.....	Reagan	392	175.....	Blanco	4,311	216.....	Colorado	18,897
100.....	Taylor	26,293	138.....	Irion	1,283	176.....	Travis	55,620	217.....	Wharton	21,123
101.....	Callahan	12,973	139.....	Tom Green	17,882	177.....	Williamson	22,238	218.....	Fort Bend	18,168
102.....	Eastland	12,973	140.....	Concho	6,654	178.....	Allam	36,780	219.....	Brazoria	13,299
103.....	Erath	12,973	141.....	McCulloch	13,405	179.....	Burleson	18,687	220.....	Galveston	41,179
104.....	Hood	16,008	142.....	San Saba	11,245	180.....	Brazos	18,919	221.....	Chambers	4,231
105.....	Somervell	3,931	143.....	Mills	9,691	181.....	Grimes	21,205	222.....	Jefferson	38,182
106.....	Johnson	34,460	144.....	Lampasas	9,532	182.....	Walker	16,061	223.....	Maverick	5,151
107.....	Ellis	35,629	145.....	Coryell	19,013	183.....	San Jacinto	9,542	224.....	Zavalla	1,889
108.....	Henderson	20,131	146.....	McLennan	73,250	184.....	Polk	17,459	225.....	Frio	8,895
109.....	Smith	11,746	147.....	Linestone	31,421	185.....	Tyler	10,250	226.....	Atascosa	10,901
110.....	Gregg	11,140	148.....	Jeff Davis	1,678	186.....	Jasper	11,000	227.....	Wilson	17,066
111.....	Rusk	26,946	149.....	Pecos	2,071	187.....	Newton	10,850	228.....	Karnes	11,912
112.....	Panola	20,424	150.....	Crockett	1,296	188.....	Edwards	3,768	229.....	Dewitt	23,501
113.....	El Paso	52,599	151.....	Schleicher	1,893	189.....	Kerr	5,505	230.....	Victoria	14,990
114.....	Culberson		152.....	Menard	2,707	190.....	Bandera	4,921	231.....	Jackson	6,451
115.....	Reeves	4,392	153.....	Mason	5,683	191.....	Kendall	4,517	232.....	Matagorda	13,591
116.....	Loving	249	154.....	Llano	6,520	192.....	Comal	8,431	233.....	Dimmit	3,160
117.....	Ector	1,178	155.....	Burnet	10,755	193.....	Hays		234.....	Lasalle	4,717
118.....	Midland	3,464	156.....	Bell	49,186	194.....	Caldwell	24,327	235.....	McMullen	1,091
119.....	Glasscock	1,143	157.....	Falls	35,649	195.....	Bastrop	25,341	236.....	Live Oak	3,412
120.....	Sterling	1,493	158.....	Robertson	27,451	196.....	Lee	13,132	237.....	Bee	12,090
121.....	Coke	6,413	159.....	Leon	16,583	197.....	Fayette	29,796	238.....	Goliad	9,909
122.....	Runnels	20,458	160.....	Madison	10,218	198.....	Washington	25,561	239.....	Refugio	2,811
123.....	Coleman	22,618	161.....	Houston	29,561	199.....	Waller	12,438	240.....	Cathlamet	3,635
124.....	Brown	22,935	162.....	Trinity	12,768	200.....	Montgomery	15,679	241.....	Wichita	22,503
125.....	Comanche	27,186	163.....	Angelina	17,705	201.....	Montgomery	15,679	242.....	Duval	8,964
126.....	Hamilton	15,315	164.....	Nacogdoches	27,496	202.....	Harris	115,693	243.....	Jim Wells	
127.....	Bosque	19,013	165.....	San Augustine	11,261	203.....	Liberty	10,686	244.....	Nueces	21,955
128.....	Hill	46,760	166.....	Shelby	26,423	204.....	Hardin	12,947	245.....	San Patricio	7,307
129.....	Navarro	47,070	167.....	Sabine	8,582	205.....	Orange	9,528	246.....	Arañas	2,106
130.....	Freestone	20,557	168.....	Presidio	5,218	206.....	Kinney	3,401	247.....	Zapata	3,809
131.....	Anderson	29,650	169.....	Brewster	5,220	207.....	Uvalde	11,233	248.....	Starr	13,151
132.....	Cherokee	29,038	170.....	Terrell	1,430	208.....	Medina	13,415	249.....	Hidalgo	13,728
133.....	Winkler	442	171.....	Valverde	8,613	209.....	Bexar	119,676	250.....	Cameron	27,158
134.....	Ward	2,389	172.....	Sutton	1,569	210.....	Guadalupe	24,913			

Total.....3,896,542

Texas Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
A											
Abbie	79	207	Ashland	92	214	Bertram	155	571	Bronson	167	1,008
Abbott	128	850	Askew	99	351	Bessmay	186	850	Bronte	121	635
*Abilene	100	2,204	*Aspermont	59	821	Bettie	202	253	Bookland	167	811
Abram	246	213	*Athens	108	2,261	Big Creek	293	405	Brookshire	200	213
Acme	33	232	Atlanta	73	1,604	Big Sandy	92	1,201	Brookstone	51	360
Adkins	209	217	Atlatl	229	215	*Big Springs	97	4,102	Brownfield	186	513
Adsl	187	251	Aubrey	65	817	Billington	117	217	*Brownfield	186	513
Aquila	128	307	*Austin	176	29,860	Birch	179	305	*Brownsville	217	10,517
Albany	90	1,201	Avalon	107	301	Blackfoot	131	512	*Brownwood	121	6,967
*Albany	80	1,211	Avery	52	511	Blackwell	99	407	Brownville	116	613
Aldridge	186	617	Avinger	73	317	Blanco	175	617	Bryan	186	1,432
Aledo	83	504	Axtell	146	285	Blanket	124	513	Bryson	63	250
Alice	211	2,136	B								
Allen	66	351	Baber	163	214	Blossom	129	903	Buck	181	412
Alleyton	213	358	Bagwell	52	305	Blue Ridge	66	425	Buckholtz	178	508
Almeda	202	268	Bagley	50	313	Bluff	197	211	Buda	193	251
*Alpine	169	1,561	Baileyville	178	251	Bluff Dale	103	714	Buffalo	159	311
Altair	213	208	*Bairst	101	1,710	Blum	128	507	Buffalo Gap	100	513
Alta Loma	217	445	*Ballinger	122	3,536	Blooming Grove	129	903	Bullard	109	512
Alto	132	517	*Bandera	190	372	Blossom	129	903	Bulverde	209	258
Alvarado	106	1,155	Bangs	121	512	Blue Ridge	66	425	Buna	186	513
Alvin	216	1,155	Barksdale	188	601	Bluff	197	211	Buckburnett	36	1,511
Alvord	61	1,018	Barry	129	317	Bluff Dale	103	714	Burke	163	208
*Amarillo	12	9,957	Barstow	134	687	Blum	128	507	Burket	123	310
Ammanville	197	317	Bartonville	65	301	Bogata	32	117	Burkeville	187	208
Amphion	223	351	*Bastrop	195	1,707	Bonham	50	1,484	Burlson	106	512
*Anahuac	218	531	*Batesville	221	203	Bonita	17	213	Burlington	178	409
*Anderson	181	617	Baton	204	814	Bonus	211	612	*Burnet	155	981
*Angleton	216	1,508	*Bay City	229	3,156	Boonsville	61	205	Burton	198	415
Anna	66	341	*Beaumont	219	20,610	*Boston	53	317	Byers	46	618
Annona	52	534	Beckville	112	601	Bowie	17	2,874			
*Anson	79	1,842	Bedias	181	507	Boyd	61	817	C		
Appleby	161	251	Beesville	234	3,269	*Brackettville	206	2,111	Caddo	81	209
Apple Springs	162	318	Belcher	47	221	Bradford	131	251	Caddo Mills	67	151
Arañas Pass	242	1,197	Bellevue	46	613	Brady	111	2,689	Calavaras	221	208
Arcadia	217	311	*Bellville	199	1,211	Branchville	178	412	*Caddwell	179	1,176
*Archer City	45	825	Belton	161	208	Brandon	128	401	Call	187	1,008
Argo	71	235	*Belton	156	4,161	Brashear	69	512	Callis	66	321
Argyle	65	251	Benard	178	205	Brazoria	216	831	Calvert	68	579
Arlington	84	794	Benavides	239	512	*Breckenridge	81	970	*Cameron	178	967
Arneckeville	226	253	Benford	68	251	Bremont	158	1,115	Camilla	18	218
Arp Smith	109	355	Ben Franklin	184	513	Brenham	198	1,718	Campbell	61	708
Asherton	230	850	Benhur	147	210	Bridgeport	61	2,112	Campbell	21	111
			*Benjamin	13	514	Bristol	107	352	Campbell	21	111
			Ben Wheeler	89	352	Britton	107	218	Campbell	21	111

Explanation: Index to Towns. First Column, Names of Towns; Second Column, Number of Towns; Third Column, Names of Towns; Fourth Column, Population of 1910; Fifth Column, Population of 1900; Sixth Column, Population of 1900; Seventh Column, Population of 1900; Eighth Column, Population of 1900; Ninth Column, Population of 1900; Tenth Column, Population of 1900; Eleventh Column, Population of 1900; Twelfth Column, Population of 1900; Thirteenth Column, Population of 1900; Fourteenth Column, Population of 1900; Fifteenth Column, Population of 1900; Sixteenth Column, Population of 1900; Seventeenth Column, Population of 1900; Eighteenth Column, Population of 1900; Nineteenth Column, Population of 1900; Twentieth Column, Population of 1900; Twenty-first Column, Population of 1900; Twenty-second Column, Population of 1900; Twenty-third Column, Population of 1900; Twenty-fourth Column, Population of 1900; Twenty-fifth Column, Population of 1900; Twenty-sixth Column, Population of 1900; Twenty-seventh Column, Population of 1900; 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Texas Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
Candearia	168	541	*Crockett	161	3,947	Ennis	107	5,669	Grapeland	161	412
*Canton	89	520	Cross	181	400	Eola	140	301	Grapevine	84	681
*Canyon	17	1,412	Cross Plains	101	200	Estelline	25	636	Grayburg	204	1,015
Carbon	102	479	*Crowell	31	1,341	Eustace	108	200	*Greenville	67	8,850
Carlisle	162	516	Crowley	84	271	Evadale	186	520	Greenwood	64	313
Carlsbad	139	281	Crowther	232	260	Evant	145	318	Gregory	42	318
Carlton	126	251	Crystal City	121	325	Evergreen	183	216	*Groesbeck	147	1,454
*Carmine	197	309	Crystal Falls	81	250	Everitt	183	300	Groom	13	200
Carmona	184	219	*Cuero	226	3,109				Groersville	39	210
Caro	161	1,251	Cumby	69	818				*Grosvont	162	4,500
*Carrictos	247	255	Cundiff	63	200				Grulla	245	343
*Carrizo Spgs	230	610	Curtis	102	211				Guffey	219	1,010
Carroll	109	258	Cushing	164	1,200				Gunsight	81	210
Carrollton	85	418							Gunter	49	315
*Carthage	112	2,258							Gustine	125	308
Cason	72	351							*Guthrie	42	550
Castroville	208	510									
Cat Spring	199	315									
Cedar Bayou	202	409									
Cele	176	211									
Celeste	67	821									
Celina	66	724									
Cement	58	503									
*Center	166	1,684									
Center Point	189	541									
*Centerville	159	308									
Cestohowa	225	218									
Chandler	108	309									
*Channing	6	522									
Chapel Hill	198	618									
Charco	135	814									
*Charleston	68	214									
Cherokee	142	253									
Chester	185	318									
Chico	64	1,203									
*Childress	26	3,818									
*Chillicothe	33	1,207									
Chilton	157	519									
China Spring	116	316									
Chireno	164	258									
Chisholm	86	251									
Chrisman	180	233									
Christoval	139	218									
Cibola	210	221									
Cisco	102	244									
*Clairemont	58	207									
*Clarendon	19	1,946									
*Clarksville	52	2,065									
*Claude	18	692									
Clawson	163	351									
Clayton	112	200									
Clear Spring	210	306									
*Cleburne	106	10,361									
Cleveland	203	1,089									
Cleves	164	351									
Clifton	127	1,137									
Clyde	101	495									
Coahoma	97	615									
Cocheville	92	200									
*Coldspring	183	617									
*Coleman	123	3,046									
Collinsville	49	791									
Colmesnell	165	718									
Cologne	235	318									
*Colorado	98	1,840									
Columbia	216	981									
*Columbus	213	2,009									
*Comanche	125	2,756									
Cometa	221	508									
Comfort	191	560									
*Commerce	67	2,818									
Como	69	617									
*Conroe	201	1,374									
Cookes Point	174	418									
Cookville	71	624									
Cooldge	147	505									
*Cooper	68	1,513									
Coppras Cove	145	412									
Cornhill	177	251									
*Corp. Christi	241	8,292									
Corrigan	181	705									
*Corsicana	129	9,749									
Corvill	145	200									
Cottonwood	101	250									
*Cottulla	231	1,880									
Coupland	177	344									
Courtney	181	200									
Covington	128	400									
Crandall	87	633									
Crawford	146	516									
Cresson	104	240									
Crete	146	350									

Texas Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
*Jefferson	93.	2,515	*Longview	110.	5,155	Moro	100.	225	Petty	51.	351
Jewett	159.	556	Loraine	98.	633	Morrill	132.	218	Phelan	195.	418
*Johnson City	175.	1,009	Lorena	136.	350	Moscow	181.	249	Phecton	69.	208
Jonesboro	145.	450	Lott	157.	1,021	Moshim	137.	250	Pilot Grove	49.	250
Josephine	66.	500	Louise	214.	310	Moulton	212.	617	Pilot Point	65.	1,371
Joshua	106.	810	Lovelady	161.	671	Mount Calm	128.	700	Pinegrove	108.	200
Josserand	162.	319	*Lubbock	39.	938	Mt. Enterprise	111.	509	Pine Island	167.	211
*Junction	173.	815	Lueders	79.	756	*Mt. Pleasant	71.	3,137	Pine Valley	182.	248
Justin	65.	510	*Lufkin	163.	2,748	Mt. Vernon	70.	1,209	*Pittsburg	91.	1,916
			Luling	194.	1,304	Muenster	48.	116	*Plainview	29.	2,829
			Lyford	247.	317	Mullin Mills	113.	750	Plano	66.	1,358
			Lyons	179.	318	Munday	43.	956	*Plasanton	223.	650
			Lyra	82.	1,191	Myra	48.	415	Poetry	87.	301
									Point	88.	200
K			M			N			Point Isabel	217.	326
*Karnes City	225.	1,150	Mabank	87.	1,500	*Nacogdoches	161.	3,369	Polly	190.	218
*Kaufman	87.	1,959	McAllen	246.	1,500	Naples	72.	1,178	Pontotoc	153.	250
Keenan	201.	515	McCauley	78.	890	Nash	53.	421	Poolville	83.	501
Keene	106.	408	McDade	195.	521	Navasota	181.	3,284	Port Arthur	219.	7,663
Keller	84.	250	*McKinney	66.	4,714	Neches	131.	350	Portland	242.	200
Kellys	163.	1,394	McLean	11.	633	Neuville	166.	250	*Port Lavaca	237.	1,639
Kemp	87.	1,200	McNeil	176.	200	Nevada	66.	510	*Post	57.	512
Kennedy	225.	1,147	*Madisonville	160.	1,500	Newark	61.	350	Postoak	63.	218
Kennard	161.	617	Mahon	112.	215	New Berlin	210.	420	Pottshoro	49.	313
Kennedale	84.	200	Malakoff	108.	310	New Boston	53.	2,144	Prairie Hill	117.	209
Kenneth	182.	1,117	Malone	128.	518	*N'w Bra'n's	192.	3,165	Prairie Lea	191.	312
Kerens	129.	945	Manning	163.	715	New Fountain	208.	200	Prairie View	200.	520
*Kerrville	189.	1,843	Manor	176.	688	Newport	46.	275	Presidio	168.	300
Kildare	91.	250	Mansfield	84.	627	*Newton	187.	1,200	Press	161.	315
Kilgore	110.	450	Marathon	169.	310	New Waverly	182.	520	Pritchett	92.	218
Killeen	156.	1,265	Marble Falls	155.	1,061	New Willard	184.	513	Proctor	125.	311
Kimball	127.	218	*Marfa	168.	703	Nix'n Gon'les	211.	1,124	Progreso	246.	319
Kingsbury	210.	250	Margaret	34.	250	Noack	177.	1,250	Prosper	66.	318
Kingsland	154.	257	Marietta	73.	255	Nocona	47.	1,338	Putnam	101.	518
Kingston	67.	308	Marion	210.	1,200	Nordheim	226.	850			
Kingsville	241.	1,500	*Marlin	157.	2,878	Nomangee	159.	200	Q		
Kirbyville	186.	2,115	Marquez	159.	316	Normanna	234.	413	*Quannah	33.	3,127
Kirkland	26.	410	*Marshall	94.	11,452	Nubia	100.	520	Queen City	73.	388
Kirwin	130.	310	Mart	146.	2,930	Nursery	227.	250	Quinlan	67.	537
Klondike	68.	412	Martindale	194.	526				Quintana	216.	537
Knickerbocker	139.	410	*Mason	153.	1,115				*Quitman	90.	428
Knox City	43.	1,200	*Matador	31.	719	Oak Grove	53.	210	Quito	134.	211
Kopperl	127.	200	Matagorda	229.	615	Oakland	213.	250			
Kosse	147.	764	Maud	53.	318	*Oakville	233.	750	R		
*Kountze	204.	617	Maxwell	194.	350	Oakwood	159.	906	Rabke	226.	471
Kress	23.	318	May	124.	416	O'Brien	60.	610	Rancho	211.	250
Krum	65.	750	Maynard	183.	250	*Ochiltree	4.	515	Randado	241.	350
Kyle	193.	742	Maypearl	107.	516	*Odessa	117.	1,123	Randolph	50.	412
			Melissa	66.	253	Oglesby	115.	321	Ronger	102.	1,131
L			*Memphis	25.	1,936	Ojuelos	238.	315	Ravenna	50.	280
Lacoste	208.	200	*Menard	152.	518	Olive	204.	301	Raymondville	217.	450
Ladonia	59.	1,293	Mercedes	216.	1,209	Olney	62.	1,095	Raywood	203.	200
La Fayette	92.	250	Mercury	141.	518	Omaha	92.	812	Reagan	157.	450
*Lagrange	197.	1,850	*Meridian	127.	718	Omen	109.	225	Realitos	239.	321
Lamarque	217.	205	Merit	67.	323	*Orange	205.	5,527	Red Branch	161.	680
*Lamasco	50.	250	Merkel	100.	2,008	Orchard	215.	212	Red Oak	107.	350
Lamesa	75.	1,110	Martens	128.	450	Orphans Home	85.	217	Redwater	53.	341
*Lampassas	144.	2,119	Mesquite	239.	687	Osceola	128.	412	*Refugio	236.	158
Lancaster	85.	1,115	Mesquite	85.	687	Ottawa	160.	312	Ramilo	186.	751
Linnius	50.	218	Mexia	147.	2,691	Ottine	211.	350	Rennea	66.	311
La Porte	202.	678	Meyersville	226.	200	Ovalo	100.	619	Rheme	66.	311
*Laredo	238.	14,855	*Miami	9.	528	Overton	111.	719	Rhonesboro	92.	250
Lasalle	203.	300	*Midland	118.	2,192	Ovilla	107.	209	Rice	124.	318
Laurelia	184.	750	Midlothian	107.	868	*Ozona	150.	1,200	Richardson	85.	200
Lavernia	224.	515	Milam	178.	450				Richland	129.	350
Lavon	66.	315	Milburn	101.	309				*Richmond	215.	1,371
League City	217.	501	Miles	122.	1,302	P			*Riñzi	128.	341
Leakey	188.	581	Milford	107.	766	*Paducah	32.	1,350	Riesel	116.	350
Leander	177.	250	Millersview	140.	250	Paige	195.	518	Ringold	17.	412
Lebanon	66.	235	Millett	231.	319	*Paint Rock	110.	521	*Riogrande	215.	2,109
Lebetter	197.	200	Millican	180.	615	Palacios	229.	1,369	Riohita	245.	518
Leesburg	91.	250	Millsap	83.	814	*Palestine	131.	10,432	Rising Star	102.	640
Leesville	211.	208	Milvid	203.	200	Palmer	107.	605	River	203.	408
Leggett	184.	211	Minden	111.	215	*Palo Pinto	82.	750	Rivera	211.	200
Leonard	50.	990	Mincola	90.	1,706	Panchita	246.	212	Roanoke	65.	110
Lewisville	65.	810	Minera	238.	1,176	Pandora	224.	200	Roans Prairie	181.	250
Lexington	196.	1,500	Mineral Wells	82.	3,950	*Panhandle	13.	521	*Robert Lee	121.	1,800
*Liberty	203.	980	Mingus	82.	1,115	Paradise	64.	563	*Roby	78.	957
Liberty Hill	177.	518	Mission	246.	1,500	*Paris	51.	11,269	Rochester	60.	526
Lillian	106.	300	Mebeette	15.	650	Park Springs	61.	318	Rock Creek	83.	571
Lindale	109.	658	Moffatt	156.	200	Pearland	202.	250	Rockdale	178.	2,073
*Linden	73.	511	Monahans	134.	218	*Pearsall	222.	1,799	Rock Island	213.	571
Livingston	184.	610	Monkstown	50.	318	Peaster	83.	320	Rockland	185.	1,582
*Ilanio	154.	1,687	Montague	47.	284	Pecan Gap	68.	619	*Rockport	213.	1,582
Lloyd	65.	217	Mont Belvieu	218.	250	*Pecos	115.	1,856	*Rock Springs	188.	750
*Lockhart	194.	2,945	Montgomery	201.	417	Peerless	69.	250	*Rockwall	86.	1,130
Lockney	30.	750	Montopolis	196.	217	Pelham	129.	318	Roda	117.	250
Lodwick	93.	210	Moody	146.	983	Pella	64.	200	Rogersville	186.	217
Logtown	187.	314	Moore	222.	601	Peniel	67.	467	Rogersville	156.	1,275
Lometa	144.	517	Morgan	80.	451	Pennington	162.	215	Roma	245.	671
Lone Oak	67.	756	Morgan Mill	103.	350	Perry	157.	210	Rosale	52.	300
Long Branch	112.	208				Pert	131.	221	Roscoe	99.	911
						Petrolia	46.	517			

Texas Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
Rosebud	157	1,572	*Seminole	74	510	Temple	156	10,993	Waller	200	481
Roschill	202	317	*Seymour	44	2,029	Tenaha	166	491	Wallis Station	199	876
Rosenberg	215	1,198	Shafter	168	1,144	Terlingua	169	200	Wallsville	218	350
Rosewood	92	304	Shamrock	15	1,018	Terrell	87	7,050	Walnut		
Rosser	87	211	Shelby	199	200	Texarkana	53	9,790	Wapiti Springs	127	1,340
Rosston	48	312	Shelbyville	166	206	Texas City	217	421	Warren	185	671
Rossville	233	314	Shepherd	183	210	Texla	205	520	Warrenton	197	468
Rotan	78	1,126	*Sherman	40	12,412	Theta	67	481	Washington	198	396
Round Rock	177	920	*Sherwood	138	708	Thomaston	226	344	Waskom	94	501
Round Top	197	314	Shiner	202	1,056	Thorndale	178	641	Waterman	166	476
Rowena	122	308	Shiro	181	250	Thornton	147	678	Waukegan	201	581
Roxton	51	617	Sierra Blanca	113	320	Thorp Spring	104	420	Waverly	182	205
Royse City	860	1,250	*Silverton	34	724	*Throckmorton	61	671	*Waxahachie	187	6,205
Royston	78	250	*Sinton	242	1,500	Thurber	103	4,323	*Waxford	88	5,974
Rule	60	981	Spice Springs	125	314	*Hilden	324	324	Webberville	176	311
Runge	225	1,500	Skidmore	234	1,138	Timpan	66	733	Wehdem	199	314
*Ruck	132	1,558	Smiley	211	1,184	Tioga	49	1,566	Welman	23	906
Ryalo	201	200	Smyrna	154	318	Todd	181	479	Weinert	60	779
Rye	203	314	*Snyder	77	2,514	Tokeon	122	200	Welcome	199	225
			Socorro	113	1,147	Tolar	104	455	Wellborn	180	478
			Somerville	179	2,400	Tolbert	35	221	*Wellington	20	576
			*Sonora	172	820	Tom Bean	49	288	Wesley	198	217
			Sourlake	204	6,180	Town Bluff	185	317	West	146	1,645
Sabinal	207	1,640	Spanish Fort	47	247	Tovay	115	1,032	Westbrook	98	517
Sabine	219	400	Springtown	83	780	Tracy	178	200	W. Columbia	216	209
Sabine Pass	219	363	Stacy	141	200	Trenton	50	550	Westminster	66	378
Sadler	49	417	Stamford	79	3,902	Trinity	162	851	Weston	66	250
Sagerton	60	520	Stanley	184	421	Trinity Mills	85	208	Westport	197	318
Sage	155	318	*Stanton	96	1,420	Troup	109	1,126	*Wharton	214	1,505
Saint Hednig	209	514	Steele's Store	180	200	Truscott	43	215	White City	165	384
Saint Jo	47	832	*Stephenville	103	2,561	*Tulia	23	1,216	Whitehouse	109	250
Salado	156	420	*Sterling City	120	841	Tunis	179	286	Whitesboro	49	1,219
*San Angelo	139	10,321	Sockdale	224	1,250	Tupelo	129	200	Whitewright	49	1,563
*San Antonio	209	96,611	Stoneham	181	251	Turtle Bayou	218	471	Whitney	128	766
*San Benito	247	2,124	Stonewall	174	200	Tye	100	251	Whitt	83	517
*Sanderson	170	721	*Stratford	2	520	*Tyler	109	10,479	*Wichita Falls	36	8,200
*San Diego	239	2,574	Treason	82	1,128				Willis	201	1,126
Sandy	175	250	String	156	258	Union	224	314	Wills Point	89	1,398
San Elizario	113	834	Steubner	202	218	Upton	195	568	Wimer	85	258
San Felipe	199	206	Sublime	212	208	Utopia	207	200	Winchell	124	256
Sanger	65	802	Sullivan	210	224	*Uvalde	207	3,998	Winchester	197	406
*San Marcos	193	4,071	Sulphur Bluff	69	251	Uvalde Station	207	785	Windom	50	415
San Patricio	242	315	*Sulphur Spgs	69	251				Wingate	122	200
*San Saba	142	1,508	Summers Mills	156	215				Winnie	218	207
Sansom	171	478	Sunset	47	659	Valentine	148	217	Winnboro	90	1,741
Santa Anna	123	1,453	Sunshine	241	200	Valley Mills	127	708	Winona	109	318
Santa Maria	247	250	Sutherland			Valley View	48	350	Winters	122	1,347
Santo	82	516	Swan	109	218	Van Alstyne	49	1,441	Wokaty	178	314
San Ygnacio	244	920	Sweet Home	242	520	Van Horn	113	381	Wolfe City	67	1,402
Saratoga	204	1,015	*Sweet Water	99	4,170	Van Vleck	229	200	Woodbury	128	218
Sarco Creek	235	621				Velosco	216	1,587	Woodland	52	200
Saron	162	534				Nelma	142	495	Woodlawn	236	200
Savoy	50	328				*Vernon	35	3,195	Woodsboro	236	587
Schertz	210	350				*Victoria	27	3,723	Woodville	185	920
Schulenburg	197	1,091				Viola	205	287	*Wortham	130	899
Schumansville	210	312				View	192	451	Wyle	66	620
Scotland	45	323				Village Mills	204	418			
Seranton	102	331				Vincent	97	200			
Scurry	87	250				Voss	123	780			
Seagoville	85	308									
Sealy	199	1,600									
*Sequin	210	3,116									

TEXAS GROWTH IN POPULATION.

With the rapidity of growth of the Texan Empire the reader will understand that many towns here mentioned are considerably larger in population today than when the census was taken in 1910.

Why this State is advancing in growth so rapidly will be understood by perusal of the following pages descriptive of Texas.

Inducements Offered to New Settlers in Texas

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF TEXAS

With Condensed Important

Facts Relating to Soil, Prices of Land in Different Parts of the State, Temperature on the Gulf Coast and in the Panhandle Region—Future Possibilities.

Opportunities in Agriculture and Varied Enterprises.

People Who Worry about the rapid coming of foreign-born population into the United States fail to comprehend the greatness of this country. This may be understood by a little computation, relating to the state of Texas.

To illustrate there are in this state 265,780 square miles, multiply by 640 acres in the square mile, and see the many millions of acres we obtain. **Real estate agents divide** acres, in the cities, into ten lots to the acre. This would give us 1,700,992,200 lots. Assigning 9 persons to a lot we could place the whole human family of 15,000,000,000 people into the state of Texas and give each family of nine persons an average city lot, 25 by 125 feet in size.

Of course we are not anticipating any such crowding of dense population into the state of Texas. We are simply using this illustration to show the immensity in size of this state and demonstrate the fact that there need be no concern about this country being over-populated in hundreds of years, even if immigration continues to come at the rate of a million a year.

When the Panama Canal is finished. The fertility of soil, warmth of temperature, accessibility to the great markets of the world, on the completion of the Panama Canal, all conspire to make a population as dense as is in Illinois which would make it six times greater than it is now, being a state population of 18,292,710 with a density of some over 66 persons to the square mile.

While we cannot say how soon that will be it is very certain that the population will be several times larger than it now is in Texas.

FIVE DIVISIONS OF TEXAS IN SOIL AND CLIMATE

Geographers divide the state, in topography, into five sections,—the eastern, the central, western, northern and southern, along the Gulf Coast.

The first division includes the territory between the Sabine and Trinity Rivers in Liberty, Freestone and Dallas counties. The Sabine forms the boundary line between Texas and Louisiana. From the Sabine west to the Trinity is a distance of from 40 to 100 miles, and is mostly a heavily timbered region.

The soil in this section, on the upland, is a sandy loam resting on a clay subsoil. In the valleys it is generally a deep vegetable mold, very rich and productive.

The second division comprises the region westward from the Trinity River. A distance of 100 and 200 miles, to the Colorado River, and contains a large portion of the **wheat lands** of the state and extensive prairies. The Colorado extends northward through the city of Austin, and through Fayette, Bastrop, Burnett, Brown, Runnels and Cooke counties, up into Martin county.

The western part of Texas includes the vast territory from the Colorado to the Rio Grande Rivers, about four-fifths of which is **prairie land** and is used extensively for stock raising. The northern division contains the counties along the Red River on the north, and is about **equally divided** between forest and prairie and has a yellow loamy sandy soil.

The soil of the land lying north of the Canadian River in the Panhandle Region, comprising Oldham, Potter, Hutchinson and Roberts counties, is apparently the sediment of a **great lake** that is believed to have been here in prehistoric times, and is exceedingly fertile.

THE DESERT REGION

The western part of the state comprises a broad expanse of desert land destitute of trees and vegetation, lying at an elevation of from 2,000 to 4,000 feet. The principal elevations of the state are the Guadalupe Mountains in El Paso, Reeves and Jeff Davis counties.

THE PANHANDLE

The Panhandle Region is destined to become the abiding place of a vigorous hardy race of people. A large proportion of crisp, bright, bracing, sunshiny days makes it a salubrious and delightful climate in which to live. Outdoor work can be carried on there almost every day in the year. Sunstrokes are unknown, and the nights are always cool.

While the Panhandle portion of Texas has been largely a stock growing region, as time progresses it will be proven to have a climate and soil favorable for a diversity of crops.

For several years past excellent yield has been had of **sorghum**, millet, alfalfa, kafir corn and other crops, showing that when attention is given to farming, outside of cattle breeding, an excellent return may be expected in growing a general variety of crops.

NORTHERN PART OF TEXAS

As this northern part of Texas and the Panhandle country are a region liable to interest the land seeker he should know that in Wheeler county the principal crops at present are corn, **macaroni**, wheat, oats, alfalfa and cotton. Fruits and vegetables do well and good results have come from growing **sugar beets**. The price of land varies from \$3.50 to \$10 per acre.

In Gray county half of the county is in prairie lands and the other half in hills and valleys with black and sandy soils.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

Well water here at 30 and 300 feet. Principal crops are **cotton**, Indian corn, wheat, oats, millet, sorghum, and broom corn. **Melons and vegetables** of all kinds do well. Lands worth from \$3.50 to \$10 per acre.

PRICES OF LAND.

Prices throughout the state, vary from \$3 to \$50, \$150 and \$200 per acre, depending upon location. A visitor land seeker must himself determine what is the best investment.

The average rainfall in 1911 as is much distinct zones and decreases from east to west. The rate of **five inches** per acre, six inches along the eastern border, four inches to the mouth of the Sabine, 25 inches in the west central region at Nolan and 10 inches in the Valley of the Pecos. In Crockett counties and 10 inches in the southern border of the Panhandle.

Texas Opportunities in Agriculture and Varied Enterprises

TEMPERATURE IN TEXAS

The temperature of Texas decreases about one degree every 40 miles as you pass to the north. Thus, while along the Gulf Coast at Galveston and Corpus Christi the average annual temperature is 70, it is 54 in the Panhandle Region. In the valley of the Rio Grande and for a hundred miles inland from the Gulf, the lowest temperatures range from 10 to 18 above, the latter being the lowest at Brownsville, at the mouth of the Rio Grande.

Along the Coast the thermometer seldom registers below 20 and one year in five not below 32. Zero temperature has not been experienced except in the extreme northwestern part of the state where 14 below has been recorded.

Over the Central parts of the state the mercury falls below 32 only in the months of December, January, February and March, and then for not more than 28 days all told.

FIRST KILLING FROSTS

Along the Coast the first killing frost occurs Dec. 15; in the central and eastern parts of the state Nov. 15, and in the northern part Oct. 15. The last killing frost occurs in the Coast country about Feb. 5, one hundred miles inland Feb. 20, and in other parts of the state about March 1.

The temperature of the Gulf of Mexico has great influence, affecting all the southern part of the state. The cool breezes from the ocean keeps the temperature down in summer and up in winter.

The Gulf breeze blows over two-thirds of Texas ten months in the year. By constant changes in the air it increases evaporation, rendering the nights cool, no matter how hot the days. In January and February the Gulf winds are displaced by the winter monsoons called "northerners." If it were not for these "northerners" coming down from the Canadian country the mercury in Texas would not ever go down to the freezing point and the southern part of the state would be in the orange and banana belt.

WHAT CAN BE GROWN IN TEXAS

In the line of cultivated products the eastern division of the state will produce, and that abundantly, everything that can be grown in the southland. It will produce all the cereals from wheat to rice, but owing to the diversity and quality of its soils it is especially adapted to fruit and garden truck.

THE NATURAL WHEAT REGIONS OF TEXAS

The northern section of the central prairie and the northwestern part of the plains are the great wheat regions of the state. To the southwest, in the country of the Nueces River where the Coast belt, the prairie and the plains merge into a triangle, south of San Antonio, is a section second only to eastern Texas, in its adaptation to fruit culture and the production of garden vegetables.

The Coast country is the natural home of rice and sugar cane. In the central prairie zone, while everything known to mixed farming will do well, cotton and corn are at present the staple products.

The western plains while merely given to cattle ranges are being gradually thrown open for farming purposes, the ordinary field crop of wheat, corn, broom corn, cotton and such crops being raised to advantage.

CROPS ADAPTED TO TEXAS

Among crops adapted to the soil and climate of Texas, cotton is a product admirably adapted to the climate, soil and labor conditions of the south. The yield is reasonably certain and the market constant.

The establishment of factories in various parts of the state for the manufacture of the cotton into clothes will soon make a home market that will greatly benefit this industry.

While Texas is not a wheat state there are 26,000,000 acres in the state that will give good wheat and as time passes it is probable that more and more winter wheat will be sown as the crops mature early and escapes the dry hot weather of July.

THE FRUIT BELT OF TEXAS

The fruit belt of Texas extends from the southwest to the northeast across the state. It is now definitely known that peaches, apples, pears and plums, among the larger fruits, and grapes, straw-

berries, blackberries and dewberries, among the smaller fruits, will flourish in eastern Texas. It has been demonstrated also that peaches, apricots, figs, plums and all the smaller fruits, are indigenous to the soil and climate of the southwestern part of the state.

It should not be understood that these are not the only regions in Texas where fruit raising can be profitably conducted. Orchards are everywhere throughout the state and time will reveal by experiment later how widely the fruit and early vegetable zones may be extended.

We could greatly extend this article on the advantage of truck growing on the Gulf coast of Texas. The Irish potato is planted here in February and matures in May. The second crop, the same year on the same land is planted in July and matures in November. The yield is from 100 to 250 bushels to the acre.

PRICES OF EARLY VEGETABLES

The Texas grower counts upon \$1.00 per bushel for his first crop.

Southwestern Texas is the home of the cabbage. It is a winter vegetable and in the mild climate of the state it is planted in November and is ready for market in mid-winter. The yield is immense.

The profits on cantaloupes and melons run from \$100 to \$250 per acre. On onions the profits have sometimes run as high as \$800 per acre. The Texas Bermudas stand very high in the market.

Much can be said of the great outlook for Texas in many respects. With 400 miles of Coast line on the Gulf of Mexico, the Red River on the north border navigable for 600 miles, the project is being considered, and with the Rio Grande on the western border navigable for 600 miles, the project is being considered of constructing the Intercoastal Canal extending from the Rio Grande River at Brownsville to Donaldsonville, on the Mississippi River north of New Orleans. This canal between 600 and 700 miles long.

THIS INTERCOASTAL CANAL

will unite the bays, lagoons and bayous which lie along the coast. This proposed waterway is to be 60 feet wide and nine feet deep, being of sufficient size for use by the most of the Mississippi River steamers.

A part of the improved water way system is to make the Brazos River navigable for 500 miles up to Waco, in Lennan County, the Trinity River navigable for 600 miles up to Dallas, in Dallas County, the Colorado River and others, giving in all, with the connections on the Mississippi River and its tributaries, some 8,000 miles of waterway, the steamers on which can penetrate 500 and 600 miles up into the interior of Texas. To appreciate the magnitude of the undeveloped resources of this state it is only necessary to study statistics for a little time.

IMMENSE POSSIBILITIES

In 1890 there was raised 78,000 pounds of rice along this proposed canal. In 1900 it was 800,000 pounds, and in 1903 the product was 400,000,000 pounds, valued at \$7,500,000. This means only about 400,000 acres of rice land in cultivation, whereas between the Rio Grande and Sabine Lake there are 4,000,000 acres of rice land, one-half of which in cultivation would yield \$75,000,000 annually.

STANDING TIMBER IN TEXAS

The thickly standing timber in the state covers an area of 36,000 square miles—an area equal to the state of Indiana. About two-thirds of this area is covered with pine and hardwood forests spread over the balance.

The rivers that extend northward into the interior of the state will bring out this lumber to the Intercoastal Canal to be distributed. It is expected, by that canal system to all parts of the country. But the people of Texas say why ship the hardwoods away? Why not work it into every description of wooden ware—furniture, interior building, etc.? The state is waiting for incoming factories to work up the hardwoods.

TEXAS IS YET YOUNG

It must be remembered that Texas is yet young and its possibilities but dimly comprehended. It was only in 1889 that the first petroleum oil wells began to bring revenue to the state by an output of 48 barrels of oil. In 1905 the production was 28,136,189 barrels, being one-fifth of the total production in the United States, and comes from wells in several different counties.

Texas Opportunities in Agriculture and Varied Enterprises

It is only a short time ago when it was discovered that artesian wells would flow water. There are now some 10,000 square miles of artesian well area, and more being found where sinking a well from 650 feet to 1,100 feet in depth will flow water at the rate of from 100 to 1,100 gallons an hour.

THE REGION FOR GROWING SUGAR CANE

Millions of acres in Texas are adapted to the growth of sugar cane, and this industry will assume large importance in this state.

While immigration is rapidly pouring into Texas, lands yet remain **very cheap** in price. In the central prairie region—a section well settled and with a soil that cannot be duplicated, except in certain portions of the Mississippi Valley,—improved lands can be bought for from \$15 to \$50 per acre, and unimproved land can be had from \$6 to \$30 per acre, according to location in reference to water and rail transportation.

PRICES IN EASTERN TEXAS

In the eastern part of the state, that part which has been settled more than a century—the picturesque, and perhaps the most fertile part of the state, land can be bought for from \$3 to \$20 per acre according to improvements.

There are tracts of cut-over timber land and pasture land that can be bought at \$2 per acre, and that in several portions of the state. There are fruit and truck farms which yield an income equal to 100 per cent on a land valuation of \$100, while the land within two miles can be bought for \$6 an acre.

Farms that are paying an income on a capitalization of \$50 per acre have for neighbors farms that can be bought for \$12 per acre. **This condition** cannot long remain. The steady stream of immigration will adjust prices to values in a very few years. Unoccupied land is always **worthless**. A speculative value may attract to it for a time, but in the end it becomes a burden unless it is occupied and made to contribute through cultivation.

LOOK UP THE TRUCK BUSINESS

The land seeker going into Texas should look up the truck business. A great change has been made and remarkable advancement has been made in the truck industry within the last few years. Several causes combine to produce this. Among these is an **educated appetite** which calls for **pick vegetables**, and ripe fruit in mid-winter to be delivered in all the great markets of the north. The establishment of the refrigerator car, fast train service and the manufacture of ice in the warm climates, where truck can be grown.

KNOWLEDGE OF HOW TO GROW AND SHIP

Added to this, knowledge has been acquired as to how to best grow, pack and ship. **Experience has taught** what will sell best, how shippers can combine and co-operate. The railroads, in the meantime, desirous of upbuilding the business, have so arranged their schedules of time in fast shipment as to greatly facilitate the trucking business.

PIONEER STATES IN EARLY SHIPMENT TO NORTHERN MARKETS.

It is not generally understood that the advance made in shipping of early fruits and vegetables has been wholly built up within a brief time. Virginia sent a car of garden truck to the New York market, May 26, 1885. South Carolina followed with a consignment April 12, 1888. A carload of oranges went forward to New York from Florida in 1888. California has been shipping oranges since 1886 in refrigerator cars.

The early fruit and truck business, begun only so short a time ago, now employs thousands of men, women and children and will expand. Closely following the early shipment of fruits and vegetables comes the canning of surplus products, a business which is now giving employment to tens of thousands of workmen in the United States.

The steady growth of all this comparatively new and rapidly growing industry forecasts the fact that there will be a steadily increasing demand for the land situated in a climate and on a soil that will permit the growth of that which will supply that demand.

Condensed Important Facts Relating to the State.

Dimensions. Extreme length of state, north to south, 620 miles; extreme width, east to west, 760 miles. Area, 265,780 square miles.

Climate. Pure, temperate and healthful summer heat, relieved by breeze from the Gulf. Winters mild and invigorating. Climate of the Gulf Coast semi-tropical. The eastern part rainy, the middle moderate, the southwestern portion dry. Corn is planted in February and harvested in July. Average annual temperature, for the state, 69.29; January, El Paso, 44; July, 82. Warmest, 113; coldest, 5 below. Yearly rainfall, 9.3 inches. Brownsville, January temperature, 57; July, 84. Extremes: Warmest, 102; coldest, 18 above. Yearly rainfall, 36.9 inches. Palestine, Anderson County: January temperature, 43; July, 82. Extremes: warmest, 104; coldest, 6 below. Yearly rainfall, 46.5 inches.

Altitude. The highest point in the state, Chanate

Peak, in the Guadalupe Mountains, in El Paso County, 7,730 feet.

History. La Salle, French explorer, erected a fort at Matagorda Bay in 1687; the country settled by the Spaniards and several missions established in 1715. Territory claimed by both Spaniards and French at time of Louisiana purchase in 1803. Settlements made and attempts to wrest it from Spain 1806-1816. In one battle 2,500 Mexicans and Americans killed 1813. Declared its independence of Spain and with Coahuila formed State of Mexico, 1827. Seceded from Mexico, 1836. Santa Ana invaded Texas, invested the Alamo, a fort near San Antonio, and put its garrison to the sword. The Mexican army routed; the state declared independent, and its independence acknowledged by the United States in 1837. Was annexed to the United States in 1846. Mexico, which had never recognized the independence of Texas, invaded the state, which caused the Mexican War of 1846-1848. Seceded in 1861 and re-admitted in 1870.

OTHER FEATURES OF INTEREST.

If space permitted we could dilate on many other advantages offered the land-seeker in this great area of territory, spanning for four hundred miles the Gulf of Mexico and for eight hundred miles bordering the Rio Grande. Our advertising columns may present other desirable features which we have not mentioned.

STATE AND THE 27 COUNTIES OF UTAH

With Their Boundaries

Location and Population

of

UTAH COUNTIES

Lo- ca- tion	COUNTIES	Pop. 1910
1.....	Box Elder..	13,891
2.....	Cache..	23,062
3.....	Rich..	1,883
4.....	Weber..	35,179
5.....	Davis..	10,191
6.....	Morgan..	2,467
7.....	Summit..	8,200
8.....	Tooele..	7,924
9.....	Salt Lake..	131,426
10.....	Utah..	37,942
11.....	Wasatch..	8,920
12.....	Uinta..	7,050
13.....	Juab..	10,702
14.....	Sanpete..	16,704
15.....	Carbon..	8,624
16.....	Millard..	6,118
17.....	Sevier..	9,775
18.....	Emery..	6,750
19.....	Grand..	1,595
20.....	Beaver..	4,717
21.....	Piute..	1,734
22.....	Wayne..	1,749
23.....	Iron..	3,933
24.....	Garfield..	3,660
25.....	Washington..	5,123
26.....	Kane..	1,652
27.....	San Juan..	2,377

Total.....373,351

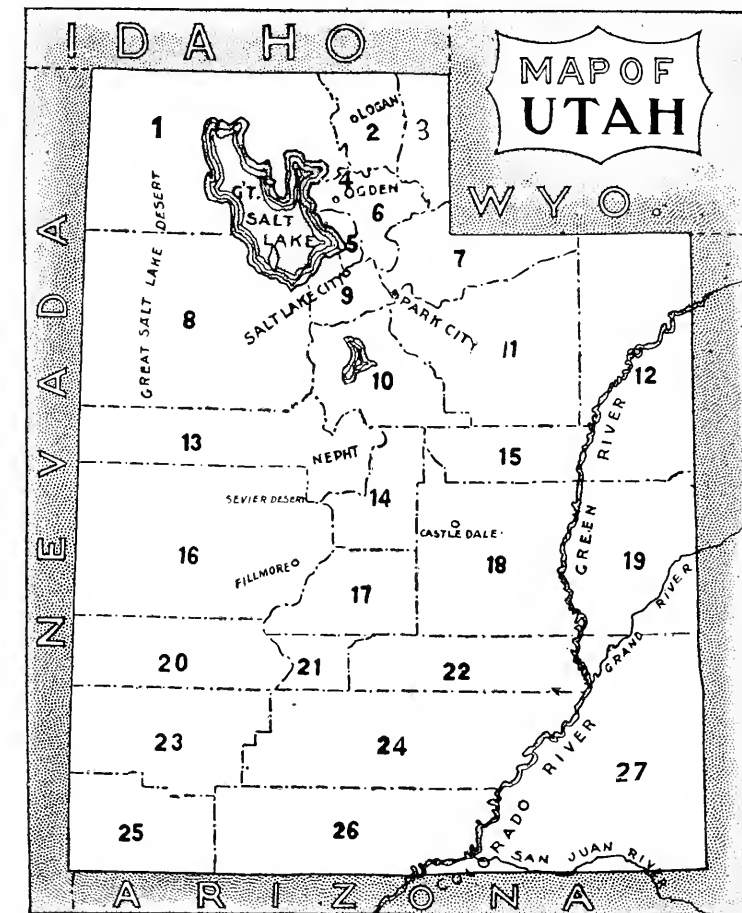
UTAH CITIES AND VILLAGES WITH 1910 POPULATIONS.

Towns Loca. Pop.

Alpine	A	10.....	496
Alta		9.....	390
American Fork.....		10.....	2,797
Annabella		17.....	369
Aurora		17.....	406

Bear River	B		
City		1.....	463
*Beaver		20.....	1,899
Benjamin		10.....	862
Bingham		9.....	2,811
Blaine		5.....	200
Boneta		11.....	626
Bountiful		5.....	1,677
*Brigham		1.....	3,685
Brinton		9.....	560
Burner		16.....	250

Cannonville	C	24.....	220
*Castle Dale.....		18.....	693
Castlegate		15.....	1,060
Castle Rock		7.....	220
Cedar City		23.....	1,705
Cedar Valley		10.....	220
Centerfield		14.....	626
Centerville		5.....	532
Charleston		11.....	283
Chester		14.....	336
Circleville		21.....	520
Clarkston		2.....	564
Clearcreek		15.....	862
Clearfield		5.....	210
Clear Lake		16.....	560
Cleveland		18.....	520
*Coalville		7.....	976
Collinston		1.....	526
Colton		10.....	330
Corinne		1.....	231
Cove		2.....	436
Covoto		24.....	250
Croydon		6.....	260



UTAH CITIES AND VILLAGES WITH 1910 POPULATIONS

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
D			G					
Deep Creek.....	8.....	320	Garden City.....	3.....	360	Honeyville	1.....	390
Deseret	16.....	660	Garfield	9.....	520	Hooper	1.....	1,309
Devils Slide.....	6.....	399	Garland	1.....	662	Hoytsville	7.....	250
Deweyville	1.....	204	Geneva	1.....	462	Hunter	10.....	350
Dragon	12.....	250	Glendale	26.....	250	Huntington	18.....	860
Draپر	9.....	1,066	Glenwood	17.....	359	Huntsville	4.....	753
E								
Echo City	7.....	220	Gold Springs.....	23.....	220	Hurricane	25.....	250
Eden	4.....	660	Goshen	10.....	470	Hyde Park.....	2.....	699
Elsinore	17.....	656	Grantsville	8.....	1,154	Hyrum	2.....	1,833
Emery	18.....	525	Greenriver	18.....	628	I		
Ephraim	14.....	2,226	Greenville	20.....	209	Ibapah	8.....	350
Escalante	24.....	816	Grouse Creek.....	1.....	286	J		
Eureka	13.....	3,416	Gunnison	14.....	950	Jensen	12.....	460
F			H					
Fairview	14.....	1,218	Harrisville	4.....	350	Joseph	17.....	650
*Farmington	5.....	1,231	*Heber	11.....	2,031	Juab	13.....	205
Fayette	14.....	360	Helper	15.....	816	*Junction	21.....	350
Ferron	18.....	651	Henefer	7.....	462	K		
Fielding	1.....	450	Henrieville	24.....	250	Kamas	7.....	400
*Fillmore	16.....	1,292	Herriman	10.....	250	*Kanab	28.....	733
Forest Dale.....	9.....	1,549	Hiawatha	15.....	200	Kanarraville	23.....	282
Frisco	20.....	520	Hinckley	16.....	553	Kanosh	16.....	513
			Holden	16.....	472	Kaysville	5.....	887
						Kenilworth	15.....	350

Explanation: Index to Towns, First Column, Names of Towns; Second Column, Number the Same as Number of the County Where Town is Located; Third Column, Population of 1910. Loca. Means Location, Pop. Means Population, Star in Front of Name Indicates County Seat.

Utah Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
King	.....2	290	Moffat	.....12	200	Portage	.....1	406	Sterling	.....11	296
Koosharem	.....17	320	Mohrland	.....18	490	*Price	.....15	1,021	Stockton	.....8	258
L			Mona	.....13	368	*Promontory	.....1	266	Sugarhouse	.....9	1,526
Lake Point	.....8	200	Monroe	.....17	1,227	*Providence	.....2	1,020	Sunnyside	.....15	750
Lakeshore	.....10	613	*Morgan	.....6	756	*Provo	.....10	3,326	Syracuse	.....5	520
Laketown	.....3	321	Moroni	.....14	1,223	Provo Bench	.....10	662	T		
Layton	.....5	809	Mount Pleasant	.....14	2,280	R			Taylorville	.....9	550
Leamington	.....16	306	Murray	.....9	4,057	Ranch	.....26	200	Theodore	.....11	366
Lehi	.....10	2,964	N			*Randolph	.....3	533	Thistle	.....10	228
Levan	.....13	722	Naples	.....12	509	Redmond	.....17	547	Thurber	.....22	273
Lewiston	.....2	989	*Nephi	.....13	2,759	*Richfield	.....17	2,559	*Tooele	.....8	2,753
Liberty	.....4	326	Newhouse	.....20	596	Richmond	.....2	1,562	Toquerville	.....25	350
London	.....10	850	Newton	.....2	515	Ritter	.....9	355	Tremonton	.....1	303
*Loa	.....22	560	North Ogden	.....4	1,066	Riverdale	.....4	323	Trenton	.....2	380
*Logan	.....2	7,522	O			Riverside	.....1	250	Tropic	.....24	358
M			Oak City	.....16	250	Riverton	.....9	726	U		
Maeser	.....12	200	Oasis	.....16	250	Robinson	.....13	428	Uinta	.....4	228
Mammoth	.....13	1,262	*Ogden	.....4	25,580	Rockville	.....25	230	Union	.....10	780
Mammoth Junction	.....13	466	Ophir	.....8	234	Roy	.....4	250	Upton	.....20	250
Manila	.....12	225	Orangeville	.....18	648	S			V		
*Manti	.....14	2,423	Orderville	.....26	450	*Saint George	.....25	1,769	*Vernal	.....12	836
Mapleton	.....10	534	P			Saint John	.....8	280	W		
Marion	.....7	230	*Panguitch	.....24	1,388	Salem	.....10	693	Wales	.....14	294
Marysville	.....21	225	Paradise	.....2	620	Salina	.....17	1,082	Wallsburg	.....11	547
Mayfield	.....14	626	Paragonah	.....23	460	*Salt Lake City	.....9	92,777	Wanship	.....7	233
Meadow	.....16	331	Park City	.....7	3,439	Sandy	.....9	1,037	Wasatch	.....9	220
Mendon	.....2	459	Park Valley	.....1	250	Santa Clara	.....25	508	Wellington	.....15	2,358
Mercur	.....8	1,047	*Parowan	.....23	1,156	Santaquin	.....10	915	Weber	.....4	560
Merrills	.....2	426	Payson	.....10	2,397	Scipio	.....16	546	Wellington	.....15	2,358
Midvale	.....9	1,760	Peco	.....7	452	Seefeld	.....15	750	Wellsville	.....2	1,195
Midway	.....11	838	Peterson	.....6	271	Silver City	.....13	882	Willard	.....1	580
Milford	.....20	1,014	Pine Valley	.....25	253	Smithfield	.....2	1,865	Wilson	.....4	350
Millicreek	.....9	2,306	Plain City	.....4	1,060	South Jordan	.....9	760	Winterquarters	.....15	208
Miller	.....9	1,220	Pleasant Grove	.....10	1,618	Spanish Fork	.....10	3,464	Woodland	.....7	302
Millville	.....2	353	Pleasant View	.....4	562	Spring City	.....14	1,102	Woodruff	.....3	560
Minersville	.....20	591	Plymouth	.....1	250	Spring Glen	.....15	200	Woods Cross	.....5	1,066
*Moab	.....19	615				Springville	.....10	3,356	Woodside	.....18	320

UTAH

Beginnings of Mormonism—Founders of the Sect Driven From Point to Point—Death of Joseph Smith—Subsequent History of the Mormons.

In writing history of various States it is interesting to trace the causes of first settlement of a people in any region of the country.

Sometimes a section of the country is entered by pioneers who want a good hunting ground; frequently by herdsmen who want a large range for cattle; sometimes by prospectors in search of precious metals; frequently by parties who want more political opportunity, and often by associations who want religious freedom.

Mormonism was, and is, one of the religious cults in which the followers want no interference with their particular faith. Joseph Smith, the originator of this phase of religious belief, impressed his doctrine so firmly upon a sufficient number as to enable him to found the church of Latter Day Saints in Manchester, N. Y., in 1830. Sidney Rigdon, becoming associated with Smith, they went to Independence, Mo., and thence to Kirtland, Ohio, where they were joined by Brigham Young.

SMITH RECEIVES A REVELATION

In 1843 Joseph Smith, who then had one wife, received a revelation, he claimed, authorizing polygamy, which caused dissension in the Mormon ranks. In an exposition of Smith and Rigdon, sixteen women testified that these leaders had attempted to seduce them under the guise of a revelation from heaven. Foster and Lane, who printed this exposure, had their printing office destroyed by the Mormons and were compelled to flee to Carthage, Ill., where they obtained warrants for the arrest of Joseph Smith and Hyrum Smith, his brother.

This was in Nauvoo, Ill., where Joseph Smith and his followers had built a city, Smith being mayor of the town, commander of a military organization and president of the church.

THE SMITHS ARRESTED AND PLACED IN JAIL.

The warrants obtained by Foster and Lane caused the Smiths to be arrested and lodged in the Carthage jail. On the night of their imprisonment a mob attacked the jail and inside the building Hyrum Smith was shot and killed, and Joseph, having emptied the contents of his revolver upon the crowd, was shot while attempting to escape from a window, and fell to the ground dead. This was on June 27, 1843.

Brigham Young was appointed to the head of the

church, and in 1847, like the Boers of South Africa, who trekked hundreds of miles into the interior of their country, to be by themselves, the Mormons emigrated into the wilds of the Rocky Mountains to enjoy their religion unmolested, and settled in the valley of the Great Salt Lake.

POLYGAMY AFFIRMED BY BRIGHAM YOUNG.

In 1852, nine years after the alleged revelation to Smith, Brigham Young affirmed the revelation authorizing polygamy, which has been a distinctive feature of the Mormon religion until recent years.

Thus the Mormons, like many another religious organization before and since, were land seekers from religious zeal. A quiet, industrious people, they constructed the beautiful city of Salt Lake, planted orchards, beautified and improved the whole region where they settled, in agricultural conditions, and taught western pioneers, many years ago, the possibilities and benefits of irrigation.

UTAH COLONY OF 140 MEN AND 3 WOMEN.

The claim is made that the advance army of the Mormons, who arrived in the Salt Lake Valley, July 24, 1847, included 140 men and three women. These were the people who laid the foundation of a city which is today the center of a thriving country of over a thousand miles in diameter.

Salt Lake City, which is situated 4,261 feet above sea level, is the metropolis of the inter-mountain region. Its more important industries are mining, agriculture, horticulture, the manufacture of sugar, salt refining, brick making, smelting, the manufacture of mining and milling machinery, and a dozen other branches of business connected with the development and reclamation of the arid West.

THE STATE YET WAITING FOR SETTLERS.

By the report sent out from the general land office at Washington there were seen to be, July 1, 1906, over 38,000,000 acres of government land in Utah, unappropriated and waiting for homesteaders in Utah. On a visit to the Government land office at Salt Lake, it will be seen that there are many fertile valleys in this state where land can be had and will yet be built up.

At the land office here will be found also concerning the irrigation project of the Utah Lake, etc.

Utah Opportunities in Agriculture and Varied Enterprises

Bear Lake project and the Strawberry Valley irrigation project. It is probable that a visit into this region will disclose to the land seeker many superior openings for investment. See Utah in our department of government irrigation.

But whether or not it is decided to make Utah a permanent abiding place, a journey to Salt Lake City will be exceedingly interesting. The city today, which in 1900 had 80,900 population, has a growing population, seen in our list of towns, has 132 miles of street railway, streets 132 feet wide, with double avenues of trees on each side, between which, at the roadside, flow clear streams of rippling water, which come down from the melting snows of the Wasatch mountains which shelter the city to the east and north.

Four years ago, when we visited the place, there were here fifteen banks having aggregate deposits of \$20,000,000; four daily papers, two morning and two evening; a splendid water supply; four big pleasure resorts, two theaters, five hospitals, three large, modern hotels and numerous smaller ones; three natural hot spring baths equipped with plunge pools; a delightful public park with free music; many fraternal, social and intellectual clubs—while, when it comes to a climate, for those suffering from pulmonary diseases, Salt Lake City offers the weak-chested a very elixir of life. Those troubled with rheumatism, kidney troubles, and obstinate skin diseases hold Salt Lake in high esteem after having taken a course of the hot curative waters that, within the city limits, issue scalding from nature's caldrons in the bowels of the earth.

The big Mormon Temple, which cost \$3,000,000, immediately arrests the eyes of the traveler on arriving here, while the Mormon Tabernacle, seating 12,000 people, is equally interesting.

THE GREAT SALT LAKE.

Great Salt Lake is 16 miles from Salt Lake City. This lake is supposed to be the last remnant of an immense ocean that once spread itself over all this region, the supposition being, inasmuch as latterly it has been decreasing in size, that ultimately it would completely dry up; but for some unexplained cause, at this writing, the lake is again filling, and before the year is over may raise a foot or more in height.

Salt Lake is about 80 miles long and from 30 to 50 broad. Its area is 3,000 square miles and its waters are 22 per cent salt.

Utah Lake, 40 miles south of Salt Lake, is 25 miles long and 13 wide, has an area of 150 square miles, and is connected by the Jordan River with Great Salt Lake. Sevier Lake, in Millard County, another large sheet of water, has no outlet but receives from the north, Sevier River, 150 miles in length. Salt and thermal springs in this region are numerous.

BAD SOIL TO BEGIN WITH.

The soil of the lowlands of Utah is somewhat alkaline, extremely sandy in portions, and very dry. Much of it, however, has been reclaimed by irrigation and rendered profitably productive.

The precipitation of rain on the highlands is sufficient for vegetation. The annual average temperature in spring is 46.20, in summer 73.57, in winter 30.58. The average annual rainfall is 15.10 inches.

THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRY.

Aside from mining, the principal industry is agriculture, which is conducted in some ten of the great valleys of the state. With the extension of irrigation the cultivated agricultural area will be proportionately enlarged. In the meantime the mountains and high valleys produce an abundance of nutritious grasses, in consequence of which a large live-stock industry has been developed.

PRODUCTIONS OF ONE YEAR IN UTAH.

Among minerals, and to show the various resources of Utah, the government report of mineral output, in one recent average year, gives the following income:

Asphaltum stone.....	\$ 92,540
Brick	311,899
Brick and tile.....	544,578
Coal	1,793,510
Coal Tar.....	6,830
Copper	8,938,496
Lead	4,882,454
Zinc	196,480
Mercury	36,000
Gold	5,140,920
Silver	6,666,028
Iron	120,296

Total mineral income for that one year was \$25,-980,682.

For agricultural and manufacturing products the list was also large.

It should be borne in mind that Utah is comparatively a young state yet, has been isolated from the great thoroughfares of travel, has, at the 1900 census, only 3.4 persons to the square mile, has had religious prejudice to overcome and an arid climate to contend with, yet, in spite of all this, as shown by statistics of one year, is in a highly prosperous condition with an excellent outlook for the future.

CONDENSED IMPORTANT FACTS RELATING TO THE STATE.

Altitude.—Highest in Utah, Mt. Emmons in the Uinta Mountains, in Wasatch Co, 13,694 feet.

Climate.—Winters usually mild. Summers dry and warm, rainfall scanty. Range of temperature between summer and winter and day and night often very great. At Salt Lake City, average January temperature, 28 above zero; July, 76. Extremes, warmest, 102; coldest, 20 below zero. Yearly rainfall, 16.2 inches.

Dimensions.—Extreme length, north and south, 345 miles; width, 275 miles, east and west. Area of the state, 84,970 miles.

History.—First explored by the Spaniards about 1540; settled by the Mormons in 1847, who called the region Deseret, and application was made in 1862 for admission of the territory under the name "State of Deseret." The application was refused. The Edmunds bill passed in 1882 for the suppression of polygamy and disfranchising polygamous Mormons met with stubborn resistance and was followed by a bill in 1887 restricting the suffrage and escheating a large amount of Mormon property, real and personal. This led the Mormons in 1890 to pledge themselves to discontinue the practice of polygamy. After a full agreement to obey the laws of Congress Utah was admitted to the Union as a State, January 4, 1896.

San Juan County occupies the southeastern corner of the State, with Monticello the county seat. It is triangular in shape, the extremes being 100 miles north and south and 125 miles east and west. The Colorado River forms the west line, and the whole region is desert and mountainous and far from railroads. Agriculture is confined to a few small reclaimed areas. There is some stock growing and some mining, the latter being in the prospecting stage. Some gold has been discovered in quartz and a number of placers have been found; but up to this time, mining has not taken on much importance. The belief prevails that the region will ultimately produce much copper and gold; but investigation has not yet made this certain. Assessed valuation, 1910, \$533,475, which includes live stock at \$384,700, representing three-fifths of the total property of the county. The population is 2,377.

The principal water courses are the San Juan and Colorado Rivers. These, with several of their tributaries, furnish water for a limited irrigated area. The Navajo Indian Reservation occupies the southeast corner of the county. The region of the San Juan is wild and picturesque and only partially explored. It contains many interesting topographical features, among which are the Canon of the Colorado, the great Natural Bridges, and many monuments of stone that have resisted the erosion of the centuries. Much effort is being made to have the Government set apart portions particularly weird and picturesque as a National Park, and the promise is that this will ultimately be done. The region is now probably the least known of any portion of the West and every year something new and interesting in Nature is being discovered there. Oil seepages along the San Juan River have been known for years, and thirty drilling rigs were in operation January, 1910, and two wells have been opened with a flow of thirty-five gallons to 200 barrels each per day. The oil has a paraffine base and the indications are now that the San Juan region is likely to ultimately become a considerable producer of petroleum products. Early in 1911, the development of the San Juan oil fields was being carried on at a rapid rate, the monthly expenditures being at least \$30,000.

THE GREAT SALT LAKE.

The Great Salt Lake is counted one of the marvels of creation, and much has been the speculation as to its origin. There is no mystery about that, however. It is all that is left of old Lake Bonneville—the prehistoric sea that once washed over the greater portion of Utah and engraved upon the mountain sides three distinct lines as records of its ancient levels. In a book entitled "Lake Bonneville," which may be obtained from the Department of the In-

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terior, Mr. Gilbert, of the United States Geological Survey, has elaborately discussed this old sea and its geology.

The principal valleys of Utah were once covered by the waters of Lake Bonneville, and the mountains in the broken ranges about the center of the State were islands on its surface. Geology points out that one primordial day Lake Bonneville broke through the mountain barriers on the north and carving out Bear River canon, emptied into the ocean by way of the Snake and Columbia Rivers. After that, another and much lower shore line, still to be plainly seen, was carved out on the mountains by the chisels of the waves, and from that line the old lake has been coaxed down by evaporation through the centuries, until the present levels of the Great Salt Lake were reached. Every now and then alarmists threaten Utah with a loss of its dead sea. But there is no great fear of that. The lake rises and falls as the region is affected by wet and dry cycles. In 1843 John C. Fremont drove to Antelope Island over dry sand. In 1868 eight miles of water divided the island from the shore. And thus does the lake reflect wet and dry extremes.

About 1903 the waters were at low ebb, but since then the rains have been plentiful and the water line has steadily moved outward until Saltair Beach, which five years ago was 2,000 feet without the water line, is now 4,000 feet from shore.

The lake has several inlets, but no outlets. It is about seven times the area of the Dead Sea of Palestine and carries about the same percentage of salt, which varies from 19 to 22 per cent, according to the season of the year. The waters are green-hued and so buoyant that the bather floats without effort upon their surface. The theory is that Lake Bonneville carried about the percentage of salt of the oceans, and that gradual concentration by the process of evaporation is responsible for the extreme density of the present lake.

The first mention of the lake was by Baron La Hontan, who, according to vague tradition, visited it in 1689, and afterwards told strange tales of bearded men who lived in powerful cities on its shores and navigated its waters in boats 130 feet long.

Father Escalante reached Utah Lake in 1776 and was told by the Indians of another and larger lake to the north—the waters of which were "noxious and extremely salt, producing an itching sensation in the moistened part."

Mr. Miller of the Astor Party saw the lake in 1820, and in the same year Prevost trapped along its tributary streams. The credit is, however, generally given to Jim Bridger for the discovery of the lake. His first view of it was in 1824 from the mouth of Bear River, and the accounts he gave of it were the first to contain accurate information. In 1826 four trappers sailed around it in hide canoes, searching for beaver. About 1831 or 1832 Captain Bonneville examined the region and wrote an account of the lake, whereupon Washington Irving gave it the name of Lake Bonneville, which it bore until 1843, when John C. Fremont, Kit Carson, and others explored it, fixed the latitude and longitude, and gave it its present name. Then came the Mormons in 1847 and founded Salt Lake City, since which time much has been written and said of the water-wonder. The accepted area of the lake is about 2,500 square miles, and its greatest depth is about thirty-three feet. Nothing lives in it except a shrimp no larger than the head of a pin; but thousands of sea-gulls sport on its waves and have one of its eight mountain islands as a breeding place. Ordinarily the lake is placid; but it is subject to sudden storms which lash it into fury, and then bathing and boating are difficult and dangerous.

The pleasure of a bath in the lake cannot be described. Those who visit it for that purpose number nearly one-half million a year. The buoyant waters bear the bather upon the surface and the bath is exhilarating and healthful. Regular bathing in the evening, followed by early retiring, will overcome insomnia, and because of that, nervous and overworked people resort there in great numbers.

The sunsets over the lake are gorgeous beyond description. These reach perfection in the summer season and are especially vivid when the clouds are massed in the west. Then the sky is aflame with every color of conflagration, and the cloud castles are bordered with gold and dyed with all the tints of rose and purple. The mountains, valley, and lake take on the reflection and are suffused with a splendor—a delirium of dyes that the brushes and the paint pots of all the world could never produce. These startling effects are attributed by artists to the influence of the sunlight upon the saline element in the atmosphere.

The lake has a marked effect upon the climate

of the immediate region. It tempers the extremes of winter and summer for a hundred miles around and gives a delightful softness and a faint saline taste to the air.

Saltair Beach is the principal pleasure resort. It is eleven miles from Salt Lake City and is reached by steam road. The patronage of this resort is generous and the facilities for enjoyment there are numerous. The anticipated improvements for the near future are a trolley line from Salt Lake, a large hotel, and a sea-wall to control the inflow of the water and make the shore available for the location of summer cottages. An automobile speedway from Salt Lake City is also in contemplation, and the tract of level plain between the city and the resort is a popular and well adapted field for aviation.

Saltair Beach pavilion is said to be the largest for bathing purposes in the world. It stands over the waves 4,000 feet from the shore and is of Moorish design. The pavilion and other structures represent an expenditure to date of \$550,000. The pavilion proper is 1,200 feet long and its extreme width 365 feet. The main tower rises 130 feet. Trains reach it upon piling and passengers are received at the grand entrance. All the pleasures usually found at bathing resorts are offered at Saltair. There is an interesting Midway, an ample space for basket luncheons which are very popular, a ship-restaurant of mammoth proportions, and a large hippodrome for summer opera, and the presentation of spectacular attractions.

The dancing pavilion on the upper floor is 140 by 150 feet and will accommodate 1,000 couples. Arched over this is a roof similar to that of the Mormon Tabernacle. The pavilion is crescent-shaped and the horns of the crescent carry more than 1,000 dressing-rooms provided with stationary wash-stands and shower-baths. Convenient access to the water is had from these rooms.

Saltair at night presents a magnificent sight and is distinctly visible from the higher portions of Salt Lake City.

SOLID SALT SEA.

One of the most curious illustrations of nature-work in Utah is the solid sea which lies between the south shore of the lake and the Deep Creek Mountains. Access to this remarkable spectacle has, until recently, been made difficult by the forbidding barriers of the Great American Desert, which surrounds it on three sides. Now, however, it is crossed by a railroad and is only a three-hour rail ride from Salt Lake City. The salt area is twelve miles wide by thirty miles long, and was formed by wind-driven waves from the Great Salt Lake, which little by little deposited their saline contents over the low levels of the desert. There is not an undulation upon it—not a sign of vegetation. It is just a great level, glittering white expanse. Engineers compute its salt contents to be about 380,000,000 car-loads—enough to salt the nation for some time to come after all other supplies are exhausted. The salt is almost pure and has an average depth of twelve feet. From a commercial viewpoint its value is almost incalculable and some time it will be a tremendous endowment for the University of Utah, which received it from the Government under the terms of the Utah Enabling Act. The wonders of the mirages of the desert are here intensified. Probably no other portion of the world can produce such marvelous imagery as may be seen every summer day under the blistering sun. In the heated air are exaggerations of every object upon the surface; the tumbleweed blown in from the desert, the carcasses of animals that have strayed too far from shore and perished from thirst, are all reflected in the mirrors of the air, and imagination may easily give the presentations forms that range all the way from the domes and minarets of an oriental city, to the commonest object of every-day life. And the sea itself is so duplicated around these creations that they seem to be afloat on vast areas of living waters.

OTHER LAKES AND RESORTS.

Utah Lake is a fresh water body in Utah County with an area of about 125 square miles. It is convenient to the town of Provo and is much sought as a pleasure resort and for fishing and shooting. The waters have been stocked by the State with black-bass, whitefish, and other food fishes. They are drawn upon daily during the open season by professional fishermen for the markets. Heavy line fishing for bass in this lake is a popular amusement and myriads of sportsmen flock to it. Its shores and furnish shooting for a number of gun clubs.

Cities and Villages of Vermont with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
East Johnson...	6	366	Londonderry	14	462	Perkinsville	12	603	Topsham	10	417
East Middlebury	9	346	Lowell	3	202	Peru	13	373	Townshend	11	730
East Montpelier	8	626	Lower Cabot	8	250	Pittsfield	11	135	Tunbridge	10	362
East Peacham	7	230	Ludlow	12	1,621	Pittsford	11	1,290	U		
East Poultney	11	326	Lunenburg	4	390	Pittsford Mills	11	409	Underhill	5	810
East Randolph	10	228	Lunenburg	4	390	Plainfield	8	341	Underhill Center	5	226
East Roxbury	8	209	Lyndon	7	936	Plymouth	12	200	U		
East Rupert	13	226	Lyndon Center	7	239	Plymouth	12	200	Vergennes	9	1,753
East Ryegate	7	266	Lyndonville	7	1,573	Putney	11	894	Vershire	10	541
East Wallingford	11	275	M			Quechee	12	306	W		
Eden	6	426	McIndoe Falls	7	406	R			Waitsfield	8	760
Eden Mills	6	590	*Manchester	13	478	Randolph	10	2,466	Waits River	10	200
Elmore	6	530	Manchester	13	702	Randolph Center	10	200	Walden	7	364
Enosburg Falls	2	1,153	Manchester	13	702	Readsboro	13	864	Wallingford	11	1,102
Essex	5	203	Depot	13	755	Richford	2	1,922	Watham	9	264
Essex Junction	5	1,245	Marlboro	14	468	Richmond	5	857	Wardsboro	14	330
F			Marshallfield	8	1,026	Richville	9	226	Warren	8	726
Fairfax	2	1,338	Mechanicsville	11	620	Ripton	9	525	Washington	10	795
Fairfield	2	730	Mendon	11	392	Rochester	12	1,250	Waterbury	8	2,310
Fair Haven	11	2,541	*Middlebury	9	1,866	Roxbury	8	512	Waterbury Center	8	536
Fairlee	10	388	Midletown	9	1,866	Rupert	12	327	Waterville	7	505
Fayston	8	450	Springs	11	746	Rutland	11	390	Waterville	7	505
Felchville	12	460	Milton	5	634	Rutland	11	390	Wells	11	606
Ferrisburg	9	1,619	Monkton	9	912	*Rutland	11	390	Wells River	10	865
Forest Dale	11	251	Montgomery	2	950	Rye	12	220	West Barnet	7	302
Fowler	11	260	Montpelier	2	990	S			West Berkshire	2	376
Franklin	2	920	Montpelier (capital)	8	7,856	*Saint Albans	2	6,239	West Berlin	3	511
G			Moretown	8	902	*Saint			West Bolton	5	210
Gaysville	12	550	Morristown	6	290	Johnsbury	7	6,510	West		
Georgia	2	680	Morrisville	6	1,145	Johnsbury Center	7	303	Brattleboro	14	560
Glen	11	326	Mount Holly	11	320	Salisbury	9	692	West		
Glover	3	791	N			Sandgate	13	482	Bridgewater	12	390
Goshen	9	286	Newark	7	562	Saxtons River	14	1,409	West Brookfield	10	390
Grafton	14	794	Newbury	10	720	Shelburne	12	709	West Burke	7	636
Grand Isle	1	666	Newbury Center	10	490	Sheldon	5	1,202	West		
Graniteville	8	422	New Haven	9	1,107	Sherburne	11	302	Charleston	3	625
Granville	9	544	New Haven Mills	9	229	Shoreham	9	1,203	West Danville	7	426
Green River	14	560	*Newport	3	2,548	South Barre	8	309	West Derby	3	1,109
Greensboro	3	200	North			South Cabot	8	250	West Dover	14	320
Greensboro Bend	3	396	Bennington	13	663	South Dorset	13	226	West		
Groton	7	1,090	Northboro	10	390	South Hero	1	1,106	Dummerston	14	350
Guilford	14	220	Clarendon	11	250	South Lincoln	9	201	West Fairlee	10	539
H			North			South			Westford	5	862
Halifax	14	262	Northfield	13	663	Londonderry	14	561	West Georgia	3	250
Hancock	9	253	Northfield Falls	8	206	South Lunenburg	10	420	West Glover	3	200
Hardwick	7	2,094	*North Hero	1	790	South Newbury	10	225	West Halifax	14	450
Hartford	12	560	North Hyde	6	520	South Peacham	12	577	West Hartford	12	466
Hartland	12	1,040	North Park	6	520	South Royalton	12	1,120	West Haven	11	855
Hartwellville	13	226	North			South Ryegate	7	650	Westminster	14	845
Highgate	2	650	Montpelier	8	461	South			Westminster Station	14	200
Highgate Center	2	650	North Powall	13	826	Shafterbury	13	1,726	Westminster		
Highgate			North			Starksboro	9	803	West		
Springs	2	360	Shrewsbury	11	422	South Stafford	10	590	Weston	14	250
Hinesburg	5	242	Springfield	12	432	South			West		
Holden	11	251	North Thetford	10	336	Wallingford	11	220	West Pawlet	11	936
Hortonville	11	240	North Troy	3	771	Springfield	12	2,040	West Rupert	13	396
Hubbardton	11	248	North			Stamford	13	677	West Rutland	11	2,914
Huntington	5	328	Tunbridge	10	596	Stannard	7	222	West Salisbury	9	336
Huntington Center	5	320	Williston	5	676	Starksboro	9	902	West Topsham	10	562
*Hyde Park	6	450	Norwich	12	1,103	Stockbridge	12	272	West		
Hydeville	11	862	O			Stowe	6	1,809	Wardsboro	14	237
I			Orange	10	530	Stratford	10	520	Weybridge	9	518
Inwood	7	263	Orleans	3	1,131	Stratton	14	271	Wheelock	7	467
Ira	11	325	Orwell	9	1,150	Sudbury	11	471	White River		
Irasburg	3	200	P			Sunderland	13	518	Junction	12	2,309
Island Pond	4	1,573	Panton	9	409	Sutton	7	694	Whiting	9	361
Isle La Motte	1	690	Passumpsic	7	250	Swanton	2	3,493	Whitingham	11	302
J			Pawlet	11	831	T			Wildor	12	302
Jacksonville	14	212	Peacham	7	390	Taftsville	12	336	Williamstown	10	1,610
Jamaica	14	696				Talcott	5	250	Williamsville	14	420
Jeffersonville	6	650				Thetford Center	10	225	Williston	3	250
Jericho	5	1,013				Tinmouth	11	401	Williston Station	5	676
Jericho Center	5	326							Wilmington	14	1,221
Johnson	6	651							Windham	11	256
Jonesville	5	220							Windsor	12	1,656
L									Winooski	5	4,520
Leicester	9	509							Woodcut	6	990
Lincoln	9	1,152							Woodbury	8	762
									Woodford	13	279
									*Woodstock	12	2,066
									Worcester	8	636

CONDENSED IMPORTANT FACTS RELATING TO THE STATE

Altitude—Highest, Mt. Mansfield in La Moille county, 4,430 feet.

Climate—Healthful, winters long, snows deep considerably and sometimes the mercury goes below zero. The average annual temperature is 45 degrees above zero; average annual temperature in January is 19 above; July 71. Extremes: warmest, 97; coldest, 25 below; yearly rainfall 28.8 inches.

Dimensions—Length from north to south, 155 miles; width 35 to 85 miles from east to west. Area 90 square miles. Over 100 miles of frontage on

Lake Champlain. The state is noted for its scenery and many summer resorts, being in general situation very much like New Hampshire.

History—Visited by Champlain in 1609 between 1665 and 1691. The French built Fort Lake Champlain. Immigrants from New England erected Fort Dummer near St. Albans in 1724. "Green Mountain Boys" under Ethan Allen prominent in the war of the Revolution. Constitution adopted 1777; last constitution 1890.

Opportunities in Agriculture and Varied Enterprises

VERMONT

A Picturesque Region of Charming Resorts, Running Brooks, Fine Apple Orchards, Maple Sugar Groves, Large Woodpiles, Skating and Good Sleighing.

In Home Comforts Like Its Sister State of New Hampshire. For Winter Comforts Nearly the Same Description May Be Applied.

For several generations the trend of emigration has been westward. No matter how savage the Indians, how filled the country might be with thieves and cut-throats, how filled the soil might be with alkali, how dry the climate or sandy the desert—"To the West, to the West" has been steadily the cry, until the young men of many a prosperous town in the East have been induced to leave good homes where it would have been much to their advantage had they remained.

In a certain sense this has been all right. Beginning in a bleak New England region, where land had to be cleared of timber, stones to be picked and roads to be opened after snow storms, it was natural that enterprising youth should seek another clime in which to get a living.

And so the multitude has pressed to the westward and taken along the sturdy New England boys. That is all well. It was necessary that the West should be settled. It has been and it is. Now comes a period for reflection. Conditions have changed.

That old Vermont farm that used to seem so far back has seemingly been moved right to the front. The daily paper, with all the news of the world, is brought to the farm every day. The telephone that reaches out to the nearby village store, permits a conversation with all the neighbors for miles around and all the old acquaintances in Boston, New York, and other metropolitan cities. That road that used to seem so long has been shortened by the recently introduced automobile, and the multitude of people from the city who come out so quickly, and so easily, fill the old house with gaiety that the old times knew nothing about.

DID NOT KNOW ITS BEAUTIES IN OUR YOUTH

How delightful is the old farm today! That winding, rapid running brook—just a few rods away—it used to be a river when we were on the old farm, full of speckled trout as it is today. And those brooks that come jumping down the hillside with some of their sparkling water running into the kitchen—all day and all night—clear, bright, fresh water and no water tax to pay, and no notice from the health authorities advising that we boil the water to destroy the germs.

MANY WAYS OF MAKING MONEY

Sit down upon the broad porch here and contemplate. There is a maple sugar orchard on the place that will give an excellent revenue annually from real genuine "Vermont maple sugar."

There is a bee house where the bees go out, come in and deposit the sweets which they gather far up the mountain side. They want only enough of their honey to carry them through to another year. They will give the balance away and will be glad if we get a goodly sum for the honey we sell.

There is a strawberry field adjoining the kitchen garden, from which the children of the nearby town pick for us many dollars' worth of berries each season. There is an apple orchard that gives us a good many barrels of apples every year. And so after we have taken the product of our poultry yard, and the income from city people who tented on our grounds and boarded with us, through the summer, we find, putting our sources of revenue all together, that we are some hundreds of dollars ahead.

When winter comes, and the great pile of wood waits for us, at the end of the house under cover, a wood pile gathered from the hillside, after we had sold many cords of wood from the timber lot—we say, when winter comes, with barrels of apples in the cellar, the flour barrel full, bushels of hickory nuts and butter nuts gathered from our own fields, the sweetest of butter and cream from our own cows, the freshest of eggs, the meatiest of potatoes raised on our own grounds, with maple sugar, honey, pancakes from buckwheat, raised on our land,—we repeat, when winter comes, with plenty of money made in the past summer permitting us to go to some warm climate during the cold weather if we

choose, we simply decide that we can get more pleasure in our cozy home, by the warm fire, eating apples, drinking cider, cracking hickory nuts, sugaring off our maple sugar, just attending to poultry, cattle, getting in wood and sitting by the warm winter fire, reading the magazines, papers and the latest books—we decide we repeat, that all this will afford us more real enjoyment than to go anywhere away in the winter.

EXCELLENT VERMONT SCHOOLS

And as the years go so pleasantly by and our children are so well educated in the excellent Vermont schools, and we get support and a competency from our little farm, we rejoice that it was our fortune to find a property so low in cost and that we got located where we are amid the fresh water brooks and the picturesque scenery of Vermont.

Productions—1905—Agricultural: oats, 3,994,924 bushels; corn, 2,020,859 bushels; wheat, 27,467 bushels. **Manufactures—**capital employed, \$62,658,741. Wage earners, 33,106. Wages paid, \$15,221,059. Value of productions, \$63,083,611. **Minerals—**stone, \$6,993,765; slate, \$1,352,541; lime, \$188,921.

State Public Institutions—Location of—Asylum for the Insane, Waterbury; Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Bennington; House of Correction, Rutland; State Prison, Windsor; University, Burlington; Industrial School, Vergennes; Agricultural College, Burlington; Normal Schools, Johnson, Castleton and Randolph; Brattleboro Retreat, Brattleboro; State Improvement Association, Vergennes.

ETHAN ALLEN.

A prominent Vermont man during the revolutionary period in the United States was Ethan Allen, born in Connecticut in 1739, who died in Burlington, Vt., Feb. 13, 1789.

His biographer, in the American Cyclopaedia, says: About 1763 he settled, with four younger brothers, in the township of Bennington, Vt. Previous to the revolution there existed a dispute between the colonies of New York and New Hampshire, relative to their boundaries, and the debatable land included the whole of the present state of Vermont, then called the New Hampshire grants.

Ethan Allen first became conspicuous in the controversy which grew out of the attempt to enforce a New York law. Actions of ejectment being brought against those who held land under grants from New Hampshire, Allen was selected, in 1770, as agent to represent the settlers, in the litigation at Albany. The decision was adverse to them and they resolved to resist. They adopted Allen's own phrase, "The gods of the valleys are not the gods of the hills." The New York authorities were everywhere set at defiance. Allen was made colonel of an armed force which not only protected the New Hampshire grantees, but removed the New York settlers. Governor Tryon, of New York, proclaimed a reward of \$150 for Allen's arrest.

This state of affairs remained unaltered till the revolution, New York maintaining her hostile attitude, and the Vermonters the possession of their farms. In 1775, when war with the mother country had become inevitable, the occupation of Ticonderoga was determined on, and the task was confided to Allen, who set out at once at the head of his "Green Mountain Boys," reaching Castleton May 7, 1775. A party was also detached, under Captain Herriek, toward Skenesborough, and another, under Captain Douglass, to Pantown in the vicinity of Crown Point.

On the morning of May 10 Allen, who had previously been joined by Arnold, surprised Ticonderoga, summoning Captain Delaplace, who commanded the post, to surrender in the name of "the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." By this coup de main, 2 officers, 48 rank and file, 120 pieces of artillery, and a large quantity of small arms were captured, and the command of the Green Mountains was wrested from the English. Only 80 Americans were present at the capture. The other

Vermont Opportunities in Agriculture and Varied Enterprises

enterprises were equally successful, Skenesborough and Crown Point being also captured.

A dispute ensued between Arnold and Allen relative to the command, which the latter maintained until he was relieved by the arrival of the Connecticut regiment, commanded by Colonel Hinman, to whom he delivered his conquests. Allen immediately proposed to the authorities of New York an invasion of Canada, which was refused, and he then proceeded to Philadelphia, where the Continental Congress officially acknowledged his services.

He next joined General Schuyler's army as a volunteer, was employed in secret missions to sound the views of the Canadians, and rendered valuable aid in Montgomery's expedition to Canada, but in an unfortunate demonstration against Montreal with a small force of American and Canadian recruits, made on the persuasion of Major Brown, Sept. 27, 1775, he was captured and sent a prisoner to England. A few months later he was sent back to America and confined in prison ships and jails at Halifax till May 3, 1778, when he was exchanged.

During most of his captivity he was treated as a felon and kept heavily ironed, but for a part of 1776-7 was allowed restricted liberty on parole. Kindly received at Congress and by Washington, he was about to enter the military service again when the old colonial troubles regarding Vermont were revived.

Allen was now chosen general, and appointed to command all the militia of that State. In the meantime 16 of the western townships of New

Hampshire sought annexation to Vermont, sending a petition to that effect to the legislature, who referred the matter to the people. The governor of New Hampshire protested against this course, writing to the Continental Congress to interpose its authority.

Allen was sent as the agent of Vermont to explain to Congress the course of the state. About this time the English commanders in America began to meditate the restoration of royal authority in Vermont, and while the Vermont claim of self-government was in abeyance, sought to take advantage of the dispute. A tempting offer was made to Allen through Beverly Robinson, a well-known Tory of the time, without any result except that by feigning negotiations Allen was able to preserve the neutrality of the English authorities toward the mountaineers, who were consequently unmolested until nearly the end of the war. Before that time he removed to Bennington, thence to Arlington and subsequently to the vicinity of Otman River, where he resided till his death, serving for some time in the legislature.

He was twice married and left a wife and several children. In addition to a history of the controversy between Vermont and New York, a narrative of his captivity and various political pamphlets, he was the author of a work entitled "Reason the Only Creed of Man" (Svo, Bennington, 1784), in which the Bible and the Christian religion are assailed from a purely deistic standpoint.

VERMONT PRODUCTIONS AND RESOURCES.

Agricultural Productions.—These include wheat, Indian corn, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, tobacco, butter, cheese, hops, maple sugar, honey, poultry, apples, strawberries and maple molasses.

Birds.—The birds are those of New England generally, besides aquatic fowl which frequent Lake Champlain.

Fish.—Lake Champlain yields large quantities and numerous varieties of fish, including muscallonge, lake whitefish, salmon trout, pickerel, roach, perch, and other smaller fish, while the brooks and rivers teem with speckled trout.

Forest Trees.—There are nearly one hundred species of trees and large shrubs. The principal forest trees are hemlock, fir and spruce on the mountains, pine, oak, beech, sugar maple, hickory, elm, butternut, basswood and birch on the lower land, and cedar in the swamps. The mountains are generally covered with timber or afford good pasturage.

Green Mountains. The northernmost portion of the Appalachian chain, extending from Canada south through Vermont. To this State, over which they are largely spread, they give its name, from the term, *monts verts*, mountains green, by which they were known to the early French settlers. The continuation of the range through Massachusetts and Connecticut is also known to geographers as the Green mountains, but by the inhabitants of those states other names are applied to them; as the Hoosac in Massachusetts for that portion lying between the Connecticut and Hoosatic rivers and constituting the most elevated portion of the State, and the Teton mountains for the western part of the range along the New York line. These ranges extend into Vermont near the Southwest corner of the State, and join in a continuous line of hills that pass through the western portion of the State nearly to Montpelier.

Lakes.	Miles long.	Miles wide.
Bromoseen Lake, Rutland Co.....	8.....	2
Bristol Lake, Addison Co.....	2.....	1
Caspian Lake, Orleans Co.....	3.....	1
Crystal Lake, Orleans Co.....	2½.....	½
Lake Champlain, Western Vt.....	125.....	1½ to 15
Lake Dunmore, Addison Co.....	5.....	1
Lake Memphremagog, Orleans Co.....	23.....	2 to 4
Seymour Lake, Orleans Co.....	4.....	2
Silver Lake, Addison Co.....	5.....	½
Willoughby Lake, Orleans Co.....	6.....	1½

Live Stock.—As a large proportion of the land is better adapted to grazing than to tillage, much at-

tention has been given to the raising of live stock, and the horses, cattle, sheep and swine of Vermont are of excellent quality.

Manufacturing Industries.—Agricultural implements, blacksmithing, boots and shoes, carriages and wagons, cars, freight and passenger, cheese, cotton goods, flour and grist-mill products, furniture, leather, lumber, machinery, musical instruments, sash, doors and blinds; tin, copper and sheet iron ware, woolen goods.

Marbles and Slate.—Vermont is rich in marble and slate. Marble was first quarried at Rutland in 1844, and the quarries there now supply about half of the production of Vermont. The marbles obtained are the white statuary, the variegated, mottled and blue. The white is not inferior to the Italian. Other marbles of various colors are obtained in different parts of the state. Thus the Swanton and Isle La Motte marble, when polished, is a jet black; Winooski yields a fine sienna, and other grades of pale, red and white colors.

Religious Denominations.—Baptist, Christian, Congregational, Episcopal, Friends, Methodist, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Second Adventist, Spiritualist, Unitarian, Universalist, Unknown, Various Unions.

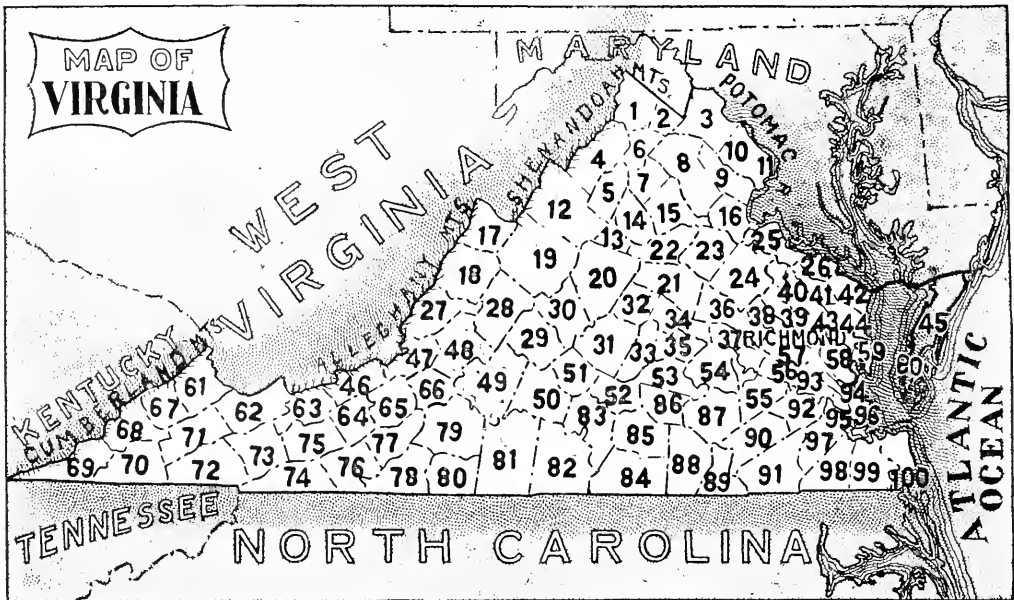
Reptiles.—The rattlesnake, black snake, two or three species of adder, and the harmless species of serpents are not infrequent.

Wild Animals.—The wild animals are the panther, wild cat, lynx, raccoon, wolf, fox, elk, deer, black bear, rabbits and squirrels of different species.

Waterfalls.—The state abounds in beautiful waterfalls and picturesque natural curiosities. The most remarkable, besides Bellard's Falls, in the Connecticut, are the Great Falls on the La Moille, in Milton, the O'Connell's Falls, and the natural bridge, a little below them in Johnson; the great falls on the Clyde in Charleston, where there is a descent of 100 feet in 40 rods; the numerous falls on the Winooski, with its natural bridge and caverns in Duxbury, the magnificent fall of 70 feet in the Missisquoi, at Troy, and the gentler one at Highgate; the falls in the Passumpsic at Lyndon; the falls in the Black River at Springfield, and the caves at Dorset and North. Many of the streams flowing westward form fine rivers which enter Lake Champlain, and smaller rivers flow into the Connecticut, which about one-third of the area of Vermont occupy. The streams run north to Lake Champlain, and one-fifth of which is within the State, and the streams flow south to join the Hudson, and the larger streams flow to the eastward to the sea by the

STATE AND THE 100 COUNTIES OF VIRGINIA

With Their Boundaries



LOCATION AND 1910 POPULATION OF VIRGINIA COUNTIES.

Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.
1....	Frederick..	12,787	26	Westmoreland..	9,313	52	Prince Edward..	14,266	78.....	Patrick..	17,195
2.....	Clarke..	7,468	27.....	Alleghany..	14,173	53.....	Amelia..	8,720	79.....	Franklin..	26,480
3.....	Loudoun..	21,167	29.....	Amherst..	18,932	54....	Chesterfield..	21,299	80.....	Henry..	18,459
4....	Shenandoah..	20,942	30.....	Nelson..	16,821	55..	Prince George..	7,848	81....	Pittsylvania..	30,709
5.....	Page..	14,147	31..	Buckingham..	15,204	56..	Charles City..	5,253	82.....	Halifax..	40,044
6....	Warren..	8,589	32....	Fluvanna..	8,323	57....	New Kent..	4,682	83....	Charlotte..	15,785
7	Rappahannock..	8,044	33...	Cumberland..	9,195	58....	Gloucester..	12,477	84..	Mecklenburg..	28,956
8....	Fouquier..	22,526	34....	Goochland..	9,237	59.....	Mathews..	8,922	85....	Lunenburg..	12,780
9..	Prince William..	12,026	35.....	Powhatan..	6,099	60....	Northampton..	16,672	86.....	Nottoway..	13,462
10.....	Fairfax..	29,536	36.....	Hanover..	17,206	61....	Buchanan..	12,331	87.....	Dinwiddie..	15,412
11....	Alexandria..	16,231	37.....	Henrico..	23,427	62.....	Tazewell..	24,946	88....	Brunswick..	19,241
12..	Rockingham..	34,903	38..	King William..	8,547	63.....	Bland..	5,154	89..	Greensville..	11,890
13.....	Greene..	6,937	39..	King and Queen..	9,576	64.....	Pulaski..	19,246	90.....	Sussex..	13,664
14.....	Madison..	10,055	40.....	Essex..	9,105	65....	Montgomery..	17,268	91..	Southampton..	26,392
15.....	Culpepper..	13,472	41....	Richmond..	7,415	66.....	Roanoke..	19,623	92.....	Surry..	9,715
16.....	Stafford..	8,070	42..	Northumberland..	10,777	67.....	Dickenson..	9,199	93....	James City..	3,624
17.....	Highland..	5,317	43....	Middlesex..	8,852	68.....	Wise..	31,162	94.....	York..	7,757
18.....	Bath..	6,538	44.....	Lancaster..	9,752	69.....	Lee..	23,840	95....	Warwick..	6,041
19.....	Auguste..	32,445	45.....	Accomac..	36,650	70.....	Scott..	23,814	96	Elizabeth City..	21,225
20.....	Albemarle..	29,871	46.....	Giles..	11,623	71.....	Russell..	23,474	97..	Isle of Wight..	14,929
21.....	Louisa..	16,578	47.....	Craig..	4,711	72....	Washington..	32,839	98....	Nansemond..	26,886
22.....	Orange..	13,486	48.....	Botetourt..	17,727	73.....	Smyth..	20,326	99.....	Norfolk..	52,774
23..	Spotsylvania..	9,935	49.....	Bedford..	29,849	74.....	Grayson..	19,856	100..	Princess Anne..	11,526
24.....	Caroline..	16,596	50.....	Campbell..	23,043	75.....	Wythe..	20,372	Total.....		2,061,612
25..	King George..	6,378	51....	Appomattox..	8,904	76.....	Carroll..	21,116			
						77.....	Floyd..	14,092			

Cities and Villages of Virginia with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
A											
*Abingdon	.....72....	1,757	Anchor	.....92....	200	Basic City	.....19....	1,632	Blackwood	....67	550
*Accomac	.....45....	712	Appalachia	.....68....	1,090	Beaeton	.....8....	250	Blairs	.....55	250
Adamar	.....70....	309	*Appomattox	.....51....	222	*Bedford City	.....49....	2,508	*Bland	.....63....	339
Alberene	.....20....	362	Arlington	.....11....	1,536	Belle Haven	.....45....	296	Blankenship	.....69....	249
Alexandria	.....11....	15,329	Ashburn	.....3....	220	Belspring	.....64....	336	Bluemont	.....3....	200
Alfredton	.....02....	1,026	Ashland	.....36....	1,324	Bentonville	.....6....	268	Boisevain	.....62....	226
Almagro	.....81....	990	Atlantic	.....45....	250	Berkley	.....99....	4,988	Bondtown	.....68....	305
Altavista	.....50....	526	B								
*Amelia C H.	.....53....	380	Ballston	.....11....	860	*Berryville	.....2....	870	*Bowling Green	.....24....	433
*Amherst	.....29....	550	Barhamsville	.....57....	250	Big Stone Gap	.....68....	2,596	*Boynton	.....84....	421
			Barton Heights	.....37....	1,388	Blacksburg	.....65....	875	Boykins	.....91....	505
						Blackstone	.....86....	1,486	Branchville	.....91....	239

Explanation: Index to Towns. First Column, Names of Towns; Second Column, Number the Same as Number of the County Where Town is Located; Third Column, Population of 1910. Loca. Means Location. Pop. Means Population. Star in Front of Name Indicates County Seat.

Cities and Villages of Virginia with 1910 Populations

Towns

Loca. Pop.

Brandy Sta. .15.. 201

Brewster226

Bridgetown .60.. 322

Bridgewater .12.. 859

Bristol72.. 6,247

Bristow9.. 362

Broadcreek .100.. 563

Broadway12.. 416

Brookneal50.. 501

Brownburg .28.. 325

Brucetown1.. 338

Buchanan .48.. 792

*Buckingham .31.. 162

Buell99.. 250

Buena Vista .28.. 3,245

Buffalo Station.30.. 326

Burkes Garden.63.. 250

Burkeville86.. 653

Cambria65.. 535

Cape Charles .60.. 1,948

Cape Henry .100.. 200

Cappasota58.. 200

Cartersville .33.. 262

Cedar Bluff62.. 250

*Charlotte

Court House.83.. 329

*Charlottesville.20.. 6,765

Chase City84.. 1,662

*Chatham81.. 1,113

*Cherrydale11.. 252

Chester54.. 201

Chilhowie73.. 362

Chincoteague

*Island45.. 1,419

*Christians-

burg65.. 1,563

Christiansburg

Station65.. 426

Churchland99.. 1,102

Churchville19.. 250

City Point55.. 409

Claremont92.. 630

*Clarendon11.. 420

Clarksville84.. 794

Clayville35.. 250

Clifton Forge .27.. 5,748

Clifton Sta. .10.. 204

Clinchfield71.. 568

Clintonport .70.. 252

*Clintonwood .67.. 342

Clopton54.. 300

Clover82.. 228

Clovercreek .17.. 228

Cobbs Creek .59.. 266

Colburn68.. 645

Collierstown .28.. 426

Colonial Beach.26.. 721

Conland99.. 220

Coulwood71.. 275

*Courtland91.. 283

Covesville20.. 230

*Covington27.. 4,234

Crab Neck94.. 566

Crew98.. 1,802

Crittenden98.. 830

Crockett99.. 226

Crozet20.. 250

*Culpeper15.. 1,795

Damascus72.. 1,299

Dandy94.. 220

Dante71.. 862

Danville94.. 19,020

Dare12.. 516

Dayton12.. 516

Deep Creek39.. 730

Deltaville43.. 762

*Denbigh95.. 426

Dendron92.. 1,653

Dover Mines .34.. 250

Drakes Branch.83.. 703

Dwyer98.. 226

Dublin64.. 350

Dungannon .70.. 228

Dunnsville . .40.. 290

Eagle Rock18.. 590

Earnest94.. 626

East Falls Ch.11.. 1,026

East Radford.65.. 2,022

East Stone Gap.68.. 391

Eastview77.. 262

*Eastville60.. 322

*Eastville Sta.60.. 236

Edgars24.. 226

Edinburg54.. 574

Elba81.. 330

Towns

Loca. Pop.

Elkton12.. 873

Elliston65.. 390

Elverton68.. 349

Emporia89.. 2,018

Esmond20.. 590

Ettricks54.. 991

*Fairfax10.. 413

Fairwood74.. 220

Falls Church.10.. 1,128

Falls Ch Sta.11.. 1,066

Falmouth16.. 326

*Farmville52.. 2,971

*Fincastle99.. 250

Flake48.. 479

Flat Top Yard.62.. 240

Flint Hill77.. 379

*Floyd77.. 379

Ford87.. 226

Fordwick19.. 626

Forestville4.. 226

Ft. Blackmore.70.. 205

Fort Hunt10.. 394

Fort Myer11.. 1,020

Fortress Monroe.66.. 1,360

Foxhill75.. 326

Franklin96.. 720

Franklin91.. 2,271

Franklin City.45.. 256

Franklin Jct. .81.. 436

Franktown60.. 362

Fredericksburg.23.. 5,874

Fries74.. 1,775

*Front Royal. .6.. 1,133

Galax74.. 755

*Gate City. .70.. 599

Genito35.. 200

Gertie99.. 636

Gilmerston99.. 636

Glade Spring.72.. 324

Gladeville68.. 806

Glasgow28.. 407

Glen Wilton .48.. 320

*Gloucester58.. 228

Gordonsville .22.. 564

Grace100.. 260

Graham62.. 1,917

Grahams Forge.75.. 262

Gray99.. 226

Great Bridge .99.. 226

Greenbackville.45.. 506

Greenville19.. 350

Gressitt39.. 326

Grimstead59.. 330

Grottoes12.. 736

*Grundy61.. 264

Gwynn59.. 550

Hallieford59.. 250

Halls Hill11.. 496

Hamilton3.. 315

Hampden

Sidney52.. 536

*Hampton96.. 5,505

Harborton45.. 350

Harbortonville.95.. 862

Harris Grove.94.. 326

*Harrisonburg.43.. 4,854

*Heathsville43.. 200

Herndon10.. 802

Hicks Wharf .59.. 250

Highland Park.37.. 1,817

*Hillsville76.. 288

Holland98.. 236

Holstein Mills.73.. 590

Honaker71.. 869

Hornstown45.. 236

Horseshoe Springs.18.. 1,026

*Houstonsville.82.. 516

Howardsville .20.. 336

I Indian Creek .99.. 250

Iron Gate27.. 636

Irvington44.. 1,026

Ivanhoe12.. 250

Ivanhoe55.. 662

Ivor91.. 262

Jamesville60.. 250

Java81.. 252

Jetersville53.. 200

*Jonesville69.. 383

Kasey49.. 362

Keezletown .12.. 202

Towns

Loca. Pop.

Keller15.. 220

Kempsville100.. 262

Keokee69.. 326

Keyville83.. 132

Kilmarnock44.. 130

Konnarock72.. 366

Lacrosse84.. 281

Lamberts Point.99.. 2,905

*Lancaster37.. 300

Laurel37.. 336

Laurel Grove.81.. 550

*Lawrenceville.88.. 1,733

*Lebanon71.. 366

Leesburg3.. 1,597

*Lexington28.. 2,931

Lignite48.. 218

Lincoln3.. 280

Lincville12.. 225

Lotus68.. 200

*Lovingshire .30.. 330

Lowmoor27.. 1,066

*Lynchburg50.. 29,041

Lynchham42.. 266

Lynnhaven .100.. 322

McGaheysville.12.. 468

*Madison14.. 580

Madison Hghts.29.. 526

*Manassas9.. 1,217

*Manchester .54.. 9,715

*Marion73.. 2,727

Marshall8.. 250

*Martinsville .8.. 250

Maryus58.. 3,368

*Mathews59.. 335

*Matoaca54.. 661

Max Meadows.75.. 750

Meadowview .72.. 520

Meadowville .54.. 226

Menchville95.. 226

Mendota72.. 262

Messick94.. 526

Middlebrook .19.. 368

Middleton3.. 263

Middletown1.. 363

Middlethian20.. 362

Miller School.20.. 362

Milwood2.. 402

Moblack59.. 220

*Monterey17.. 240

*Montross26.. 426

Montvale49.. 226

Mooreings92.. 320

Morrison95.. 562

Notonun59.. 226

Mr. Clinton12.. 236

Mr. Crawford .12.. 228

Mr. Jackson . .4.. 479

Mr. Sydney19.. 221

Mulberry

Island95.. 350

Narrows46.. 975

Nassawadox .60.. 200

National Soldiers' Home96.. 3,802

*New Castle47.. 733

*New Market4.. 638

Newpoint59.. 369

Newport46.. 222

Newport News.95.. 20,205

New River

Depot64.. 562

Norfolk99.. 67,452

North59.. 562

North Emporia.89.. 461

North Tazewell.62.. 312

Norton68.. 1,866

Ocequan94.. 216

Ocean View99.. 320

Odd49.. 220

Onancock45.. 1,001

*Orange22.. 671

Osaka68.. 362

Osborne75.. 220

Painter45.. 366

Palmer44.. 220

*Parkley45.. 528

Patterson75.. 318

*Pearisburg16.. 170

Pearisburg

Station46.. 267

Towns

Loca. Pop.

Peers31.. 200

Pennington

Gap69.. 792

Phosphor87.. 2,127

Pine Beach96.. 2,391

Pinnars99.. 330

Pochontas62.. 1,566

Poquoson91.. 638

Port Norfolk .99.. 1,226

*Portsmouth .99.. 33,190

Potomac9.. 559

*Powhatan35.. 250

Preacher68.. 390

Princess

Push100.. 302

*Pulaski99.. 220

Punkotaugne64.. 1,407

Purcellville45.. 431

3.. 388

Radford65.. 4,202

Ramble82.. 350

Rahsons31.. 330

Rapidan15.. 200

Rawlings88.. 336

Reedville42.. 920

Relee11.. 330

Remington8.. 351

Renoville100.. 230

Richlands62.. 743

Richmond

(capital)37,127,628

Ridgeway80.. 393

Riner65.. 250

Riverton6.. 790

Riverville29.. 266

Rogan66.. 34,874

*Rocky mount .79.. 967

Rosslyn11.. 562

Round Hill379

Ruckersville .13.. 202

Rural Retreat.75.. 1,066

*Rustburg50.. 321

Salem66.. 3,849

Saltville73.. 1,628

*Saluda43.. 250

Saxis37.. 730

School37.. 730

Schoolfield81.. 200

Schuyler30.. 399

Scottsburg82.. 297

Scottsville20.. 283

Seddon63.. 247

Seyern58.. 296

Sharps41.. 200

Shenandoah5.. 1,431

Shenando12.. 456

Shiloh85.. 563

Smithfield62.. 563

Smithfield62.. 563

Snowville64.. 250

Somerton98.. 250

South Boston.82.. 3,516

South Hill84.. 735

South Norfolk.99.. 3,026

Sperryville7.. 426

Springcreek .12.. 209

*Stanardsville.13.. 350

Stanleyton5.. 218

Starvac75.. 290

*Staunton19.. 10,601

Stephens City.1.. 183

Stonewall68.. 250

Strasburg68.. 250

*Stuart78.. 388

*Suffolk98.. 7,008

*Surry92.. 202

*Sussex59.. 363

Swords Creek.71.. 230

Tamplin91.. 562

Tangier45.. 1,405

*Tappahan-

nock10.. 178

*Tazewell62.. 1,230

Tazewell

Station62.. 320

Temperance

ville15.. 230

Theologian10.. 226

Timberville .12.. 240

Tomb93.. 1,206

Toms Brook.4.. 162

Toms Creek68.. 722

Townsend60.. 266

Cities and Villages of Virginia with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
Trout Dale.....	77	431	Virgilina	82	270	*Washington ..	7	235	*Williamsburg	93	2,714
Troutville	48	326	Virginia			Waterford	3	351	Willis Wharf ..	60	200
U			Beach	100	320	Waterloo	15	250	*Winchester ..	1	5,864
University	20	1,026	Virginia City..	68	250	Waverly	90	1,064	Windsor	97	328
Upperville	8	296	W			Waynesboro	19	1,389	Winterpock	51	733
Urbanna	43	475	Wachapreague	45	485	West Norfolk ..	99	1,300	*Wise	68	538
V			Wakefield	90	570	West Point	38	1,397	*Woodstock	4	1,314
Vesuvius	28	230	Wallace	72	250	Whaleville	98	409	*Wytheville	75	3,054
Victoria	85	682	*Warm Springs..	18	590	Wheaton	44	206	Y		
Vienna	10	578	*Warrenton	8	1,427	White Post	2	336	Yards	62	240
Vinton	66	1,928	*Warsaw	41	230	White Stone	44	350	Z		
						Whitnell	81	226	Zumi	97	262

VIRGINIA

Native Soil of Seven Presidents of the United States—First Public School—Beginning of Silk Culture in America.

In history, birthplace of distinguished men and scenes of important achievement Virginia has been prominent in the events of civilization for over 300 years.

To assemble a number of people together, to go away into unknown America, found a settlement, maintain existence, obtain a support from the soil and finally grow into a prosperous colony has been the ambition of tens of thousands of people in the Old Country since the days of Columbus. It was not surprising, therefore, when Captain Gosnold, an Englishman, who had visited America, told Captain John Smith of the possibilities of this new land, that Smith should have been enthused with the idea of getting together a company of people for the purpose of exploring the New World and founding a colony in a region where the leaders of the expedition could be in supreme command.

FIRST VIRGINIA COLONY.

With that purpose in view an expedition, comprising 105 men, in three vessels, under command of Captain Newport, set sail from England Dec. 19, 1606, and arrived at a promontory of land in the James River, Maryland, debarked there, and began the building of the town May 13, 1607.

The site chosen was on a point of land projecting from the north bank of James River about 15 miles from its mouth. The encroachments of the river, since then, have converted the promontory into an island, and a portion of the site of the settlement has been entirely swept away.

RELICS OF THE FIRST SETTLEMENT YET REMAINING.

A part of the old tower of a church, believed to have been built by the colonists in 1619, and some of the tombstones are the only relics of the town left in 1907. Besides these on the island there has been a private residence. An exposition was held in 1907, to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the founding of this first settlement, and the rebuilding and restoration of the old Episcopal church has been made as near as may be, so that the tourist may find additional attraction in visiting the various points of interest hereabouts, which include Fortress Monroe, Williamsburg, Yorktown, Norfolk, Hampton Roads, the Chesapeake Bay, up to Annapolis and Baltimore, and the Potomac River, up to Washington.

NARROW ESCAPE FOR JOHN SMITH.

All Virginia is historic ground. At Jamestown, July 30, 1619, was held the first colonial assembly ever convened in America. Twelve years had gone by, since the first settlement, and many events had transpired in that time. On one occasion, the story goes, John Smith, a leader prominent among the whites, had been captured by the Indians, his head laid upon a stone, and as the savages were brandishing their clubs, preparatory to dashing out his brains, Pocahontas, a twelve-year-old daughter of the Indian chief, Powhatan, threw herself upon the captain's body, and her intercession, with her father, saved his life.

When Smith returned to Jamestown he sent her presents, and thenceforth she visited Jamestown as frequently as she did her father's habitation. Later, an acquaintance sprang up between her and an Englishman, named Rolfe, and the consent of her father and Sir Thomas Dale, the governor of the colony, having been obtained, they were married at Jamestown, April, 1613. A peace of many years' duration between the English and the Indians was the result of this union.

POCAHONTAS BAPTIZED.

Before her marriage she was baptized, receiving the name of Rebecca. In 1616, with her husband, she accompanied Dale to England, where she was an object of great interest to all classes of people and was presented at court. When Smith visited her in London, after saluting him she was so unnerved, she turned away her face and hid it in her hands, and remained in this position for two or three hours. She had been taught to believe that he was dead and there is no doubt that her husband was a party to the deception, he probably thinking she would never marry him while Smith was living.

DEATH OF POCAHONTAS.

Pocahontas prepared to leave England with regret, but she suddenly died as she was on the point of embarking. She left one son, Thomas Rolfe, who was educated by his uncle, a London merchant, and in after life went to Virginia, where he became a person of note and influence. The Bolling, Randolph, Fleming, and other families in that state are his descendants.

Eventful history followed with the colonists. Puritans from England had arrived, were enjoying religious freedom, and, on the whole, the colony was prospering, when orders were received and laws were passed, in 1643, compelling conformity with the church of England, followed by fine and imprisonment with those who would not accept. This caused an emigration from the colony by the Independents, who went to Maryland and New England.

FIRST PUBLIC SCHOOL IN THE COLONY.

In 1643 a public school was opened. Silk culture was undertaken; trade became brisk with England, Holland and New England, and in 1649 the colony was increased by the arrival of 300 royalist fugitives. This followed controversies with England, but, notwithstanding political contentions and Indian massacres, in 1671 the population was claimed to be 40,000 with 2,000 black slaves.

The years passed on. The colonies grew in population and dissatisfaction with the oppressions imposed by the mother country. Patrick Henry was reared in Virginia. George Washington was from this state. Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, Harrison, Tyler and Taylor, seven presidents, all of them natives of the State and several of them residents—all came from Virginia.

The revolutionary war history is full of names closely identified with gaining the independence of America, clear down to the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

VIRGINIA MADE THE THEATER OF WAR.

Then came the Civil war, when, unfortunately, there was so much proslavery sentiment in the state as to carry for secession. Through this Virginia became the theater of many battles and the losses to the people were enormous, the desolated properties being yet seen on many a side. All of our older readers will recognize the familiar words "Richmond," "Aquia Creek," "Bull Run," "Antietam," "Winchester," "Cedar Run," "Shenandoah Valley," "Culpepper Court House," "Gettysburg," "Battles of the Wilderness," "Siege of Petersburg," "Lee," "Sheridan," "Grant" and a host of other great generals and brave men, both on the Union and Confederate side, who left their dazed and many a battlefield in this state, clear on down through that terrific struggle to the final surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court House in Virginia.

Virginia Opportunities in Agriculture and Varied Enterprises

And so through all the 300 years of history, from the founding of the first settlement in the United States at Jamestown, down to the Jamestown Exposition in 1907, the state has been celebrated for great names and great events which have molded the destinies of the nation.

A STATE OF GREAT NATURAL ADVANTAGES

Virginia is remarkable for its many natural advantages to people who seek the State to get support. The Civil war so greatly impoverished many estates as to cause their lands to be abandoned to dwarf pines and cedars. The soil on those plantations can fortunately be renovated by the free use of gypsum and marl which, in great abundance, is found in the State.

There are a variety of elevations, soils and climates, here. The eastern part of the state, bordering on the Atlantic ocean and Chesapeake Bay, is known as the tidewater region, with no elevations over 100 feet above sea level. Curiously, while the mountain ranges extend across the state, from northeast to southwest, the principal rivers flow from the northwest to the southeast. Beyond the tidewater region comes a range which follows across the state having an elevation of about 400 feet. Westward come the foothills of the Blue Ridge, the Blue Ridge Mountains and the great valleys between the Blue Ridge and the Alleghenies, giving variety of soil, climate, and picturesque scenery.

CHARACTER OF THE SOILS.

The soil of the tidewater region is a light sandy loam, capable of yielding large crops of fruits and esculent vegetables, but it has been so greatly worn out by superficial cultivation, without manure, that many estates, formerly among the finest in the state, have been greatly lowered in worth and value. It is to these once fertile lands and grand old Virginia homes that the attention of land seekers should be directed. The broad verandas are there on those old colonial homes, the towering columns, the great front doors, the broad, long halls, the massive stairways and imposing newel posts at the foot of the landing, are yet there, in their regal grandeur, as they were generations ago, when blacks did all the work here, and the aristocratic old owner of the estate was rich in lands and slaves.

It takes but a few hours' ride from Washington to go down into the interior of Virginia and find there fine old ancestral homes that can be bought for a small fraction of what the buildings would cost that are now on the premises.

EASY TO INVESTIGATE THE OLD PROPERTIES.

It can readily be seen how the individual of enterprise and taste will bring back the landscape grounds to their former beauty, the phosphates and marls so abundant in the State, spread over the land bringing back its fertility. The property bought so cheaply now in a few years will yield handsome returns in fruits and grains and the property will regain its former value.

A brief study of a recent railroad map will show that, aside from a good soil, the means of transportation by rail, and especially by water, to the great markets of the Atlantic Coast are such as to permit the quick sale of every agricultural and horticultural production at a good price.

SUPERIOR TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

It is seldom that a state is so abundantly blessed with navigable interior waterways and it is rare that a state has within itself so many resources by which its inhabitants may get support. Thus profitable employment may be found here in oyster cultivation on the Chesapeake, fisheries on the coast, lumber in the interior, coal and iron mines, entertainment of guests at summer resorts, sale of mineral waters, production of clay products, lime, salt, gypsum, marl, pottery, paints and other industries.

CONDENSED IMPORTANT FACTS RELATING TO THE STATE.

Altitude.—Highest, Balsam Mountain, in Grayson Co., 5,700 feet.

Climate.—In mountainous sections short, severe winters, long, delightfully cool summers. In tidewater regions, mild winters and less healthful sum-

mers. Average annual temperature from 60 and 64 in the southeast and 48 and 52 in the mountainous regions. Summers hot in the east and southeast and in the vicinity of swampy lands billions of typhoid fever germs prevail. The region lying on or near Hampton Roads is, however, healthful and agreeable at all seasons of the year.

At Norfolk the average January temperature is 40 above zero, and July is 79. The extremes are, warmest 102 above, and coldest 2 below, with yearly rainfall of 52.1 inches.

At Lynchburg, Campbell Co., the average January temperature is 36 above, July 78, warmest 102, coldest 6 below, and yearly rainfall of 42.8 inches.

Collection of Debt.—Open accounts outlaw in 2 years, promissory notes in 5 years, judgments 20 years. Legal interest is 6 per cent, allowable rate 6 per cent. Limit of jurisdiction, justice of the peace, \$100; exempt from forced sale, home and personal property, \$2,000.

Dimensions.—Extreme length of the state, north and south, 205 miles. Extreme width, east and west, 425 miles. Area, 42,450 square miles.

History.—Oldest successful English colony; settled by 105 colonists at Jamestown, on James River, in James City Co., in 1607. Slavery introduced 1619. Williamsburg became capital in 1700. Richmond founded 1737; became capital 1779. Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Oct. 19, 1781. Seceded April 17, 1861. Surrender of Lee at Appomattox and close of the Civil war, April 8, 1865. Exposition at Hampton Roads, commemorative 300th year of settlement at Jamestown, 1907.

Rockbridge Alum Springs and Rockbridge Baths.—In Rockbridge County, Va., near Goshen, there are 5 fountains, brick cottages, a hotel, with fine grounds and beautiful scenery. Chronic dyspepsia, irritation of the stomach, scrofula and skin diseases are relieved by the waters. Near the springs are the Baths, on the shore of North River, amid pleasing scenery. Iron and carbonic-acid gas enter largely into the waters, which are recommended as a tonic.

Rawley Springs, Va.—Nestled in the midst of delightful scenery, in Rockingham County, 11 miles from Harrisburg, not far from the Luray Caverns, these 5 fine mineral springs, at an elevation of 2,000 feet above tide-water, invite the tourist to a pleasant retreat. The waters—strong chalybeate—possess tonic properties which, with the bracing mountain air, invigorates the visitor.

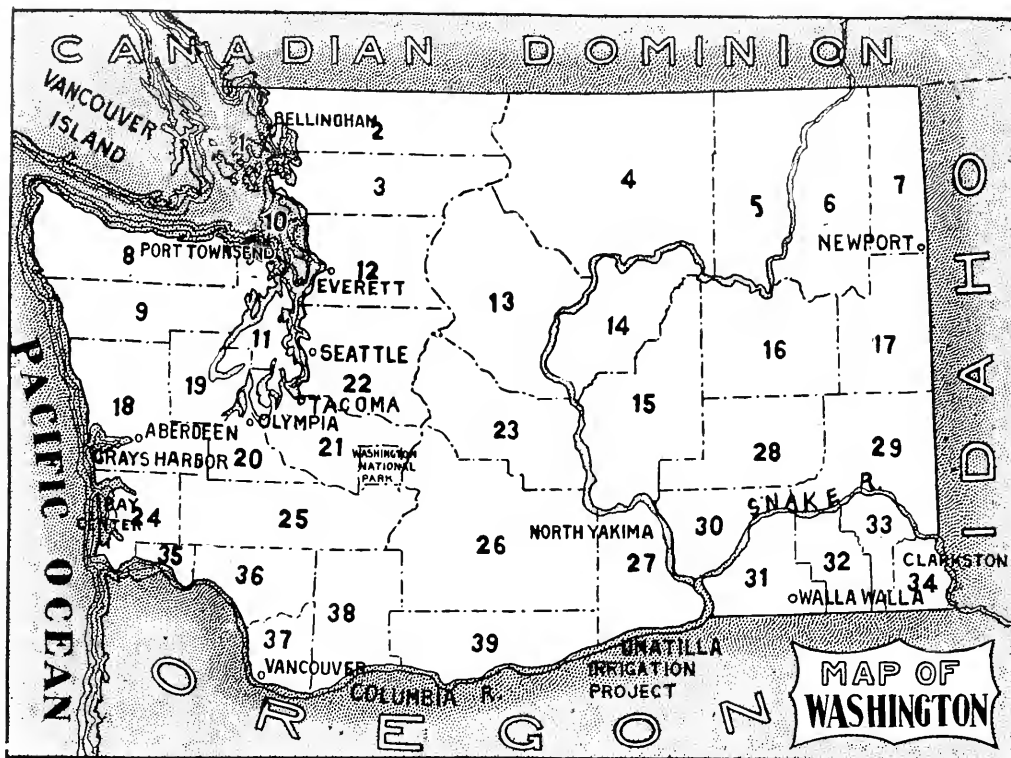
Richmond, Va.—Like ancient Rome, the beautiful capital of Virginia lays claim to seven hills. The city, besides all its natural and architectural advantages, possesses numerous objects of especial interest to visitors, including the grave of President Monroe, the famous Libby war-prison, the equestrian statue of Washington by the sculptor Crawford, as well as Houdon's statue of Washington in Revolutionary uniform, the elegant State House, and St. John's Church, where Patrick Henry delivered his memorable and eloquent speech on the eve of the Revolutionary War, in which he said with fervent patriotism: "There is no retreat but in submission and slavery!"

Old Point Comfort, Va.—This favorite Southern bathing and pleasure resort is three miles each from Hampton and Fortress Monroe, near the mouth of the James River as it empties into Chesapeake Bay. Near by is the Government Home for Soldiers. Sunbathing, steamboat excursions, etc., enter largely into the recreations of visitors.

Natural Bridge of Virginia. in Rockbridge Co. —The fissure crossed by the bridge (which is a rock, covered with earth) is estimated at a depth of from 205 to 290 feet. This fissure is about 45 feet wide at the bottom and about 90 feet at the top. The length of the bridge is about 90 feet; its breadth in the middle (or thinnest part) is about 60 feet, and at the summit about 10 feet thick. A patch of grass the thickness is composed of soil, on which the trees have grown. The view from the top of the bridge is quite extensive and very pleasant, embracing the Mountain and the Blue Ridge. The stream which runs under the bridge is a branch of the Shenandoah, called Cedar Creek.

STATE AND THE 39 COUNTIES OF WASHINGTON

With Their Boundaries



LOCATION AND 1910 POPULATIONS OF WASHINGTON COUNTIES

Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.
1....	San Juan..	3,603	11.....	Island..	4,704	21.....	Pierce..	120,812	31..	Walla Walla..	31,931
2....	Whatcom..	49,511	12.....	Snohomish..	59,209	22.....	King..	284,638	32.....	Columbia..	7,042
3.....	Skagit..	29,241	13.....	Chelan..	15,104	23.....	Kittitas..	18,561	33.....	Garfield..	4,199
4.....	Okanogan..	12,887	14.....	Douglas..	9,227	24.....	Pacific..	12,532	34.....	Asotin..	5,831
5.....	Ferry..	4,800	15.....	Grant..	8,690	25.....	Lewis..	32,127	35.....	Wahkiakum..	3,285
6.....	Stevens..	25,297	16.....	Lincoln..	17,539	26.....	Yakima..	41,709	36.....	Cowlitz..	12,561
7.....	Pend D'Oreille..	.....	17.....	Spokane..	139,404	27.....	Benton..	7,937	37.....	Clarke..	26,115
8.....	Clallam..	6,755	18.....	Chehalis..	35,590	28.....	Adams..	10,920	38.....	Skamania..	2,887
9.....	Jefferson..	8,337	19.....	Mason..	5,156	29.....	Whitman..	33,280	39.....	Klickitat..	10,180
10.....	Kitsap..	17,647	20.....	Thurston..	17,581	30.....	Franklin..	5,159			

Total.....1,141,990

Cities and Villages of Washington with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
Aberdeen	18..	13,660	Belfast	3..	208	Burlington	3..	1,302	*Chehalis	25..	4,507
Acme	2..	200	*Bellingham	2..	24,298	Burnett	21..	262	Chelan	13..	682
Aldy	6..	396	Biglake	3..	330				Cheney	17..	1,207
Albion	29..	320	Black Diamond	22..	561	Camano	11..	250	Chesaw	4..	250
Almira	16..	365	Blaine	2..	2,389	Camas	37..	1,125	Chewelah	6..	823
Anacortes	3..	4,168	Bordeaux	20..	390	Carbonado	21..	850	Chinook	24..	596
Anatone	34..	220	Bossburg	6..	247	Carson	38..	250	Christopher	32..	290
Arlington	12..	1,476	Bothell	22..	599	Cashmere	13..	635	Clarkston	34..	1,257
*Asotin	34..	820	Bremerton	10..	2,993	Castlerock	36..	928	Clayton	6..	336
Auburn	22..	957	Brewster	4..	296	*Cathlamet	35..	352	Clearlake	3..	376
Avon	3..	320	Bridgeport	14..	431	Catlin	36..	200	Cle Elum	23..	2,749
Barneston	22..	250	Brinnon	9..	462	Center	9..	350	*Colfax	29..	2,783
Bayne	22..	250	Bryn Mawr	22..	220	Centerville	39..	290	College Place	31..	866
			Buckley	21..	1,272	Centralia	25..	7,311	Colton	29..	393
			Bucoda	20..	462	Charleston	10..	1,062	*Colville	6..	1,512

Explanation: Index to Towns. First Column. Names of Towns; Second Column, Number the Same as Number of the County Where Town is Located; Third Column, Population of 1910. Loca. Means Location. Pop. Means Population. Star in Front of Name Indicates County Seat.

Cities and Villages of Washington with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	
*Conconully	4	357	Humptulips	18	250	Oakesdale	O	29	882	Snoqualmie	32	279
Concrete	3	945	Huntsville	32	225	Oak Harbor	11	262	Sopelan	25	430	
Connell	30	826				Oakville	18	165	*South Bend	12	3,023	
Cosmopolis	18	1,132	I	24	664	Oakssa	16	885	South Prairie	21	261	
Coulee City	15	276	Index	12	417	Okanagan	4	611	Spanaway	31	226	
*Coupeville	11	310	Inglewood	22	290	Olympia	(capital)	20	6,996	Spangle	17	326
Creston	16	308	Ione	7	634	Omak	4	366	*Spokane	17	104,102	
			Irontdale	9	1,062	Opportunity	17	435	Sprague	16	1,110	
			Issaquah	22	628	Oroville	4	195	Springsdale	6	251	
D						Orting	21	863	Stairwood	12	511	
Darrington	12	200	J	29	200				Starbuck	32	761	
*Davenport	16	1,229	Junction City	18	226				Startup	12	250	
*Dayton	32	2,389				P			Steilacoom	21	430	
Deep River	35	226				Pacific	32	413	Stevenson	38	387	
Deer Park	17	875				Palouse	29	1,549	Sumas	2	902	
Des Moines	22	350	*Kalama	36	816	Pampa	29	234	Summit	18	200	
Dixie	31	362	Kamilche	19	522	Parkland	21	588	Sumner	21	892	
Dockton	22	226	Kangley	32	233	*Pasco	30	2,083	Sunnyside	36	1,379	
Downs	16	226	Junction	22	233	P'e Eel	25	838				
Dryad	25	326	Kapowsin	21	350	Pilchuck	12	250	T			
Du Pont	21	300	Kelso	36	2,039	Pleasant Beach	10	290	Tacoma	21	83,743	
			Kennewick	37	1,219	Point Roberts	2	230	Taylor	22	526	
E			Kenyndale	32	590	*Pomeroy	33	1,605	Tekoa	29	1,694	
Earlington	22	336	Kent	32	1,908	Port Angeles	8	2,286	Tenino	20	1,038	
East Seattle	22	322	Kettle Falls	6	377	Port Blakely	10	1,205	Thomas	22	266	
Eastsound	1	275	Kiona	27	323	Port Gamble	10	622	Thornton	29	322	
Eatonville	21	754	Kirkland	22	532	Port Hadlock	9	260	Thorpe	23	281	
Edison	3	362				Port Ludlow	9	350	Toledo	25	375	
Edmonds	12	1,114	L			*Port Orchard	10	682	Toppenish	26	1,598	
Elberton	29	330	La Conner	3	603	Port Townsend	9	4,181	Touche	31	250	
Electron	21	296	Lacrosse	29	350	Potlatch	19	203	Tukwila	32	361	
Elk	17	526	Lake Park	21	262	Poulsbo	10	364	Tumwater	20	490	
*Ellensburg	23	4,209	Lakeside	13	222	Prescott	31	502	Twisp	4	227	
Elma	18	1,532	Lake Push	8	231	Preston	22	436	Two Rivers	31	262	
Eltopia	30	226	Latah	17	339	*Prosser	27	1,298	Tyler	17	200	
Endicott	29	474	Leavenworth	13	1,551	Pullman	29	2,602				
Enumclaw	22	526	Leban	24	420	Puyallup	21	4,544	U			
*Ophrata	15	323	Lester	22	326				Uniontown	29	426	
*Everett	12	24,814	Lind	28	831	Q						
Everson	2	250	Little Falls	25	631	Quilcene	9	526	V			
			Little Rock	20	380	Quincy	15	264	Vanasselt	22	266	
F			Lochsloy	12	362				*Vancouver	37	9,323	
Fairfield	17	308	Loomis	4	536	R			Vashon	22	347	
Fall City	22	420	Lopez	1	236	Ravensdale	32	463	Vaughn	21	208	
Farmington	29	489	Lyman	3	411	Raymond	24	2,450				
Ferndale	2	691	Lynden	2	1,418	Reardon	16	527	W			
Fern Hill	21	1,066	M			Redmond	22	300	Waitsburg	31	1,237	
Fort Flagler	9	350	Mabton	26	666	Regents Park	21	300	Waldron	1	262	
Fort Steilacoom	21	1,106	McKenna	21	262	Renton	22	2,740	*Walla Walla	31	19,361	
Foster	22	340	McMurray	3	328	*Republic	5	1,000	Wallula	31	320	
Frances	24	200	Manette	10	220	Ridgefield	37	297	Wapato	26	462	
Franklin	22	647	Mansfield	14	266	*Ritzville	28	1,859	Washougal	37	456	
Fravel	3	200	Maple Falls	2	233	Riverside	4	500	Washtucma	28	326	
Freeman	17	226	Marysville	12	1,239	Roche Harbor	1	247	Waterville	14	950	
*Friday Harbor	1	422	Medical Lake	17	1,750	Rockford	17	663	Waverly	17	318	
			Meyers Falls	6	436	Rosalia	29	767	*Wenatchee	13	4,050	
G			Miles	16	326	Roslyn	23	3,126	Westport	18	262	
Garfield	29	932	Milltown	3	326	Roy	21	315	White Salmon	39	682	
Getchell	32	250	Milton	21	448	Ruston	21	780	Wilbur	16	757	
Gig Harbor	21	262	Monroe	12	1,552				Wilkeson	21	899	
*Goldendale	39	1,203	*Montesano	18	2,188	S			Wilson Creek	15	405	
Govan	16	266	*Mount Vernon	3	2,381	Saint John	29	421	Winlock	25	1,140	
Grandview	26	320	Myrtle	8	350	Satsop	18	200	Winona	29	302	
Granger	26	453				*Seattle	22	237,194	Winslow	10	560	
Granite Falls	12	714	N			Sedro Wooley	3	2,129	Woodinville	22	350	
Guy	29	323	Napavine	25	326	Selleck	22	230	Woodland	36	384	
			Newcastle	22	547	Sequim	8	250				
H			*Newport	7	1,199	*Shelton	19	1,163	Y			
Hamilton	3	405	Northbend	22	362	Silvana	12	362	Yacolt	37	435	
Harper	10	536	Northport	6	476	Simpson	19	202	Yakima	26	263	
Harrington	16	661	*North Yakima	26	14,082	Skykomish	22	238				
Hartline	15	237				Snohomish	12	3,244	Z			
Hillyard	17	3,276							Zillah	26	225	
Hoquiam	18	8,171										

WASHINGTON

Is called the "Evergreen State" from its extensive forests of evergreen trees, including the fir, spruce, cedar, pine and hemlock, which cover the mountains and seacoast region, and also from the fact that in the western part the winters are so mild that the grass remains green throughout the year. This great state has an area of 69,994 square miles, of which 3,114 are water, leaving 66,880 square miles of land, or 42,803,200 acres—about as much as Ohio and Indiana combined. It contains a great variety of surface, soil and scenery, and has two distinct climatic divisions, separated by the Cascade Mountains. West of these mountains the climate is as mild as that of North Carolina or Tennessee, owing to the influence of the warm Japan current which strikes its shores. There are nearly 2,600 miles of railway and 1,000 miles of navigable watercourses. A large portion of the surface is still covered with primeval forests. Nearly all of the state west of the Cascade Mountains is, by nature, a forest country; the most important and valuable timber being the red, or Douglas, fir.

The timber districts, where not mountainous, have,

as a rule, a rich soil, which well repays the farmer for the labor of clearing the ground. Thus it will be seen that there is a great deal of good farming land in Washington. There are fertile government lands for free homesteads, and railroad lands are sold at low prices and on ten years' credit. The remarkable variety of resources offered by this great state, its peculiarly agreeable and healthful climate, its strikingly beautiful landscapes and snow-capped mountains, noble rivers, great estuaries of the sea, magnificent forests, charming lakes, and fertile prairies combine to make it a region particularly attractive to all who seek new homes in the Pacific Northwest. Every settler can find the particular character of country best suited to his tastes, and the climate best adapted for his health and well-being.

The transportation facilities are abundant, schools and churches are numerous, the people are intelligent and progressive, and property is constantly increasing in value. The numerous growing towns invite mercantile, manufacturing, and professional enterprises.

Opportunities in Agriculture and Varied Enterprises

WASHINGTON STATE

Two Divisions of the State—Each Has Its Particular Merit—Both Described.

In describing conditions in the State of Washington one could fill a large space relating to Seattle, Tacoma, Olympia and other cities, while description of the varied resources of Washington will show abundant reason for emigrating to this State.

Naturally, with so great a variation in the face of the country, and so wide a difference in climatic conditions, the reasons for going to one locality will be entirely unlike those which would exist in another region.

TWO DISTINCT PARTS OF THE STATE.

First, there are two distinct parts of the State, the result of the Cascade Mountains, which extend from north to the south. This divides the State into eastern and Western Washington. The western part comprises all the waterway region that borders the Pacific for a distance, north and south, of 180 miles, in which section of the state, with Puget Sound, the lakes, bays and rivers, the area covered by water is about 2,000 square miles.

From this broad space moisture is ever rising, which floats up to the tall mountains of the Cascades, and there on those lofty elevations, perpetually covered with ice and snow, the moisture congeals, falls there in snow, and leaves very little in the cloud to provide moisture for the landscape which spreads itself over eastern Washington.

ROSES BLOOM AT CHRISTMAS.

In Western Washington, which includes the Puget Sound country, there is really no winter and almost no ice or snow. Roses bloom in December and grass is green all the year round. Fifty varieties of flowers have been plucked out of doors even at Christmas. Winters are warm and moist, summers cool and dry.

In eastern Washington the climate is very different. It is much drier and somewhat colder in winter, dry and considerably warmer in summer, but the nights are always comfortably cool.

COLORADO CLIMATE.

At many points in eastern Washington is found almost the exact climate of Denver, Manitou and the Salt Lake Valley of Utah.

In some sections of eastern Washington irrigation is carried on and enormous fruit, grain and pasture crops are raised.

TIMBER AND PRAIRIE LAND.

Western Washington is a wooded country. Much of the land is covered with a dense growth of the finest trees known in the world. The mainland bordering Puget Sound is made up of mountain spurs, table lands, river valleys and fresh-water and tide-water marshes and deltas. These all, except marsh and delta, are timbered with unbroken forests. The higher altitudes grow fir, hemlock and spruce. The table lands, fir and spruce, and the valleys, fir, cedar, spruce, cottonwood, maple and alder.

This timber is surpassed in size only by the red-wood forests of California.

The valley lands bordering the rivers and creeks are very rich and productive, especially in vegetables, fruits and succulent grasses. The forests of these valleys are fast breaking up before the woodman's ax and the farmer's plow. The uplands have been invaded but little, but where the forests are felled rich pastureage follows and in many places great veins of coal are found to underlie the surface or strike into the hillside. Marsh lands and deltas in their native state are overgrown with brush. They are easily cleared and reclaimed from overflow by dikes and ditches when they produce the greatest tonnage of fine hay, the most prolific yield of oats, heavy hops, nice vegetables and fine orchards.

Eastern Washington as a whole is the valley of the Columbia River, as most of the surface is drained by this mighty stream, though there is a considerable extent of wooded and partially wooded country. The great grain fields of the Big Bend District are as level as the prairies of the Middle

States. Around Spokane is a varied country comprising fine prairie land, also an abundance of timber land, especially in the foothills. All this land is wonderfully productive. Whatever a man wants in the way of land he can find and the quality of the soil is good almost everywhere.

NUMEROUS GREAT RIVERS.

Several great rivers course their way through eastern Washington, their valleys being wide, level plains on which, at various points, irrigation is being, and has been, introduced with great success.

FRUITS.

To properly describe the fruit-growing industry of Washington would fill a large book. Different parts of the state vary so much in altitude, rainfall, quality of soil, etc., that almost any fruits except the citrus family will thrive and bear bountiful harvests somewhere. To mention the kinds of fruit that do well is almost to name them all. West of the Cascade Mountains and along Puget Sound are grown magnificent specimens of apples, peaches, pears, quinces, plums, cherries, strawberries and all kinds of small fruits and berries. Apples have done wonderfully well on both the uplands and the islands. Frost never injures the fruit or prevents setting. Worm-eaten fruit is almost unknown.

ASSISTANCE FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

The United States Government is aiding in various irrigation projects. In the meantime private corporations have entered upon the project of supplying irrigation water to residents in certain districts. We quote here from the circulars of one of these irrigation companies in eastern Washington, located in the valley of the Yakima River, Yakima County, in order that our readers may know prices:

THE PRICE OF LAND.

The price of land in Yakima County varies according to its character and location. Cheap lands may be had for grazing. Wheat farms in the section where irrigation is not necessary may be had for from \$5 to \$20 per acre. In the irrigated valleys raw lands with perpetual water rights are on the market at from \$30 an acre up to \$125. The last named figures are for land near the railroad—the choicest that is left. Generally speaking raw land under the canals can be had for \$50 to \$75 an acre, and \$125 an acre will buy the best producing alfalfa farms in the valley. Many improved farms within 10 or 12 miles of the railroad are available at even less than \$60 per acre. Some land is selling much higher than any figures here given, but the high-priced land usually is suitable for suburban residences or has expensive improvements, such as good buildings, bearing orchards or hop yards.

Terms of sale are usually made upon a basis of one-third or one-fourth cash and the balance in four or five equal annual payments, with interest on deferred payments at six or eight per cent per annum. An annual fee for maintenance of canal and laterals is charged on all the canals. This fee varies from 25 cents to \$1.50 per acre. Yakima lands may seem high to farmers who are accustomed to the ruling values in the prairie states, but the price of land must depend upon its fertility and the class of its productions, its proximity to and the excellence of its markets—in short, upon its earning capacity, and judged by these standards, land in the Yakima valley is cheap and not dear. Judging by the history of other irrigated districts, Yakima valley lands will in a few years be worth \$300 to \$1500 an acre.

STOP OFF AND STUDY THE CONDITIONS.

In going over to the Puget Sound country by way of the Northern Pacific railroad it will be well to stop at North Yakima, in Yakima County, and see for one's self the results of irrigation. Before going obtain from the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific their literature relating to Washington. We clip the following from one of the irrigation circulars:

Washington Opportunities in Agriculture and Varied Enterprises

HOW TO MAKE A TEN ACRE TRACT PAY ITS WAY FROM THE START.

"Of course I know it pays better to raise fruit than it does to raise hay and corn, but how am I to get along until my trees begin to bear?" This is the first thought that occurs to the man with small capital who is ambitious to increase his income and make his way in the world. He has been told that it takes from four to six years to get any returns from an orchard and the long wait makes it look impossible that he should ever become an orchardist. For the information of such men we have prepared this schedule, showing just how a man with money enough to make his first payment on his land and to build him a small house can make his land support him from the start and pay for the land as well. This has been done many times right here in Yakima.

TEN ACRES IN FRUIT MAKE A MAN INDEPENDENT.

Reserve one acre for house, barn and kitchen garden.

Plant six acres in apples and peaches, alternate rows, seventy of each kind, or 140 trees to the acre, total 840 trees.

Plant three acres in pears and peaches, alternate rows, 100 of each kind, 200 to the acre, or 600 trees.

Around the young trees plant nine acres in potatoes. The same cultivation required for the potatoes will cultivate the trees. Plant twenty-five cherry trees along the road and blackberries and raspberries along the fences.

First Year's Receipts:

90 tons of potatoes, 10 tons to the acre at \$14 per ton.....	\$1,260
Less expense of planting young trees, \$180.....	
Less expense of planting potatoes.... 90.....	270
Net for work on first year.....	\$ 990

Second Year Receipts:

90 tons potatoes at \$14.....	\$1,260
Get some berries this year also.	
No new expense, so net for work second year.....	\$1,260

Third Year Receipts:

Peaches and pears begin to bear, also cherries.	
720 boxes peaches from 720 trees, at 50 cents.....	\$ 360
300 boxes pears from 300 trees at \$1.....	300
45 tons potatoes at \$14.....	630
Blackberries and raspberries.....	50
Gross third year.....	\$1,340
Less 1,020 boxes at 10 cents.....	\$ 102
Net for work third year.....	\$1,238

Fourth Year Receipts:

2,880 boxes peaches, 720 trees, at 50 cents.....	\$1,440
1,200 boxes pears, 300 trees, at \$1.....	1,200
300 boxes apples, 420 trees, at \$1.25.....	375
1,250 pounds cherries at 8 cents.....	100
Berries.....	50
	\$3,165
Less 4,380 boxes at 10 cents.....	\$438
Extra help.....	500
Net for work.....	\$2,227

Fifth Year Receipts:

Peach and pear trees in full bearing.	
7,200 boxes peaches, 720 trees, at 50 cents.....	\$3,600
3,000 boxes pears, 300 trees, at \$1.....	3,000
1,200 boxes apples, 420 trees, at \$1.25.....	1,500
1,500 pounds cherries, at 8 cents.....	120
Berries.....	50
	\$8,270
Less 11,400 boxes at 10 cents.....	\$1,140
Extra help.....	1,000
	\$6,130

AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.

Hops.....	one ton
Potatoes.....	ten tons
Timothy, first cutting.....	four tons
Timothy and clover, second cutting.....	two tons
Alfalfa, three cuttings.....	seven tons
With from two to six weeks' pasture.	
Fruits vary according to age and varieties of trees.	
Apples, 70 trees per acre.....	500 to 2,000 boxes

Pears, 100 trees per acre.....	200 to 1,000 boxes
Peaches, 100 trees per acre.....	200 to 2,000 boxes
Apricots, 120 trees to acre.....	200 to 2,000 boxes
Cherries.....	100 to 1,000 pounds per tree
Grapes.....	from \$200 to \$800 per acre
Berries.....	from \$200 to \$700 per acre

PRICES.

Hops, from.....	10c to 30c per pound
Potatoes, from.....	\$12 to \$25 per ton
Timothy.....	\$12 to \$14 per ton
Timothy and clover.....	\$9 to \$11 per ton
Alfalfa.....	\$7 to \$9 per ton
Fruit varies according to quality and variety.	
Apples average.....	\$1.25 per box
Pears average.....	\$1.00 per box
Peaches average.....	.50 cents per box
Apricots average.....	.40 cents per box
Plums average.....	.35 cents per box
Cherries average.....	.8 cents per pound
Strawberries average.....	per crate, \$3.00

CONDENSED IMPORTANT FACTS RELATING TO THE STATE.

Altitude.—Highest in the state, Mount Rainier in Pierce county, in the Cascade Range, 14,526 feet. Mount Baker, 10,827 feet.

Climate.—Generally healthful of western Washington; moist, uniform and heavy winter rainfall. Eastern Washington, hot, dry summers, with generally short cold winters. Average yearly.

Dimensions.—Extreme length of state, north to south, 230 miles; width, east to west, 340 miles; area, 69,180 square miles. Three-fifths of the state included in eastern Washington coast line, Pacific Coast line 180 miles. Puget Sound with its inlets and arms has a shore line of 1,594 miles. Strait of Juan de Fuca, 95 miles long, average width, 11 miles. Rise and fall of the tides, 18 feet.

History.—The region discovered by Juan de Fuca, a Greek, 1592. Visited by Spanish navigator, 1775, and three years afterward by Captain Cook. Captain Gray ascended Columbia River, 1792; by Lewis and Clark, 1804-5. Fur traders settled near the mouth of the Columbia, 1811. Catholic mission established at Vancouver, 1828. American settlement at Tumwater, 1845. Washington Territory organized and Seattle platted, 1853. Frazer River gold excitement, 1858. Admitted to the Union, 1889.

FRUIT GROWING.

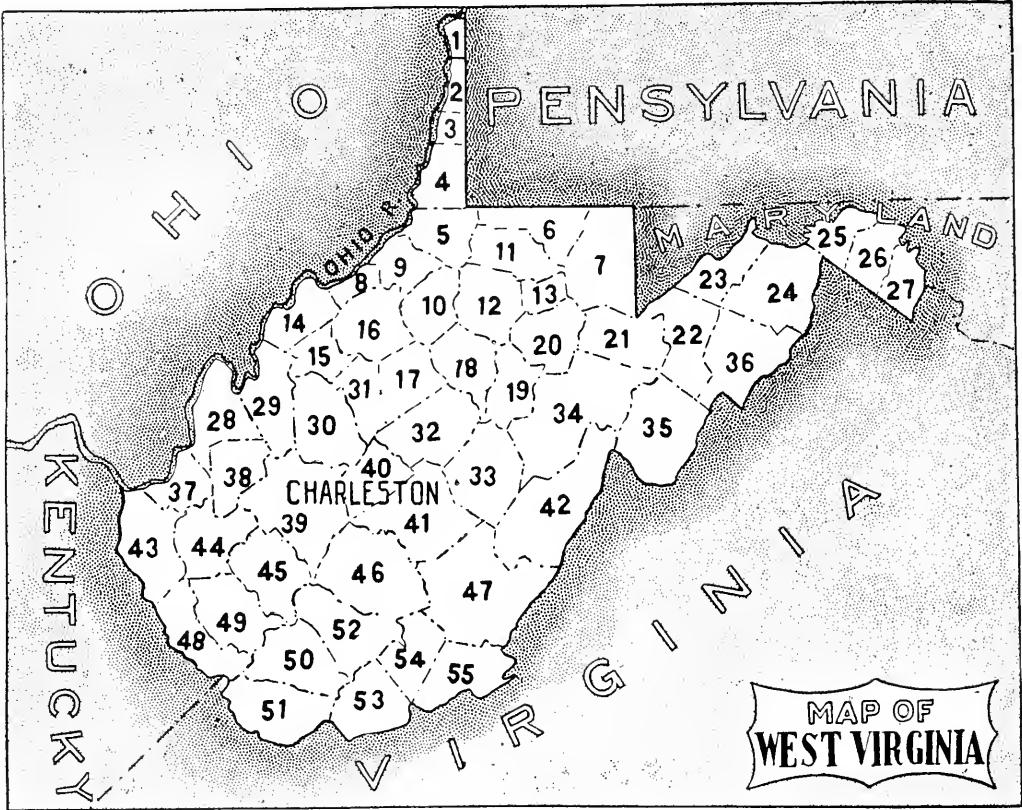
Fruit growing is principally carried on in three different sections in western Washington—in the islands of the upper Puget Sound, in Island and San Juan Counties; in the more southerly portion of Puget Sound, embracing the White River and Puyallup Valleys and King and Pierce Counties, and in parts of Clark County, bordering on the Columbia River.

In the Island section cherries, strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, plums, pears and apples attain a size and quality hard to match anywhere, while fruit and vegetables of all sorts reach the market earlier from this district than from any other part of western Washington.

In the Puyallup and White River Valleys all the fruits mentioned above can be grown, but perhaps berry growing is given the greatest prominence. During the last six years the crop of berries has grown from about 300 crates, which then realized only 80 cents a crate, to 20,000 crates in 1902, which averaged \$1.50 a crate. The estimated crop for 1903 was 50,000 crates, and that quantity is expected to be doubled this year. From one acre of raspberries near Puyallup an income of \$500 has been realized in a single year. From two and one-half acres of raspberries in the same locality 1,000 crates were gathered in 1903. Land which produces results of this kind is not in the market for sale at any price, but unimproved land adapted for this purpose, in the neighborhood of Sumner and Puyallup is worth from \$100 to \$250 an acre.

In Clark County, on the Columbia River, peach growing is carried on extensively and successfully. There seems to be just the quality of soil and the amount of rainfall needed to produce the best results with this crop. At present about 100 carloads of prunes are shipped annually.

STATE AND THE 55 COUNTIES OF WEST VIRGINIA
With Their Boundaries



LOCATION AND 1910 POPULATIONS OF WEST VIRGINIA COUNTIES

Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.	
1.....	Hancock..	10,465	15.....	Wirt..	9,047	29.....	Jackson..	20,956	43.....	Wayne..	24,081	
2.....	Brooke..	11,098	16.....	Ritchie..	17,875	30.....	Roane..	21,543	44.....	Lincoln..	20,491	
3.....	Ohio..	57,552	17.....	Gilmer..	11,379	31.....	Calhoun..	11,258	45.....	Boone..	10,331	
4.....	Marshall..	32,388	18.....	Lewis..	18,281	32.....	Braxton..	23,023	46.....	Fayette..	51,903	
5.....	Wetzel..	29,855	19.....	Upshur..	16,629	33.....	Webster..	9,680	47.....	Greenbrier..	24,833	
6.....	Monongalia..	24,334	20.....	Barbour..	15,858	34.....	Randolph..	26,038	48.....	Mingo..	19,431	
7.....	Preston..	26,341	21.....	Tucker..	18,675	35.....	Pendleton..	9,349	49.....	Logan..	14,476	
8.....	Pleasants..	8,074	22.....	Grant..	7,838	36.....	Hardy..	9,163	50.....	Wyoming..	10,392	
9.....	Tyler..	16,211	23.....	Mineral..	16,671	37.....	Cabell..	46,685	51.....	McDowell..	47,856	
10.....	Doddridge..	12,652	24.....	Hampshire..	11,694	38.....	Putnam..	18,587	52.....	Raleigh..	25,633	
11.....	Marion..	42,794	25.....	Morgan..	7,848	39.....	Kanawha..	81,547	53.....	Mercer..	38,371	
12.....	Harrison..	48,381	26.....	Berkeley..	21,999	40.....	Clay..	10,233	54.....	Summers..	18,420	
13.....	Taylor..	16,554	27.....	Jefferson..	15,889	41.....	Nicholas..	17,699	55.....	Monroe..	13,055	
14.....	Wood..	38,001	28.....	Mason..	23,019	42.....	Pocahontas..	14,740				
											Total.....	1,221,119

Cities and Villages of West Virginia with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
Academy	42.....	209	Alexander	19.....	366	Ansted	46.....	1,030	Backus	16.....	209
Acme	39.....	592	Algoma	51.....	366	Arroyo	1.....	200	Baileysville	50.....	250
Adamston	12.....	1,202	Alumville	39.....	320	Ashland	51.....	250	Bakerton	27.....	561
Adkin	50.....	209	Alvy	9.....	738	Athens	53.....	575	Barboursville	37.....	907
Affinity	52.....	208	Alvord	30.....	239	Auburn	16.....	209	Barnestown	11.....	655
Albert	21.....	390	Amos	11.....	1,509	Austen	7.....	320	Barnum	23.....	266
Alderson	55.....	1,252	Anawalt	51.....	330	Avis	54.....	1,432			

Explanation: Index to Towns. First Column, Names of Towns; Second Column, Number the Same as Number of the County Where Town is Located; Third Column, Population of 1910. Loca. Means Location. Pop. Means Population. Star in Front of Name Indicates County Seat.

Cities and Villages of West Virginia with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
Barrackville	11	250	Confidence	38	222	Girta	16	250	Leander	16	230
Bass	36	220	Congo	1	262	Given	39	330	Leon	28	210
Baxter	11	620	Coopers	53	326	Glady	31	281	Leoster	52	536
Bayard	22	417	Cora	49	250	Glen	31	226	Lewis	39	1,209
Beale	28	222	Cornwallis	16	200	Glendale	1	220	Lewisburg	17	803
*Beckley	52	2,161	Cossie	41	436	Glen Falls	12	250	Lewistown	39	712
Beech	31	262	Cottageville	29	226	Glen Ferris	16	320	Littleton	5	369
Beechwood	6	626	Cowen	33	312	Glen Jean	16	722	Lizemores	10	526
Bellington	20	1,481	Craigsville	41	336	*Glennville	17	336	Locust Lane	28	275
Berville	14	338	Cranberry	52	209	Glen White	52	562	*Logan	19	1,610
Bellton	14	336	Crawley	47	209	Goodwill	53	526	London	39	226
Belmont	8	250	Crescent	40	262	Gormanla	22	502	Longacre	16	250
Benwood	4	1,476	Crosby	40	262	*Grafton	13	7,563	Lookout	46	230
*Berkley Spgs.	25	864	Crown Hill	39	240	*Grantsville	31	282	Lost City	36	230
Berryburg	20	590	Crystal	53	526	Granville	8	250	Lost River	36	236
Berwind	51	536	Curtin	41	226	Grape Island	8	230	Louch	16	265
Beth	39	350				Great Cacapon	25	536	Lumber	31	666
Bethany	2	433				Griffithsville	44	250	Lumberport	12	636
Beulah	34	336	D			Gulf	52	260			
Beury	46	520	Dacota	39	226	Guyan	50	220			
Beverly	34	438	Dallas	45	326	Guyandotte	37	1,702			
Bigfour	31	526	Danville	45	326	Gypsy	12	662			
Big Springs	31	520	Darksville	26	225						
Black Betsy	38	520	Davis	21	2,615						
Blacksville	6	204	Decota	39	200						
Blaine	23	1,290	Denver	4	333						
Blakeley	39	366	Diana	33	266						
Bluefield	53	11,090	Dingess	48	250						
Blue Jay	52	509	Dobbin	22	536						
Bolivar	27	687	Donwood	39	536						
Bolt	52	221	Donze	31	236						
Boomer	46	1,020	Douglas	46	226						
Boston	46	226	Duffels	21	330						
Boothsville	11	363	Duffields	47	230						
Borderland	48	250	Dunlevie	42	336						
Bowen	43	262	Dunloop	46	526						
Bower	32	320	Dunlow	43	533						
Boyle	20	226	Durbin	42	390						
Bradshaw	51	226									
Bramwell	53	825	E								
Branchland	44	522	Eagle	46	1,590						
Bridgeport	12	464	Eastbank	39	551						
Brighton	28	262	East Sewell	46	200						
Bristol	12	222	Eccles	52	424						
Bryllyn	5	566	Eckman	51	1,099						
Brooks	5	820	Edgerton	48	306						
Brownwood	46	562	Edgewood	3	1,455						
*Buckhannon	19	1,589	Egion	7	200						
Buckhorn	7	320	Egypt	43	326						
Buffalo	38	565	*Elizabeth	15	674						
Bunker Hill	26	262	Elk Garden	23	438						
Burner	42	350	Elkhorn	51	1,220						
Burning Spngs.	15	542	Elkhorn	34	526						
Burnsville	32	890	Elkridge	46	362						
Burton	5	250	Elkwater	44	320						
Burnside	38	396	Ellamore	34	508						
Byron	12	250	Ellenboro	16	204						
			Elm Grove	3	1,899						
			Elverton	46	250						
			Emmons	39	226						
			Ennis	51	326						
			Erbacon	33	296						
			Eskdale	39	350						
			Ethel	49	226						
			Eureka	8	226						
			Eventon	39	250						
								</			

Cities and Villages of West Virginia with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
Palestine.....15.....225			Red House.....38.....226			Simmons.....53.....1,060			V		
Panther.....51.....309			Red Jacket.....48.....1,202			Simpson.....13.....225			Valley Bend.....34.....688		
*Parkersburg.....14.....17,842			Redstar.....46.....536			Sioto.....44.....200			Villa.....39.....262		
*Parsons.....21.....1,780			Reedsville.....7.....208			Sistersville.....9.....2,684			Vivian.....51.....662		
Patterson.....3.....713			Reedy.....30.....313			Skelton.....52.....309			W		
Paw Paw.....25.....725			Renick.....47.....270			Slab Fork.....52.....250			Wabash.....23.....266		
Pear.....52.....930			Richwood.....23.....3,061			Sleepy Creek.....25.....306			Wake Forest.....39.....222		
Pennsboro.....16.....309			Ridgeley.....29.....591			Smithfield.....5.....765			Walton.....30.....236		
Pennith.....2.....350			*Ripley.....27.....236			Sophia.....52.....202			War Eagle.....48.....1,500		
*Peterstown.....55.....257			Rippon.....27.....236			South Buchan- non.....19.....2,681			Watoga.....42.....390		
Peytona.....45.....230			Riverside.....39.....236			South Carbon.....39.....220			Watson Siding.....11.....519		
*Phillippi.....20.....1,038			Robson.....46.....250			South Charles- ton.....39.....530			*Wayne.....43.....530		
Pickens.....34.....626			Rock.....53.....530			South Keyser.....23.....692			Webster.....13.....262		
Piedmont.....23.....2,054			Rolfe.....51.....330			So. Rush Run.....46.....336			*Webster Sps.....33.....526		
Pine Grove.....5.....474			*Romney.....24.....1,112			*Spencer.....30.....1,224			Welton.....1.....426		
*Pineville.....50.....331			Ronceverte.....47.....2,157			Spillman.....28.....250			*Welch.....51.....1,536		
Pittman.....46.....250			Roneys Point.....3.....236			Sprague.....32.....250			*Wellsburg.....2.....4,189		
Pleasant Valley.....3.....346			Rosemont.....13.....336			Star City.....31.....418			West Columbia.....28.....205		
Plymouth.....38.....390			Rowlesburg.....7.....936			Stealey Heights.....12.....511			West Grafton.....13.....1,590		
Poca.....38.....350			Royal.....46.....260			Stone Cliff.....46.....630			West Hamlin.....44.....290		
*Point Pleasant.....29.....2,045			Rush Run.....46.....390			Stumptown.....17.....697			West Liberty.....3.....350		
Pondgap.....39.....226			S			*Summersville.....41.....204			*Weston.....18.....2,213		
Powellton.....46.....413			Sabraton.....6.....790			Summit Point.....27.....330			*West Union.....10.....779		
Powhatan.....51.....450			Saint Albans.....39.....1,209			Sun.....46.....800			West Vivian.....51.....1,630		
Pratt.....39.....306			Saint George.....21.....245			*Sutton.....32.....1,121			Westvaco.....39.....208		
Pratt.....39.....306			*Saint Marys.....8.....1,358			Sweetsprings.....55.....250			*Wheeling.....3.....41,641		
Pratt.....39.....306			Salem.....12.....2,169			Sylvia.....52.....490			White Sulphur Springs.....47.....338		
Price Hill.....52.....320			Salmon.....48.....308			T			Whitmer.....34.....650		
Prince.....46.....251			Salt Sulphur			Talcott.....54.....620			*Williamson.....38.....5,561		
*Princeton.....53.....3,027			Salt Springs.....55.....296			Terra Alta.....7.....1,126			Williamstown.....14.....1,139		
Prociou.....40.....206			Sand Fork.....17.....222			Thacker.....48.....262			Wilsonburg.....12.....350		
Proctor.....5.....250			Sandstone.....54.....326			Thayer.....46.....520			Winding Gulf.....52.....228		
Prosperity.....52.....330			Sandysville.....29.....250			Thomas.....41.....220			*Winfield.....38.....291		
Prosperity			Sardis.....12.....326			Thurmond.....46.....2,554			Winifrede.....39.....226		
Station.....52.....250			Saxman.....41.....406			Triadelphia.....3.....261			Winona.....46.....3,066		
Prudence.....46.....406			Sayre.....29.....262			Tunnelton.....7.....792			Wintburn.....42.....326		
Pruntytown.....13.....420			Scarboro.....46.....1,533			Twin Branch.....51.....490			Witcher.....39.....330		
Pullman.....16.....250			Seth.....45.....226			Tyrconnell.....13.....320			Womelsdorf.....34.....665		
Putney.....39.....426			Sewell.....46.....225			U			Woodman.....47.....490		
Q			Sharon.....39.....362			Ungers Store.....25.....262			Woodsdale.....3.....831		
Quiet Dell.....12.....250			Shaw.....23.....250			*Union.....55.....298			Worth.....11.....292		
Quinnimont.....46.....466			Shenandoah			Uniontown.....5.....200			Wright.....52.....250		
R			Shenandoah Junction.....27.....320						Wyndal.....46.....220		
Raleigh.....52.....350			Shepherdstown.....27.....1,079						Wyoming.....51.....230		
Rapp.....48.....222			Sheridan.....44.....226								
Ravenswood.....29.....1,081			Sherrard.....4.....360								
			Shinnston.....12.....1,224								

WEST VIRGINIA

A State with the Finest of Public Buildings Paid For and State Out of Debt

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The impression may prevail that it would not be possible to take off a slice of territory from the northwest corner of old Virginia and get a state, the area of which would be of much consequence; nevertheless, that was done and our regret is, as we write this brief sketch, that we cannot more fully show the numerous public state buildings, the educational institutions, the manufactories, the hotels and other features of public interest which abound in this young state.

SIZE OF WEST VIRGINIA

But, though only a portion of Virginia was taken, it gave the people of West Virginia an area of territory comprising 24,715 square miles. To judge the size of this the reader has only to understand that this area is almost twenty times that of Rhode Island, twelve times that of Delaware, five times that of Connecticut, three times that of Massachusetts, more than twice that of Maryland, twice that of Belgium, twice that of Holland, a third larger than Denmark, and more than a third larger than Switzerland.

It is seen in this that the piece taken was no very small, little slice either. But that was not all. Virginia had passed the ordinance of secession April 17, 1861. In the convention which passed the act, of the forty-six delegates, from the territory now comprising this state, twenty-nine voted against secession.

HOW WEST VIRGINIA KEPT OUT OF THE WAR

A general election in Virginia was called for May 23, 1861, to act upon ratification of the act of secession. A count of the votes from the counties comprising the present West Virginia showed, that, out of 44,000 votes cast from this territory, 40,000 were opposed to secession.

Then followed conventions at Wheeling in which provisions were made for forming a new state. Application for admission to the Union was made

to Congress and permission was granted on condition that slavery should be abolished in the new state.

EXTERMINATION OF SECESSION ELEMENT

The result of the definite stand taken by the West Virginia people was the driving out of the secession element from this portion of the country, and the giving to the Union cause of 20,000 soldiers. The great beneficial effect was the escape of West Virginia from becoming the battle ground of the contending forces, while the horrors of war were centered on the territory of old Virginia. Beginning thus a free state, and pledged to the Union cause, the prosperity of the new state has gone steadily on ever since the day of its birth. Something of its wealth and resources is shown in that item relating to the state under the head "Productions."

PROSPERITY ON EVERY SIDE

Among the evidences of prosperity is a superior state home erected in 1885, at a cost of \$390,000; hospitals for the insane, and an asylum, Miners' hospitals, penitentiary, reform schools for boys, and industrial schools for girls. University buildings and grounds, university preparatory schools at Montgomery and at Keyser, state normal school, branches of the normal school at Fairmount, West Liberty, Shepardstown, Glenville, Athens, school for deaf and blind, and two institutes for colored students. These schools are nearly all in large imposing buildings, and everything about them having the latest improvements.

THE STATE OUT OF DEBT.

Another matter we wish the landseeker to observe, which is, that while this state is evidently at the very head in modern public buildings, the state is not in debt one dollar! And not only that, but the tax rate on each \$1,000 is only 85 cents. Under the head of "valuations" it is interesting to see this tax rate with states in general.

West Virginia Opportunities in Agriculture and Varied Enterprises

The prosperity which has come to this state is partially explained by the enormous resources of the state. This is seen under the head of "Productions." But it is only partly explained there from the fact, that while we mention the revenue from a few items the income from minerals alone, in one year, is \$74,751,376.

WHAT ABOUT THE FUTURE.

But if this young state can at this age, in her history, have all of her public buildings in such fine condition, all paid for, and the state be out of debt, with only a tax rate of 85 cents on a thousand dollars, what of the future?

Let us investigate for the benefit of the land investor and home seeker who contemplates removal but is undetermined yet where to go.

The coal area of West Virginia covers over 16,000 square miles, the seams of coal in some places being 250 feet thick. Great beds of this fuel adjoin the Ohio river, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and other lines of transportation, convenient for shipment. In an unlimited amount, which brings into the state annually, over \$30,000,000, contains every quality of cannel, splint, coking, black and bituminous coal, and all these varieties are in thick and easily worked veins.

A GREAT FUTURE COMING IN IRON

Iron ore exists in twenty-two counties; the best ores being, according to the state geologist, in Grant, Pendleton, Hardy, Pocahontas and Greenbrier counties. As yet the people have been so busy with other enterprises that the iron industry has not been developed, but the supply is here for great manufactures when time comes for their establishment.

Fire clay and potter's clay is found here in such abundance as to bring over \$2,000,000 annually into the state from the manufacture of clay products.

There being only comparatively few persons to the square mile here, there has been as yet but little inducement, and no time to begin the extensive manufacture of woodware. But when piano makers, furniture workers and vehicle dealers are ready, they should know that there are 11,776,000 acres, in West Virginia, covering 73 per cent area of the state which, at the prevailing price of lumber would be worth, it is estimated, more than twelve hundred millions of dollars.

Under the head of "Productions" and department of "Manufactures" it is seen that the value of manufactured products in West Virginia annually is over \$128,000,000.

Our space does not permit us to enumerate fully—but in brief there are in making flour and grist-mill products, 730 establishments, 16 glass factories, 23 factories for car building and repairs, 62 foundry and machine shops, and 83 planing mills.

It is difficult to predict what the leading industries will be in the future inasmuch as so many are yet waiting on time and capital for development.

There are some ten points in the state where there are sulphur, medicinal and mineral springs. Some of these are famous as pleasure and health resorts.

SALT, BRICK AND DRAIN TILES

There are numerous salt wells, and salt is just beginning to be made as a marketable commodity.

Much of the soil is composed of a clay suitable for the making of fire brick, sewer and drain tiles. With the immense amount of this raw material accessible there can be unlimited expansion in this industry.

About two-thirds of the people are engaged in agriculture, and with the favorable conditions which prevail in West Virginia this must always be the leading industry of the state.

By the census of 1900 it was shown that only about one-half of the agricultural land of the state was improved and that over 5,000,000 acres are, at this writing, unimproved.

GREAT FIELD FOR THE TRUCK GARDENER.

The growth of population in the various industries, outside of agriculture, is making a local market for the sale of all kinds of garden products. And the attention of land seekers is especially called to the growing opportunities offered in this state for market gardeners in the vicinity of the towns.

So rapid has been the growth of demand for fresh garden products in the coal and manufacturing towns of late in this state as to increase the sales 413 per cent in the past ten years.

IMMENSE COMING DEMAND FOR FOOD PRODUCTS

A writer treating on the subject of market gardening in West Virginia and the means by which the business has been advanced says "This increase has been made in an effort to produce vegetables and small fruits in the valleys and on the hills, to supply not only the toilers in the factories, but the more than forty thousand miners who toil beneath the hills for those dependent upon them. No other American state has a better home market for its vegetables—garden products—than West Virginia."

As has been shown under the head of topography, the soils of our river bottoms, composed of the disintegration of the rocks, are extremely fertile and especially adapted to the cultivation of garden products. The West Virginia gardener, with his home market in the coal fields, and manufacturing centers, all around him, is not confronted with the problem of transportation and storage as are those who must ship long distances.

NATURAL ADVANTAGES HERE.

Thus he is not subjected to losses in a glutted market where railroad traffic and commission rates absorb his profit, he receiving small returns for his industry. Neither is he subjected to losses because of the perishable nature of his crops, for he has his regular customers, who are largely the consumers as well and they need stated supplies at regular intervals. Neither does he have the expense of insurance. It is estimated that he who produces and ships to far-away markets, after paying freights, drayage, insurance and commissions, scarcely receives forty per cent of the price which the consumer pays for his vegetables. Not so with the West Virginia gardener who sells to the local markets around him, directly to the consumer or retailer, and thus receives the seventy-five to one hundred per cent of the price of his products. Not in thirty years to come will our gardening industry be able to supply existing and ever increasing demands for their products in the home markets of the coal fields, and other centers of industry within the state. And when a surplus is created, the great market centers of Pittsburgh and other cities lie within a few hours of their doors.

As home seekers and investors in land carefully investigate they will find superior opportunities for getting support for themselves in West Virginia, while rapid increasing population must result in greatly advancing values of land.

CONDENSED IMPORTANT FACTS RELATING TO THE STATE.

Altitude.—Highest in the state, Spruce Knob in Pendleton County, 4,780 feet.

Climate.—The average annual temperature is 56.4. At Morgantown, Monongalia County, in the extreme northeastern part of the state, the average January temperature is 35 above zero, July, 74. Extremes are, warmest, 97; coldest, 25 below. Yearly rainfall, 46.9 inches. Remarkably healthful climate. Many people having come here for the springs and highland air after recuperation become permanent settlers.

Dimensions.—Extreme length north to south, 225 miles; width, east to west, 200 miles. Area, 24,780 square miles.

History.—Counties of northwestern Virginia rejected the ordinance of secession passed by Virginia April 17, 1861, at Richmond, and delegates from counties now comprising state of West Virginia met in Wheeling June 11, 1861, and organized a new state government. Constitutional convention met in Wheeling November 24. Constitution ratified by the people May 20, 1862. Consent of Virginia legislature given for forming a new state May 13. West Virginia admitted to the Union June 20, 1863. Wheeling made first seat of government and lastly Charleston became the capital of the state.

Valuations, 1906: Real estate, \$175,980,581; personal property, \$400,000,000. Tax rate on each \$1,000 is 85 cents. No bonded debt of the state.

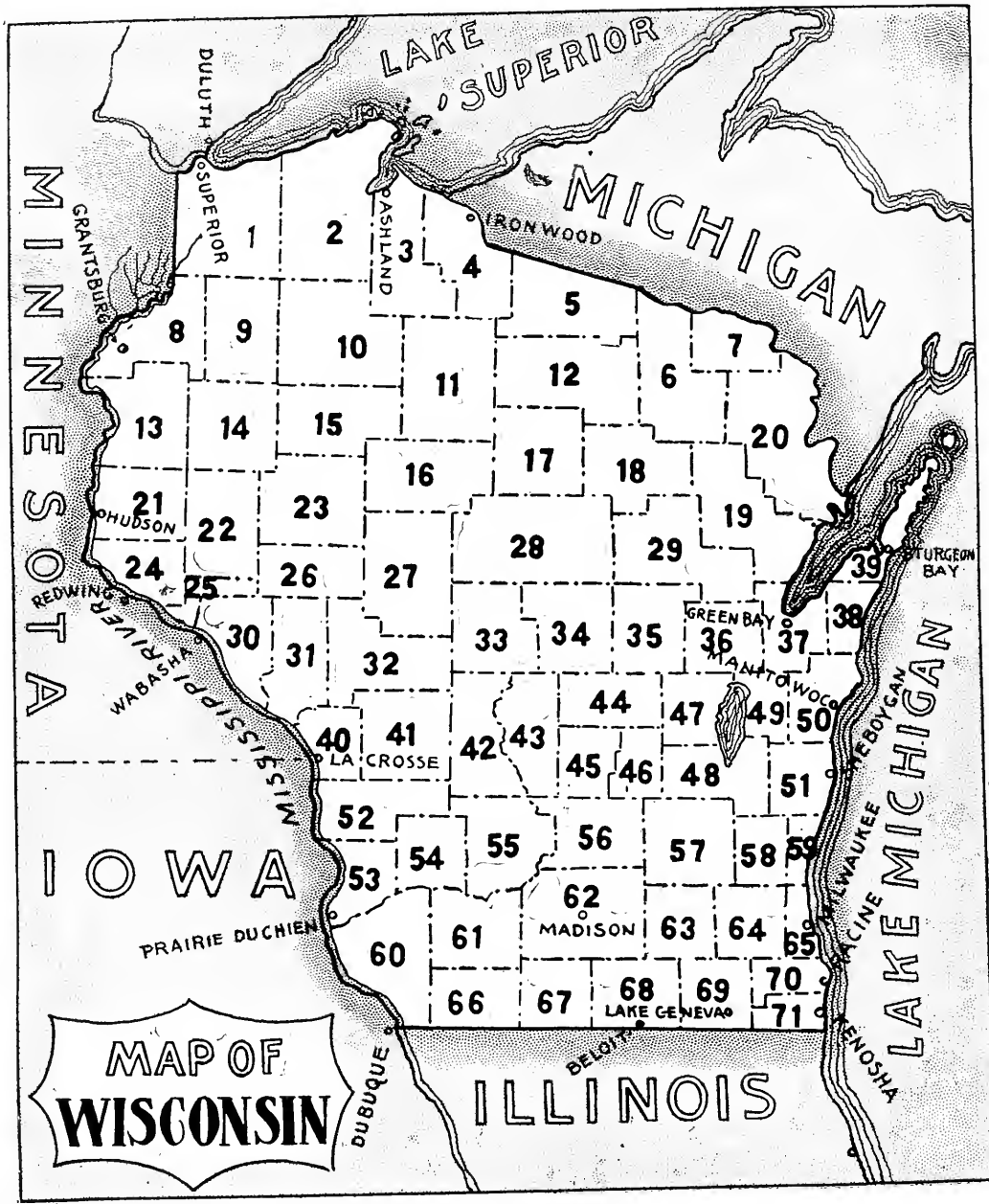
Productions, 1905. Agricultural: Oats, 1,280,586 bushels; corn, 22,812,122 bushels; wheat, 4,373,080 bushels.

Manufactures: Capital employed, \$84,620,823; wages earned, 42,757; wages paid, \$21,153,912; value of products, \$90,010,676.

Minerals: Value of products—Coal, \$22,341,790; clay products, \$2,018,795; coke, \$6,548,205; iron, \$1,000,000; estimated, \$5,250,000; natural gas, \$10,075,801; petroleum, \$16,132,631; stone, \$842,627; brine, \$275,367; mineral waters, \$50,000.

The raw material for the manufacture of each and every description of product is here in such abundance as to build up the factory, and the great manufacturing centers must be fed.

STATE AND THE 71 COUNTIES OF WISCONSIN
With Their Boundaries



LOCATION AND 1910 POPULATION OF WISCONSIN COUNTIES.

Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.
1.....	Douglas..	47,422	6.....	Forest..	6,782	11.....	Price..	13,795	16.....	Taylor..	13,641
2.....	Bayfield..	15,987	7.....	Florence..	3,381	12.....	Oneida..	11,433	17.....	Lincoln..	19,064
3.....	Ashland..	21,065	8.....	Burnett..	9,026	13.....	Polk..	21,367	18.....	Anglade..	
4.....	Iron..	8,306	9.....	Washburn..	3,196	14.....	Barron..	29,114	19.....	Oconto..	25,657
5.....	Vilas..	6,019	10.....	Sawyer..	6,227	15.....	Busk..	11,160	20.....	Marinette..	33,812

Location and 1910 Population of Wisconsin Counties—Continued

Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.	Loca.	County	Pop.
21.....	St. Croix	23,910	31.....	Portage	30,945	47.....	Winnebago	62,116	60.....	Grant	39,007
22.....	Dunn	23,260	35.....	Waupaca	32,782	48.....	Fond du Lac	51,610	61.....	Iowa	22,497
23.....	Chippewa	32,103	36.....	Outagamie	49,102	49.....	Calumet	16,701	62.....	Dane	77,435
24.....	Pierce	22,079	37.....	Brown	54,098	50.....	Manitowoc	43,978	63.....	Jefferson	31,306
25.....	*Pepin	..	38.....	Kewaunee	16,784	51.....	Sheboygan	54,888	64.....	Waukesha	37,100
26.....	Eau Claire	32,721	39.....	Door	11,711	52.....	Vernon	28,116	65.....	Milwaukee	433,187
27.....	Clark	30,074	40.....	La Crosse	43,996	53.....	Crawford	16,288	66.....	Lafayette	20,975
28.....	Marathon	55,054	41.....	Monroe	28,881	54.....	Richland	18,899	67.....	Green	21,641
29.....	Shawano	31,884	42.....	Juneau	19,569	55.....	Sauk	32,869	68.....	Rock	35,538
30.....	Buffalo	16,005	43.....	Adams	8,604	56.....	Columbia	31,129	69.....	Walworth	29,614
31.....	Trempealeau	22,928	44.....	Waushara	18,886	57.....	Dodge	47,436	70.....	Racine	57,421
32.....	Jackson	17,075	45.....	Marquette	10,741	58.....	Washington	23,781	71.....	Kenosha	32,929
33.....	Wood	30,583	46.....	Green Lake	15,491	59.....	Ozaukee	17,123			

Total 2,333,860

Wisconsin Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
A											
Abbottsford	..27	947	Birchwood	..9	530	Colfax	..22	701	Embarrass	..35	283
Abelman	..55	444	Birmahwood	..32	678	Coloma	..14	320	Emmertown	..23	462
Abrams	..19	200	Blackcreek	..36	516	Columbus	..56	252	Ephraim	..39	720
Adams Center	..13	250	Black Earth	..62	479	Commonwealth	..7	866	Esdaile	..24	302
Adell	..51	250	*Black River	..	..	Concord	..63	1,236	Estrick	..31	362
Albany	..66	669	Falls	..32	1,917	Conover	..5	222	Eureka	..47	362
Albion	..62	250	Black Wolf	..17	671	Coom Valley	..52	391	Evansville	..68	2,061
Algoma	..38	2,082	Blair	..31	486	Cooperstown	..50	226			
Allen Grove	..69	321	Blanchardville	..66	643	Corliss	..70	525	F		
Allenton	..58	250	Bloom City	..51	230	Cormier	..37	1,662	Fairchild	..26	678
Allouez	..1	820	Bloomer	..23	1,204	Cottage Grove	..62	250	Fair Oaks	..62	891
*Alma	..30	1,411	Bloomington	..60	626	Couderay	..10	326	Fall Creek	..26	523
Alma Center	..32	417	Blue River	..60	287	*Crandon	..6	1,833	Fall River	..56	360
Almond	..34	487	Boaz	..54	226	Crivitz	..20	226	Fennimore	..60	1,159
Alois	..65	866	Bondel	..29	350	Cross Plains	..62	350	Fennwood	..28	220
Alto	..18	220	Boscobel	..60	1,525	Cuba	..65	967	Ferryville	..53	280
Altoona	..26	824	Boyd	..23	527	Cudahy	..65	3,691	Field	..11	326
Amberg	..20	431	Brandon	..18	684	Cumberland	..14	1,445	Fish Creek	..39	200
Amery	..13	659	Brantwood	..11	336	Curtiss	..27	332	*Florence	..7	1,870
Amherst	..34	629	Bridgeport	..53	500	D			*Fond du Lac	..48	13,797
Aniwa	..29	274	Brillion	..49	998	Dale	..36	426	Footville	..68	392
*Antigo	..18	7,196	Bristol	..71	226	Dallas	..19	342	Forest Junction	..49	250
Appollonia	..15	226	Broadhead	..67	1,517	Dane	..62	296	Forestville	..39	250
*Appleton	..36	16,773	Brokaw	..28	458	Darien	..69	389	Fort Atkinson	..63	3,877
Arbor Vitae	..5	1,300	Brooklyn	..67	362	*Darlington	..66	1,808	Postville	..5	326
Arcadia	..31	1,212	Browtown	..67	222	Dayton	..67	250	Fountain City	..30	1,031
Arena	..61	351	Bruce	..15	565	Deerfield	..62	533	Fox Lake	..	..
Argyle	..66	603	Bryant	..18	333	Deer Park	..21	326	Junction	..57	851
Arkansas	..25	262	Buffalo	..30	255	De Forest	..62	431	Frederic	..13	511
Arkdale	..43	220	Burlington	..70	3,212	Delafield	..64	261	Fredonia	..39	750
Armenia	..42	801	Burnett	..57	266	Delavan	..69	2,150	Freemont	..35	905
*Ashland	..3	11,594	Butternut	..3	717	Delton	..55	226	*Friendship	..43	276
Athens	..28	904	C			Denmark	..37	250	G		
Auburndale	..33	297	Cadott	..23	765	De Pere	..37	4,477	Galesville	..31	973
Augusta	..61	1,405	Calamine	..66	226	De Pere Station	..42	292	Gays Mills	..53	557
Avoca	..61	436	Calumetville	..48	330	De Soto	..52	331	Geneseo	..64	250
Aztalan	..63	250	Cambria	..56	654	Dexter	..33	351	Genoa	..52	275
B						Diamond Bluff	..24	222	Genoa Junction	..69	700
Babcock	..33	520	Cambridge	..62	507	Dickeyville	..60	250	Germantown	..58	205
Badger Mills	..28	230	Cameron	..14	562	*Dodgeville	..61	1,791	Gile	..4	451
Badley	..60	300	Campbellsport	..48	650	Donaldson	..5	366	Gilett	..19	610
Baileys Harbor	..39	250	Camp Douglas	..42	372	Dorchester	..27	476	Gilmanston	..30	250
Baldwin	..21	584	Carrollville	..65	362	Dousman	..64	250	Glenbeulah	..51	562
*Balsam Lake	..13	279	Carter	..6	250	Downing	..22	319	Glen Flora	..15	520
Bancroft	..34	226	Cascade	..51	322	Downsville	..22	286	Glenrock	..41	277
Bangor	..40	692	Casco	..38	399	Doylestown	..56	259	Glenwood City	..21	954
*Baraboo	..55	6,324	Cashton	..41	568	Drummons	..2	522	Glidden	..3	606
Barnes	..2	326	Cassville	..60	890	Duck Creek	..37	1,696	Gordon	..1	366
Barnesville	..61	317	Catawba	..11	200	Duchholm	..13	226	Grafton	..51	350
*Barron	..14	1,449	Cazenovia	..51	392	Dunbar	..20	526	Graham	..59	818
Barronett	..14	222	Cedar	..29	351	*Durand	..25	1,593	*Grand Rapids	..33	6,521
Barton	..58	562	Cedarburg	..59	1,777	Dyckesville	..38	206	Grandview	..2	426
Barvaia	..18	200	Cedar Grove	..51	498	E			Granton	..27	250
Bay City	..21	252	Charlesburg	..48	362	Eagle	..64	339	*Grantsburg	..8	721
Bayfield	..2	1,689	Chasburg	..52	326	*Eagle River	..5	1,434	Gratiot	..66	368
Bay Settlement	..37	386	Cornier	..37	1,662	Eastman	..23	223	*Green Bay	..37	25,236
Bear Creek	..36	426	Chetek	..16	426	East Troy	..69	623	*Green Lake	..16	563
Beaver Dam	..57	6,758	*Chilton	..49	1,530	*Eau Claire	..26	18,310	Greenbush	..37	226
Beetown	..60	222	*Chippewa Falls	..23	8,893	Eden	..48	250	Greenstreet	..50	326
Beldenville	..24	250	Clarks Mills	..50	226	Edgar	..28	746	Greenwood	..27	635
Belgium	..59	228	Clay	..32	316	Edgerton	..68	2,513	Gresham	..29	305
Bell Center	..53	216	Clayton	..13	220	Eland	..29	368	H		
Belleville	..62	422	Clear Lake	..13	498	Elcho	..18	520	Hackley	..5	526
Bellvue	..37	808	Clinton	..68	897	Elderon	..28	226	Hales Corners	..65	200
Belmont	..68	532	Clintonville	..35	1,747	Eleva	..31	319	Hamburg	..28	350
Beloit	..68	15,125	Clyman	..57	200	Elkhart Lake	..51	499	Hammond	..21	108
Benton	..66	652	Cobb	..61	230	*Elkhorn	..69	1,707	Hancock	..11	510
Berlin	..46	4,636	Cochrane	..30	250	Elk Mound	..23	392	Hartford	..58	282
Bergend	..61	200	Colby	..28	869	*Ellsworth	..21	1,005	Hartland	..61	328
Big Flats	..43	280	Coleman	..20	436	Elmwood	..24	585	Hatley	..28	330
Big Sauniceo	..37	336				Elroy	..12	1,729	Haugen	..14	275
						Elton	..18	192	Hawkins	..15	160

Explanation: Index to Towns. First Column, Names of Towns; Second Column, Number of Towns in County; Third Column, Population of 1910. Loca. Means Location. Pop. Means Population. Star in Front of Name Indicates County Seat.

Cities and Villages of Wisconsin with 1910 Populations

Towns	Locat.	Pop.	Towns	Locat.	Pop.	Towns	Locat.	Pop.	Towns	Locat.	Pop.
Hawthorne	11	350	Lyndon Station	42	275	Norwalk	41	502	Rosholt	34	383
Hayton	49	230	Lynxville	53	274	Nye	57	226	Royalton	35	202
*Hayward	10	3,741	Lyons	69	426				Rudolph	33	203
Hazel Green	60	621				O					
Hazelhurst	12	375	Macfarland	62	420	Oakfield	48	522	Sagole	36	201
Heinenman	17	230	Madison (capitol)	62	25,531	Oakland	63	1,287	St. Anna	51	201
Heleenville	63	350	Maileck Rock	24	337	Oconomowoc	64	3,054	St. Cloud	21	309
Hersy	21	260	Manawa	35	820	*Oconto	19	5,629	St. Croix	13	569
High Bridge	3	250	Manchester	46	230	Oconto Falls	19	1,427	St. Francis	63	203
Highland	61	1,096	Manico	12	650	Odanah	3	2,169	St. Lawrence	58	503
Hika	40	275	*Manitowoc	50	13,027	Ogdensburg	35	308	St. Nazianz	50	503
Hilbert	53	572	Maplewood	39	260	Ogema	11	250	Salem	71	303
Hiles	6	525	Marathon	28	656	Omro	47	1,285	Sauk City	55	667
Hillsboro	52	804	Marblehead	48	275	Onalaska	49	1,146	Saukville	59	200
Hines	1	526	Marango	3	250	Oneida	36	2,280	Sawyer	39	301
Hingham	51	326	*Marinette	20	14,610	Ontario	52	383	Scandinavia	35	355
Hixton	32	290	Marion	30	798	Oostburg	51	380	Schlesingerville	58	538
Holcombe	23	326	Markesan	46	892	Oxfordville	68	449	Schofield	28	889
Hollandale	61	265	Marquette	46	313	Osceola	13	634	Scott	51	202
Holmen	49	390	Marshall	62	459	*Oshkosh	47	33,062	Seneca	53	254
Honey Creek	69	300	Marshfield	33	3,783	Osseno	31	690	Seymour	36	301
Horton	57	1,881	Martintown	67	209	Otjen	65	366	Shanagolden	36	301
Hortonville	56	863	Mason	2	750	Ottawa	61	1,500	Sharon	69	879
Houlton	21	466	Mattoon	29	868	Owen	27	745	*Shavano	29	2,923
*Hudson	21	2,810	*Mauston	42	1,701	Oxford	45	250	*Sheboygan	51	26,398
Hunland	27	500	Mayville	57	2,282				Sheboygan Falls	51	1,633
*Hurley	4	2,522	Mazomanie	62	917	P			*Shell Lake	9	902
Hustisford	57	615	*Medford	16	1,843	Packwaukee	45	250	Sherry	33	252
			Medina	36	223	Palmyra	63	649	Shiocton	36	536
I			Mellott	3	2,833	Pardeeville	56	987	Shopiere	68	301
Iduna	31	630	Melrose	32	250	Park Falls	11	1,972	Shullsburg	66	1,063
Independence	31	664	Menasha	47	6,981	Paynesville	65	522	Silverlake	71	301
Ingram	15	360	Menomonie	64	919	Pelican Lake	12	226	Sinsinawa	60	701
Iola	35	360	Falls	22	5,036	Pembine	20	390	Sisters Grove	33	667
Iron Belt	4	1,000	Mercer	4	226	Pence	4	409	Solon Springs	71	253
Iron Mountain	57	200	*Merrill	17	8,689	Pensaukee	19	250	Somers	71	251
Iron Ridge	57	250	Merrill	32	625	Peppin	25	397	Somerset Sta.	21	351
Iron River	2	1,266	Merrimack	55	312	Perkinstown	16	306	Soperton	6	403
Ironton	55	250	Middleton	62	679	Peshigo	20	1,975	S. Germantown	58	205
Itasca	1	326	Minfilin	61	350	Pewaukee	61	3,094	S. Milwaukee	65	6,092
			Milladore	33	325	*Phillips	11	1,948	South Range	1	351
J			Milltown	13	250	Phlox	18	250	South Wayne	66	301
Jacksonport	39	226	Milton	68	833	Pine Grove	37	201	*Sparta	41	3,973
*Janesville	68	13,894	Millwaukee Junction	63	373,857	Pine River	44	201	Spencer	28	362
*Jefferson	63	2,582	Mineral Point	61	2,925	Pittsfield	17	1,213	Spirit	11	801
Johnsburg	48	252	Minocqua	12	470	Pittsville	33	450	Spooner	69	1,453
Johnson Creek	63	425	Minong	9	200	Plainfield	44	723	Springfield	69	251
Johnstown	63	220	Mishicot	50	450	Plainville	43	901	Spring Green	55	732
Juda	67	291	Mindovi	67	1,325	Platteville	60	4,452	Springlake	44	203
Junction	34	262	*Monroe	67	4,410	Pleasant Prairie	71	301	Spring Meadow	65	2,104
*Juneau	57	603	*Montello	45	1,104	Plover	34	319	Spring Valley	24	972
			Montfort June	61	558	Plymouth	51	3,094	Stanley	23	2,675
K			Monticello	67	671	Polonia	34	241	Starlake	5	201
Kansville	70	366	Montreal	4	562	*Portage	56	5,401	Star Prairie	21	253
Kaukauna	36	4,717	Montrossville	62	236	Port Edwards	33	750	State Hospital	47	1,111
Kelley	8	200	Mosine	28	480	Portland	57	250	Stetsonville	16	201
Kellnersville	59	435	Mount Calvary	48	350	*Pt. Washington	59	3,792	Steuben	53	257
Kendall	41	477	Mount Hope	60	302	Potosi	60	464	Stevens Point	34	8,692
*Kenosha	71	1,371	Mount Horeb	62	1,048	Pound	20	301	Stiles	19	466
Kewaskum	58	625	Mount Sterling	53	303	Poygan	47	662	Stinnett	9	301
*Kewaunee	38	1,839	Mukwanago	64	615	Poynette	56	656	Stitzer	60	275
Kiel	59	1,241	Muscodia	60	798	*Prairie du			Stockbridge	49	328
Kilbourn	36	1,170				Chien	53	3,149	Stockholm	25	204
Kimberly	30	350	Nashotah	64	226	Prairie du Sac	55	702	Stoddard	52	343
Kingston	16	201	Nashville	6	233	Prairie Farm	14	368	Stoughton	62	4,761
Knapp	22	413	National Home	65	2,100	Prentice	11	606	Stratford	28	763
			Neenah	42	1,054	Prescott	21	936	Strum	31	253
L			*Neenah	47	5,734	Princeton	46	1,269	*Sturgeon Bay	39	4,262
Lae du Flam-			*Neillsville	47	908	Pulaski	29	436	Suamico	37	301
beau	5	226	Nekimi	47	908				Sullivan	63	301
*La Cross	10	30,417	Nekoosa	33	1,570	R			Sun Prairie	62	1,119
*Lady Smith	15	2,352	Nekoosa June	33	285	*Racine	70	38,002	*Superior	1	41,384
Lake Geneva	69	3,079	Nelson	30	285	Randolph	57	937	Suring	19	211
Lakemills	63	1,672	Neosho	57	301	Random Lake	51	408	Sussex	64	211
Lake Nebago			Neshkoro	45	308	Readstown	52	515	Symco	35	313
mon	1	483	New Auburn	23	364	Reedsburg	55	2,615			
*Lancaster	60	2,329	New Berlin	64	380	Reeseville	57	352	T		
Laney	29	1,814	Newburg	58	482	Reeseville	57	352	Taylor	32	254
Lannon	64	450	New Cassel	48	328	Redgranite	44	1,521	Theresa	57	345
Laona	6	720	New Digging	66	350	Rewey	61	329	Thiensville	59	254
Larrabee	50	362	New Glarus	67	708	*Rhinelander	12	5,637	Thorp	27	741
La Rue	55	420	New Holstein	49	839	Rib Lake	16	1,018	Thre Lakes	12	661
Lavalle	55	421	New Lisbon	42	1,074	Rice Lake	14	3,968	Tigerton	29	728
Leadmine	66	226	New London	35	3,383	*Richland			Tisch Mills	50	225
Lea	19	350	New Munster	71	200	Centre	54	2,652	Tomah	41	3,419
Levis	32	300	New Richmond	21	1,938	Richmond Falls	69	211	Tomahawk	17	2,907
Limeridge	55	250	Niles	50	226	Richwood	57	212	Tony	15	201
Linden	61	580	Norrie	28	226	Ridgeway	61	437	Trego	9	201
Little Chute	36	354	North Crandon	6	508	Rio	56	704	Trempealeau	31	535
Livingston	60	662	N. Fond du Lac	48	1,960	Ripon	48	3,739	Tripoli	12	253
Lodi	56	1,011	N. Freedom	35	617	River Falls	24	1,991	Truesdell	71	1,680
Loganville	55	260	N. La Crosse	40	7,096	Robbins	12	201	Turtle Lake	14	442
Lohrville	44	301	N. Milwaukee	65	1,860	Roberts	21	203	Two Rivers	50	4,851
Lomira	57	529	Northport	35	420	Rochester	70	284			
Lone Rock	54	497	North Prairie	61	266	Rockdale	67	202	U		
Lostorek	24	1,066				Rockmont	67	202	Union Center	42	301
Louisburg	60	258				Rome	63	225	Union Grove	70	616
Lowell	57	318				Roscerans	50	201	Unity	28	363
Loyal	27	677				Rosendale	48	304	Utica	62	855
Luck	13	383									
Luxembourg	38	402									

Wisconsin Cities and Villages with 1910 Populations

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loc.	Pop.
V			Waterford	70	581	West Athens	65	6,615	Williams Bay	69	553
Valders	50	222	Waterloo	63	1,222	*West Bend	58	2,162	Winneton	71	251
Valley Junction	41	201	Watertown	63	8,829	Westboro	16	701	Wilson	21	505
Vandyne	48	218	Waukau	17	301	Westby	32	902	Wilton	11	510
Verona	62	355	*Waukesha	64	8,744	West De Pere	37	4,292	Winchester	17	968
Vesper	33	261	Waunakee	62	551	Westfield	15	729	Windsor	62	705
Viola	54	671	*Waupaca	35	2,739	W. Milwaukee	65	1,458	Winnebago	15	1,101
*Viroqua	52	2,059	Waupun	48	3,362	Weston	22	327	Winneconne	17	913
W			*Wausau	28	16,563	West Salem	10	842	Wither	27	113
Wabeno	6	503	Wausaukee	20	2,066	West Sweden	13	401	Wittenberg	29	1,051
Waldo	51	252	*Wautoma	44	964	Weyauwega	35	967	Wonewoc	12	789
Walworth	69	755	Wauwatosa	65	3,346	Weyerhaeuser	15	371	Woodford	66	230
Warrens	41	1,408	Wauzeka	53	476	Whitefish Bay	65	542	Woodville	21	300
*Washburn	2	3,832	Waysside	37	302	*Whitehall	31	703	Wrightstown	37	525
Washington			Weiskisit	18	253	Whitewater	69	3,221	Wyocena	56	425
Haibor	39	738	Welcome	36	341	Wild Rose	11	511			

WISCONSIN

INFORMATION CONCERNING NORTHERN WISCONSIN LANDS

In reply to our questions about Wisconsin cut-over timber lands we receive the following:

College of Agriculture, Madison, Wis.

The price of "cut-over" lands, i. e., those from which the valuable timber has been removed, in Northern Wisconsin, ranges from \$5.00 to \$20.00 per acre; for lands carrying valuable timber the prices range from \$10.00 to \$40.00.

Kentucky blue grass, red top and timothy flourish in Northern Wisconsin in great profusion. Blue grass soon forms a dense sod and timothy, on fertile tracts, grows luxuriantly, yielding crops for many years without reseeded. Red, alsike and white clover flourish, the two former usually giving two cuttings a year. Clover does not so often winter kill as in the southern part of the state because the ground does not thaw out in winter and is usually covered with snow.

Indian corn can be successfully grown over a large part of the north on the warmer sandy-loam soils. As the country becomes more settled considerable crops of corn will be grown. Oats are at home in Northern Wisconsin and yield large crops of heavy grain. Barley grows well there. Some wheat is grown, but the settler should not rely upon that crop. Rye is largely grown and the field or Canada pea flourishes to a surprising degree. Already there are scores of canning factories in the state canning green peas. The yield of ripe peas is from 15 to 30 bushels or more per acre. They are extremely valuable for feeding stock, especially hogs for producing choice bacon and hams.

Root crops of all kinds flourish. Potato growing is already an enormous industry in the north central portion of the state, and where the soils are not too heavy, this is one of the most profitable crops of the northern farmer. Cabbages, rutabagas, beets, etc., yield large returns of excellent quality. The sugar beet grows well in the north and on suitable soils carries a very heavy percentage of sugar.

Dairying is destined to become the great industry of our new north. The abundant grasses and clovers, the pure, cool waters, the temperate summer climate, all combine to this end. The writer predicts that Northern Wisconsin will become the greatest cheese region in all America. Sheep husbandry is also profitable. Hogs do well and can be fed upon peas, clover and other grains grown by the farmer.

As to healthfulness, it may be said that there are no diseases peculiar to Northern Wisconsin. The water is pure and the air invigorating. Malaria is unknown. There are no blizzards in the true sense of that word. There is abundance of fuel for the cutting. Never is there a failure of all crops in any one season. Under the worst of possible conditions one is sure of abundance of food, fuel and water—items not always available to pioneer settlers in many parts of the west.

Every land seeker coming to Northern Wisconsin should know that this vast district possesses all kinds of soil—good, medium and poor. There are many inferior tracts of land in our new north which at this time should be severely let alone by the land seeker. In some places there are gravelly ridges

with a thin, light soil which burns out in dry weather. In other places there are swamps too deep and miry to be successfully drained. Again there are districts where drift boulders cover the ground so thickly that, although the soil itself is good, one cannot afford to make a farm at the present time. Finally there are regions with a coarse-sand subsoil. On some of these sandy lands there is only a light vegetable mold which will give fair crops for two or three years and then leave fields in which the loose-sand will be blown into heaps by the wind and profitable cultivation become an impossibility. Again there are sandy regions covered with a peat or moraine formation. Some of these soils are of doubtful agricultural value. In some of the sandy districts the sand is of fine particles and suited to profitable agriculture. The land seeker should avoid all lands of questionable character, since there are numerous tracts of good land available at reasonable prices. One should not take poor lands because they can be bought for a few dollars less per acre than the tracts with a good soil. There are good lands and poor lands in each and every northern county.

The undersigned cannot undertake to inform persons who write him as to the merits of particular tracts. Each separate tract must be seen and studied to gain a correct idea of its value.

The only way to proceed advantageously in securing a home in our new north is to visit one or more seemingly desirable districts. It does not matter so much which county one goes into as it does that a wise selection be made when one has reached some given point. Railroads cross every portion of the state and the highways are generally laid out. Settlers abound everywhere. The land seeker should carefully examine the growing crops in the region visited and from them make up his mind as to the possibilities of other tracts in the same locality. It should not be forgotten that soils differ sometimes on two adjoining farms and sometimes land not worth a dollar an acre lies only a short distance from that which when improved will be worth \$50 or even more per acre. All such facts come out plainly when one studies northern Wisconsin for himself.

The writer believes that no region in the United States today offers more favorable opportunities for persons with limited means to surely and successfully secure homes and ultimately good farms than Northern Wisconsin. At the same time some land-seekers are making serious mistakes by going about this matter in an unbusinesslike manner, not giving to an important vital matter the thought and care it merits.

Government land offices are located at Wausau, Eau Claire and Ashland, Wisconsin. Government lands still unsold are generally of low agricultural value.

Concerning State lands address State Land Commissioner, State Capitol, Madison, Wis.

Wisconsin has no Board of Immigration.

W. A. HENRY, Dean and Director.

CONDENSED IMPORTANT FACTS RELATING TO THE STATE.

Altitude.—Ribs Hill, in Marathon Co., 1,940 feet.
Climate.—Winters long and severe, yet healthful. The average annual temperature at Green Bay is 43.65. Snow, falling usually before heavy freezing, and continuing through the winter, protects the roots of plants from frost and hastens vegetation in the spring. Average January temperature at La Crosse, 15 above zero; July, 73; warmest, 104; coldest, 43 below zero; yearly rainfall, 30.7. At Milwaukee, January average, 19 above; July, 69; warmest, 100; coldest, 25 below; yearly rainfall, 32.1.

Dimensions.—Extreme length of state, north to south, 200 miles. Width, east to west, 200 miles. Area of state, 53,010 square miles.

History.—Many evidences of this region having been occupied by the Menominee Indians. In 1634 Jean Nicolet, a Frenchman, in 1634, was the first trader built a small stockade on the shore of Lake Michigan, 1661; Jesuit mission at St. Ignace, Pointe, 1665; Green Bay, 1669; first settlement, 1670; first white man, 1757; Milwaukee, 1787; Milwaukee, 1818.

STATE AND THE 15 COUNTIES OF WYOMING

With Their Boundaries

Location and Population
of
WYOMING COUNTIES

Lo- ca- tion	COUNTIES	Pop. 1910
1	National Park	519
2	Big Horn	4,909
3	Sheridan	8,886
4	Johnson	16,324
5	Crook	3,453
6	Weston	6,492
7	Uinta	4,960
8	Fremont	16,982
9	Natrona	11,822
10	Converse	1,766
11	Sweet Water	6,294
12	Carbon	11,575
13	Albany	11,282
14	Laramie	11,574
15	Total	26,127
		145,956

WYOMING CITIES AND
VILLAGES WITH
1910 POPULATIONS.

Towns Loca. Pop.

A

Afton8..... 570
Almy8..... 450

B

*Basin3..... 763
*Buffalo5..... 1,368
Burlington3..... 465

C

Cambria7..... 909
Carneyville4..... 406
*Casper10..... 2,639
Cheyenne
(capital)15..... 11,320
*Cody2..... 1,132
Cowley3..... 574
Cumberland8..... 200

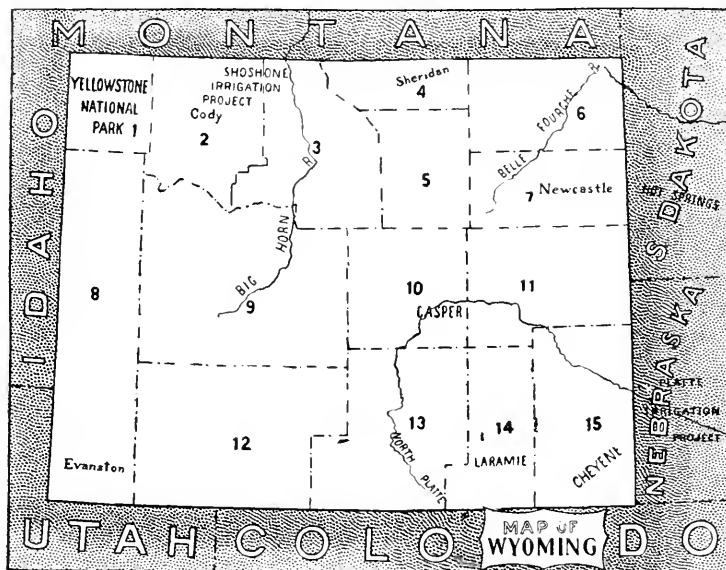
D

Dayton4..... 313
Diamondville8..... 696
Dietz4..... 1,209
*Douglas11..... 2,246

E

Elkoi8..... 250
Encampment13..... 421
Evanston8..... 2,583

F

Fairview8..... 350
Fort Mackenzie4..... 362
Fort Russell15..... 1,066

WYOMING CITIES AND VILLAGES WITH 1910 POPULATIONS.

Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.	Towns	Loca.	Pop.
Fort Washakie	.9	328	*Laramie	14	8,237	Riverton	9	183
Frontier	8	1,520	Lonetree	8	200	Rock Springs	12	5,778
			Lovell	3	726			
Glillet	6	448	Lusk	11	419	Saratoga	13	557
Glencoe	8	590				Shell	3	226
Glenrock	11	426	Manville	11	250	*Sheridan	4	8,408
*Green River	12	1,313	Meeteetse	2	207	Shoshoni	9	604
Greybull	3	258	Monarch	4	375	Sublet	8	347
Grover	8	250				*Sundance	16	281
Guernsey	15	274	*Newcastle	7	975	Sunrise	15	226
Gunn	12	220				Superior	12	602
Hanna	13	2,066				Sweetwater	12	306
Hartville	13	235	Oakley	8	590			
Hudson	9	319	Otto	3	202	Thermopolis	9	1,524
Hyattville	3	220				Upton	7	244
Kemmerer	8	843	Pinebluff	15	246			
Keystone	14	309				Wheatland	15	796
Kinnear	9	620	Quarry Spur	8	562	Winchester	3	226
Kool	4	250				Wind River	9	226
*Lander	9	1,812	*Rawlins	13	4,256	Worland	3	265

WYOMING.

ONE OF THE RICHEST OF THE UNITED STATES IN NATURAL RESOURCES.

As the reader will observe by examination of dimensions, this state is more than twice the size of Pennsylvania, which is of itself a large state.

What the ultimate outcome of Wyoming will be, when its resources are fully developed, it is impossible to foresee. In the first place it is a very young state. It was admitted to the Union no longer ago than 1890. It is so young yet in being settled that at the census of 1900 there was less than one person to the square mile, while Pennsylvania had 140 persons to the square mile, being over 200 years older than Wyoming.

We speak of Pennsylvania in comparison because Wyoming has several of the natural resources of

Pennsylvania, though vastly greater. Thus the coal area of Pennsylvania covers 470 square miles and had an output of coal in 1906 valued at \$255,269,507. If Pennsylvania coal is worth over \$255,000,000, with 470 square miles of coal area, what will the coal output of Wyoming be when the 20,000 square miles of coal area is fully developed?

CLIMATE COMPARED WITH PENNSYLVANIA.

Climate has very much to do with the growth and ultimate development of a region. In speaking of the two states, compare the temperature of the leading cities. Thus, the average January temperature of Pittsburgh is 30 above zero, Cheyenne is 25; August,

Explanation: Index to Towns. First Column. Names of Towns; Second Column, Number the Same as Number of the County Where Town is Located; Third Column, Population of 1910. Loca. Means Location. Pop. Means Population. Star in Front of Name Indicates County Seat.

How Little Villages Start in Wyoming and Become Prominent.

EASY TO GET STARTED HERE.

And then it is so easy to get hold here. Coal is cheap. Wood is abundant and may be had for simply the cutting and hauling. The pure, bracing air puts life into the newcomer at once, and he feels just like good, active work. After building up a large wood pile he goes to the lumber mills and buys the material for his house at \$7 and \$10 per thousand. Building stone is plenty and bricks are close by.

Located right in the midst of the irrigated lands, where crops are sure and the land owner knows what to depend on, it can readily be seen that this town, like many others in the State, has a good outlook with promise of speedy returns for capital invested.

The agriculturist who is looking for an ideal farming country; cattle and sheep producers who are desirous for the most advantageous conditions for stock raising; the business man who is seeking the new town full of promise, with the growing sur-

roundings country; and those broken in health who seek a favorable climate, will find good openings right here in Wheatland. And we might speak of many other little villages just as approvingly as this. The lands are selling here at \$22 and \$35 per acre. Ten years' time is given with equal annual payments at 6 per cent interest. No payment except the interest has to be made the second year, which gives the settler an opportunity to pay for his farm even though his means be limited.

PLENTY OF WATER.

A perpetual water right goes with each piece of land, and the purchaser of a Wheatland farm cannot be deprived of an equal water right with every other land holder any more than he can be deprived of the land itself. The land and water go together. When the lands and water have all been sold, the irrigation works will be absolutely under the control of those holding lands in the colony.

CONDENSED IMPORTANT FACTS RELATING TO WYOMING.

Altitude—Highest, Fremont Peak, in Wind River Range, Fremont County, 13,790 feet.

Climate—Temperature varies with elevation. Winters severe in higher altitudes, comparatively mild in the sheltered valleys. Average annual temperature for the state 44°. Average, January, at Fort Washakie, on the Shoshone Reservation in Fremont County, 10 above; July 67; warmest, 100; coldest, 54 below. Average, January, at Cheyenne, 25 above;

July, 67. Warmest, 100. Coldest, 38 below. Yearly rainfall, 12.2 inches.

Dimensions—Length, north to south, 275 miles. Width, east to west, 365 miles. Area of the state, 97,890 square miles.

History—Territory partly included in the Louisiana Purchase of 1803. Territory taken from Dakota, Idaho and Utah and organized July 25, 1868. Explored by Fremont about 1842.

FACTS OF INTEREST ABOUT WYOMING.

Yellowstone National Park occupies the northwest corner of the State of Wyoming and strips of the adjacent states—Idaho and Montana. In 1872, by Act of Congress, this portion of the Rocky Mountains was set aside as a national park, "for the benefit and enjoyment of the people."

It is rectangular in shape, fifty-five by sixty-five miles in size—the greater dimension running north and south; it embraces practically three and one-half thousand square miles. Snow-clad mountains within and adjacent to the Park range in elevation from ten to fourteen thousand feet above sea level; while the Park stage route ascends from 6,700 feet at Yellowstone Station, to an altitude of 8,300 feet in crossing the Continental Divide. Nowhere in the world are there geysers to compare, either in magnitude or number, with those in Yellowstone Park. The terraces and beautiful pools of Mammoth even surpass those in New Zealand. The Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone is unsurpassed in beauty and coloring; and the Great Falls, at its head, is three hundred and sixty feet in height.

The acting superintendent of the park is the commanding officer of Fort Yellowstone, a four-company post. Mounted guards escort the coaches on the tour; and scouts are employed to protect the game.

Hunting is not permitted in the park, but the visitor may enjoy trout fishing in mountain streams and Yellowstone Lake, where it is exceptionally good. The animals have government protection. The rock-formations and deposits are preserved in their natural state.

The road system, under the direct supervision of Government engineers, is one of the best in the country. The cost is defrayed by annual Congressional appropriations, and no pains have been spared to make the grades easy, and the roads so wide that the coaches can pass at practically every point. Steel and concrete bridges span the streams, doing away with fords and making accessible to the tourist many sights heretofore inaccessible. The roads are sprinkled and kept constantly in repair.

PARK ANIMALS.

The animals of the Park are objects of peculiar interest. No sound of gun or bark of dog is ever heard, and the animals, though wild, have become so tame that they give only curious notice to tourists as they pass. Deer, elk and bear roam at will throughout Geyserland. The red squirrel and the chipmunk scamper along the roadway, and those furry little bundles, the woodchucks, flatten out on the rocks and take no heed of your passing. It is an everyday sight to see deer and their young by the roadside, and now and then you get a glimpse of an antlered elk, with his family of cows, swimming the streams of the Park. So much has been accomplished by law in robbing man of his terrors

to the wild, that all of the animals in the Park, except those that—like the mountain lion and sheep—frequent places inaccessible to travelers, have well nigh lost their fears.

The bears, some of them wrapped in robes that would command a fancy price, come down in the evening from their homes in the hills to feed around the hotels. The after-dinner entertainment they afford to guests is an everyday pleasure.

EDUCATION.

Wyoming was the first state to grant political rights to men and women, and it is but natural that the subject of education should receive the most profound attention. The schools of Wyoming are second to none, and in each county of the state every facility is extended to the children, however isolated are their homes, to secure an education. Schools are provided where there are even a very small number of pupils, and in all large towns are good high schools, which fit the young people for the State University.

The University of Wyoming, located at Laramie, is an admirable institution, which offers splendid courses in literature, science and art, as well as in mining, mechanical and irrigation engineering, agriculture and commerce.

Bulletins are issued by the University from time to time on topics of general interest to farmers and others, and are sent free upon request to all who will apply for them.

BUFFALO BILL.

Last Appearance as a Showman.

A Richmond, Va., newspaper says:

Richmond, Va., Nov. 1, 1911.—Colonel William F. Cody—"Buffalo Bill" to all the world—retired from public life tonight. His show was packed off to winter quarters and his Indians will return to their tents in what is left of the red man's land, while "Buffalo Bill" intends to spend his remaining years in the Wyoming Big Horn country, where he hopes to make American history. So far as public exhibitions are concerned he has chased his last Indian.

During a career which began as a pony express rider, led him through mere Indian battles to the other living white man, and included twenty years as a showman, Colonel Cody became one of the most picturesque figures of American frontier life.

The sobriquet "Buffalo Bill" he earned in the 1860s, when he contracted to furnish horses and mules for the laborers building the Kansas Pacific, and in less than eighteen months he had

Wyoming a State Rich in Minerals and Natural Resources

at Pittsburg, is 74, at Cheyenne it is 67; the warmest at Pittsburg is 103, the warmest at Cheyenne is 100. The coldest at Pittsburg is 20 below zero, while the coldest at Cheyenne is 38 below. In Pennsylvania the annual average temperature is 53.9, while in Wyoming it is 44.9. But the average elevation of 6,000 feet above sea level makes an air so dry as to relieve cold weather of the disagreeable tinge of cold, which is experienced in a moist atmosphere.

The climate here is similar to the mountain region of Italy and is not severe in winter. There are few cloudy days. Winds sometimes prevail during the spring and fall, but cyclones and tornadoes are unknown. Snowstorms are usually followed by Chinook winds from the Pacific ocean which, with their warmth, uncover the pastures, so that live stock get the benefit of the grasses cured by the summer sun, and as the cured native grasses retain their nutrition, it enables the stockman to support his stock upon the open range with little, and in the case of sheep raising, no additional food. But few climates are more bracing, healthful or pleasant than the climate of the mountain region of the western states. The almost constant sunlight is not only pleasant, but beneficial from a sanitary standpoint, and it is a well recognized fact in the medical profession, that certain diseases, notably pulmonary afflictions, are much benefited by change from the states of lower altitudes to Wyoming or adjacent states.

Gold, copper and coal mining, petroleum production and raising live stock are the most important business interests of the State up to the present time.

RICH IN NATURAL RESOURCES.

The State is destined in the very near future to become the richest, in its diversified natural resources, of any State in the Union. The minerals are here in quantity. There are vast coal fields as yet unopened and subject to entry under the United States statutes. There is an enormous area of oil land, most of which is still open for location. There are mountains of iron ore. There is probably more copper than in any other state—veins from four to twenty-five feet wide, running from 15 per cent to 70 per cent, and many rich gold-bearing lodes.

Hot springs abound, which not only equal but surpass the famous Carlsbad Springs of Europe. The analysis of the waters and the results of their use have demonstrated this to be true.

BETTER TRANSPORTATION NECESSARY.

The only thing necessary to make the state all and more than is claimed for it is more transportation facilities—railroads operated in the interest of local development and not solely for trans-continental traffic—more capital invested on a business basis, and more men of brains, push and honest purpose. To all such Wyoming extends a hearty greeting and a co-operative hand.

In Albany County there is over \$2,000,000 invested in live stock and just to the south end of the city of Laramie are the Acme Cement Company's works, which owns a thousand acres of plaster land which has a deposit of natural plaster from six to eight feet in thickness. The output is about ten cars per day.

Large shops are here used for the purpose of preserving railroad ties by a process which is said to prolong their life two and a half times.

A large quantity of limestone is shipped to the beet sugar plants and smelters of Colorado from quarries just to the east of Laramie. This limestone is the purest discovered in the United States and is practically inexhaustible. It was used some years ago in the manufacture of glass. All the other ingredients for the manufacture of glass of a superior quality are found at Laramie and it is within the realm of reason to predict that this industry will soon be in a flourishing condition at this point. At the State Fishery, located at this point, more than a million of small fry are hatched annually and distributed among the streams of the state.

WHY CALLED BIG HORN.

Big Horn County is named from the Big Horn or Rocky Mountain sheep, which abound in the Big Horn Mountains, on the east side of the Big Horn Basin. It is anticipated that at an early day, among other enterprises, a beet sugar factory will be established in this county, 400,000 acres of land being soon placed under irrigating ditches. All the roots, vegetables, such as potatoes, carrots, rutabagas and foods of all kinds thrive excellently well up to 6,500 feet elevation. It is not uncommon for beets to attain a weight of ten and fifteen pounds and be solid to the core.

HOT SPRINGS HERE.

The Big Horn hot springs in this county are certain to be widely celebrated. From the main spring a stream seven feet wide and two feet deep, with a temperature of 135 degrees F., flows continually. It possesses strong curative properties.

Carbon County is named from the immense coal deposits which underlie the county. The Saratoga hot spring waters in this county, having a temperature of 135 degrees Fahrenheit, have strong medicinal qualities beneficial to the stomach and kidneys, and when bottled is a pure and pleasant water to drink. These springs are in an ideal place for a summer resort and sanitarium. The streams here abound in trout and the region is waiting the coming of parties who will utilize the locality for resort purposes.

GREAT SIZE OF VEGETABLES.

Converse County, named after a prominent cattleman of that name, has a record for producing on the irrigated lands here several hundred bushels of potatoes to the acre; pumpkin and squash which reach a weight of 100 and 160 pounds. Coal, iron and copper are among the principal mineral products of this county. Large oil fields are in this county and gas has been struck here in commercial quantities.

THE MINERAL PRODUCTS.

Placer mining is going forward in Crook County. Gold, silver, tin, copper, lead, manganese and bituminous coal are found here also in considerable quantity.

Three improved flouring mills are in Fremont County. Coal is here in great quantity; also a number of flowing oil wells.

In Johnson County there are 30,000 acres under irrigation and 200,000 acres are susceptible of irrigation and only await the advent of the industrious settler who can here obtain a good home cheap. Pasture lands sell for \$2; irrigated from \$15 to \$25. Gold, silver, copper and oil are here in large quantities, but are not worked yet from lack of transportation facilities. Water power is also here for a hundred factories.

Cheyenne, the county seat of Laramie County, has a population of 14,000; two daily newspapers; the capitol building, costing \$300,000; postoffice, \$350,000; Opera House, \$80,000; Elks' Home, \$30,000; Masonic Temple, \$50,000; convent school, \$50,000.

In the northern half of Laramie County the Wyoming Development Company has reclaimed a hundred thousand acres of arid land for the Wheatland Colony. Parties wishing to study large and superior systems of irrigation and the beneficial results should come into Wyoming. Independent of the general government, these improvements have been going forward in this region for years. With the assistance of the government every valley and broad plateau, located lower than a stream, will be given the benefit of water supply in regular quantities some day in the future.

That newspaper men, who are abreast of the times, great readers and know what is going on, are alive to the future possibilities of this state is shown in the many newspapers of the state established in small towns in the full belief that the towns will be many times larger. This is seen in the little town of Wheatland, which has a population of 800 and two newspapers. But these papers are on hand to get the advantage and be on the ground floor when the town numbers a population of 8,000.

To show how a little village of 800 people in Wyoming will push right along in business enterprise, look at the directory of Wheatland. Three churches—Methodist, Congregational and Catholic; a library and good library building; a telephone exchange and connections with all towns in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho; five general stores; drug store, two livery stables, two hotels, one bank, a harness and saddle manufacturing establishment, two blacksmith and carriage shops, five secret orders, a good hall and modern roller mill with a capacity of 125 barrels a day.

PLENTY OF EMPLOYMENT.

Among the primary reasons for the future growth and prosperity of such a town as this is the fact that there is plenty of employment for every person at good pay in the business houses or out in the field helping to harvest the products grown in the sunshine on the irrigated lands.

Wyoming, a Wonderfully Interesting Region to Visit

CANALS CONSTRUCTED.

The State Land Board has taken especial and practical interest in furthering the interest of the settlers. The state and national governments afford perfect protection for capital invested and to the settler for title to his land and the perpetuity of his water right. There is no possibility of loss to the individual investors or the settlers. The soil, climate and altitude of Wyoming are especially adapted to the most profitable crops grown by irrigation.

LIST OF IRRIGATION PROJECTS.

The Cody Canal Association, Cody, Wyo.
The Big Horn Basin Colonization Co., Cowley, Wyo.
The Big Horn County Irrigation Co., Basin, Wyo.
Hanover Canal Co., Worland, Wyo.
North Platte Canal and Colonization Co., Wynntette, Wyo., and James Lake Irrigation Co., Laramie, Wyo. All have practically completed their projects and sold out their lands. There are, however, several companies which are ready for settlers and information in regard to the lands can be secured by writing to the following:
Sabara Ditch Company, Buffalo, Wyo.
Boulder Lake Canal Co., Boulder or Rock Springs, Wyo.
Lovell Irrigation Co., Lovell, Wyo.
Wheatland Industrial Co., Cheyenne or Wheatland, Wyo.
Rock Creek Conservation Co., Rock River, Wyo.
Wyoming Land & Irrigation Co., Marquette Bldg., Chicago.
La Prele Ditch & Reservoir Co., Douglas, Wyo.
North Laramie Land Company, Uva, Wyo.
Lake View Irrigation Co., Cody, Wyo.
Cinta County Irrigation Co., Marbleton, Wyo.

There are a dozen other companies having projects in more or less advanced stages of development and some of them will no doubt have lands available for contract during the season of 1911. Two of the largest irrigation enterprises in the west are the Oregon Basin project comprising about 200,000 acres of land in Big Horn County, between Cody and Greybull, Wyoming and the Central Wyoming project on the Indian Reservation near Riverton in Fremont County, which will reclaim over 300,000 acres. At this time propositions are being made to the State Land Board for the building of the necessary irrigation systems and it is hoped that these two projects, which are probably the best in the west, will be begun during the season of 1911. By writing to the Commissioner of Public Lands, Cheyenne, you can secure the biennial report of that department for the period expiring September 30, 1910, which will give a full statement of the present condition of each and every irrigation project.

CHEYENNE.

The capital city of Wyoming and the county seat of Laramie County has a population of 11,320 and adjoins Fort Russell, one of the four largest military posts in the United States, which has a minimum population of about 3,500. An electric railway connects the Fort with the city.

For the use of the Fort and the city one of the finest gravity water systems in the United States has been built embracing five storage reservoirs which will afford a pure and abundant water supply for domestic irrigation and manufacturing purposes. A home building and loan association with \$500,000 assets has enabled many people of moderate means to build and own their own homes. "The Plains," a large hotel which would be a credit to any city, was completed January 10, 1911, and represents an investment of \$300,000, and several other smaller hotels have recently been built in addition to those which have heretofore taken care of the people, so that in future Cheyenne will be able to care for the large tourist travel. One thousand skilled mechanics are employed in the Union Pacific shops. The State Capital, the \$400,000 Federal Building, Catholic Cathedral, Elks' Home, Masonic Temple and magnificent church, school and library buildings in the city are the source of constant admiration to visitors. The Park system of Cheyenne is a credit to the community. The annual Frontier celebration is known wherever the English language is spoken and every year attracts parties from outside of the limits of the United States. The climate of Cheyenne and its altitude are the same as that of Colorado Springs, Colorado. Surrounding the town are excellent roads which extend in every direction and which are available for automobile travel, affording excellent trout fishing within a

few hours ride. Cheyenne has many manufacturing establishments. Its pressed brick plant is supplying millions of brick to the surrounding country. A modern parking house offers a ready market for all the horses and cattle of the vicinity. The Government and State Experimental Farms show the results of dry farming and irrigation methods, and over 4,000 people have settled on farms in the vicinity of Cheyenne in the last few years. The Cheyenne Industrial Club, composed of 300 live citizens is always ready to give information to prospective homeseekers or investors.

WYOMING AT A GLANCE.

From Wyoming Commercial Club Circular.

Area, 97,890 square miles.
Average temperature, 41 degrees.
Wool clip worth \$6,000,000.
Peerless in its educational facilities.
Area of coal land, 20,000 square miles.
Cattle, 700,000, worth \$14,000,000.
Highest grade of soft coal known.
Finest trout fishing known to mortal man.
Mean elevation, 6,000 feet above sea level.
Area covered with timber, 10,000,000 acres.
Tons of stream tin have been mined and sold.
Loddy mountains, rolling plains, vast plateaus.
Iron, copper and coal enough for a vast empire.
Five million head of sheep, valued at \$17,500,000.
Finest natural plaster on earth, manufactured at Laramie.
Area subject to irrigation and cultivation, 10,000,000 acres.
Father of modern irrigation law and the reclamation act.
Foremost in the application of the Carey desert land act.
Hundreds of miles of railroad construction laid out for the future.
Nutritious grasses, furnishing abundance of feed for live stock.
One hundred cars per day of iron ore shipped from Sunrise to Pueblo, Colo.
Natural gas in commercial quantities discovered southwest of Douglas.
Average interest rate in Wyoming, about 8 per cent, indicating good business conditions and a strong demand for money.
Gift-edged security, of course, brings money at a lower rate.
In round numbers, the life insurance policies aggregate \$5,000,000.
Great opportunities for making money in sheep, cattle and horses.
Greatest wonderland of the world, the Yellowstone National Park.
All the materials necessary for the manufacture of the finest glass.
Coal mines are being operated in all the counties of the state, save one.
Area subject to entry under the land laws of the United States, 48,000,000.
The property of Wyoming is insured against fire to the extent of \$7,000,000.
Most famous rendezvous in the world for large game; the hunter's paradise.
Source of the Columbia, the Missouri, the Colorado, the Rio Grande and the Platte.
One million acres of land now being reclaimed under government and private enterprises.
Vast iron deposits, second to no State in the Union, cheaply mined and high in value.
Finest hot springs on earth, equal to Carlsbad in mineral properties, located at Thermopopolis and Saratoga.
All the mountain ranges contain gold and silver deposits, awaiting the hand of the prospector and the miner.
Resources practically undeveloped. Greatest field on the continent for moneyed men to set in on the ground floor.
Sulphur, asbestos and plumbago are among the minerals discovered in quantities considered commercially valuable.
Grand opportunity for making money in the raising of lambs upon field peas and alfalfa raised upon Wyoming soil.
The rate of taxation throughout the state has decreased in the aggregate owing to the fact that in two years two mills on the dollar.
Semi-anthracite coal has been discovered in Laramie County, and coking coal has been discovered in two or three localities.
County bonds have sold at 98 to 99.
School district bonds, 100 to 105.
Bonds at the same price, sold in the same exclusive manner that they have been sold in the past.
Very high.

An Expert's Advice on the Fertilization of Land

HOW TO RESTORE FERTILITY TO WORN-OUT SOILS

The Restoration of Fertility to Worn-out Land Being a Matter of Importance to All Tillers of Soil, We Publish the Following Information for Land Cultivators,

Issued by the U. S. Bureau of Agriculture at Washington.

These Directions About Land Culture Come
In a Pamphlet Entitled

RENOVATION OF WORN-OUT LAND

By W. J. Spillman,

Agriculturist in charge of Farm Management Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry. Assisted by
Dr. J. A. Bonsteel of Bureau of Soils Industry.

A summary of subjects treated includes: Differences in Natural Fertility—Nature of the Soil—Mineral Plant Food—Nitrogen Compounds—Soil Moisture and Humus—Soil Air—Substances Thrown Off in the Soil by Growing Plants—Effects of Tillage—Effect of Plowing Soil When Too Wet or Too Dry

—Terracing and Soil Washing—Improving the Soil—Increasing the Stock of Humus—Stable Manure—Green Manures—Crimson Clover—Vetches—Rye—Cowpeas—Miscellaneous Green Manure Crops—Types of Farming That Build Up the Soil Quickly.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS

NATURE OF THE SOIL.

For nearly two centuries after the advent of the white man in America farming was confined to a narrow strip of land adjacent to the Atlantic; the population was sparse, and when a field became worn out the near-by woodland was cleared. As population increased, the younger generation crossed the Alleghenies, beginning the tide of migration which has moved westward until the present time, but which has now occupied nearly all of the easily available lands from the Alleghenies to the Pacific. In its westward course this advancing host farmed virgin soils for a century. The marvelous development which has occurred in this country during the past century was made possible by the abundant fertility of the new lands brought under cultivation and the consequent abundance and cheapness of farm products.

So long as plenty of fertile land remained unoccupied in the West the exhaustion of the older land in the East was a matter of concern only to the farmers of the older settled communities. But now we are confronted by the necessity of tilling soils whose ability to produce satisfactory crops has been greatly impaired. There is even a perceptible flow of immigration from the high-priced lands of the Middle West to the depleted lands of the Atlantic seaboard. This has been made possible by the recent remarkable development of agricultural science, which has demonstrated the feasibility of restoring fertility to exhausted soils. Agricultural science is also responsible for the present movement from the city to the country. The conditions of country life have been alleviated; the farm has been made attractive by adding the zest of intellectual occupation in the splendid agricultural literature of the day; and farming, when intelligently followed, has been made profitable, even on lands that were formerly unproductive.

DIFFERENCES IN NATURAL FERTILITY.

There is a vast difference in the natural fertility of soils. Some do not produce well from the start unless special attention is given to making them productive; others produce large crops for a short time and then rapidly diminish in fertility; while others, known as strong soils, remain productive for many years without attention to their fertility. But even the strong-st soils will wear out in time unless they are intelligently managed. Curiously enough, as the tide of migration went westward in this country, the settlers found soils of increasing natural fertility as they went, and in each new settlement the opinion prevailed that the soil was inexhaustible. But even the strong soils of the western prairies have now been cropped with grain and abused by improper methods of tillage until they show signs of approaching exhaustion.

Fortunately, while the rich soils of the West were being depleted of their fertility, the development of agricultural science was going forward with rapid strides, and, while there is much yet to learn about the soil, we now know, in a general way, the steps necessary to build up and maintain soil fertility. In fact, soils that were originally only moderately productive, and that have been rendered almost sterile by improper methods of farming, can be made richer than they ever were.

In order to understand the methods necessary for restoring worn-out soils, let us consider what occurs in a fertile soil that is growing a large crop. Imagine a cubic inch of ordinary field soil magnified into a cubic mile. It would then present very much the appearance of a mass of rocks varying from the size of a pea to masses several feet in diameter. Scattered among these rock masses would be many pieces of decaying plant roots and other organic matter, resembling rotting logs in a mass of stones and gravel. The masses of organic matter would be found to contain large quantities of water, and to somewhat resemble wet sponges, while every mass of rock would have a layer of water covering its surface. The open spaces between the solid masses would be filled with air.

If a crop were growing on this soil, its roots would be found threading their way among the masses of rock and decaying roots, and pushing these aside by the pressure exerted by the growing root. From the surface of the growing root, near its tip, small hollow threads (the root hairs) extend into the open spaces and suck up the water covering the rock particles. The root hairs are not open at the end; they absorb the water through their walls. The plant food is dissolved in this water, but is usually present in exceedingly small quantities. While the plant is growing a constant stream of water flows up through it and evaporates at its leaves. For every pound of growth in dry matter made by the plant, from 300 to 500 pounds of water flow up through it.

The plant food substances, dissolved in the soil water may be divided into two classes, according to their ultimate source.

MINERAL PLANT FOOD.

Plants in their growth make use of thirteen chemical elements, nine of which they secure directly from the soil. These are called the mineral plant foods; they are phosphorus, potassium, calcium, magnesium, sodium, iron, silicon, chlorine and sulphur. We have already seen that the soil consists mainly of small particles of rock. The rock particles are of many kinds, but nearly all kinds contain more or less potassium, calcium, phosphoric acid, etc. Every year the soil water dissolves off a thin surface layer from each particle. Plants appropriate this water and thus secure mineral plant food.

Many generations of plants have thus been collecting their small toll of food from the soil and storing it up in their tissues. The amount of plant food made ready for plant use during each growing season through the slow solution of the mineral particles of the soil is doubtless supplemented to a considerable degree by the same kinds of material set free from the organic matter also found in the soil—that is, the mineral matter originally secured from the dissolved minerals, but built into plants during some former season, may again be used by other plants when the old matter is given an opportunity to decay in the soil. These foods derived directly from the mineral matter of the soil and indirectly from it through the growth, death, decay, and return of former crops, are also supplemented in many cases by the application of mineral matter in the form of commercial fertilizers.

Effects of Moisture, Air and Cultivation

BEST KINDS OF MANURE IN RENOVATING SOIL

Growing Crops to Plow Under

NITROGEN COMPOUNDS.

In addition to the nine elements already mentioned, the growing plant requires four other elements, as follows: Hydrogen, which it secures from water (water is a compound of hydrogen and oxygen); oxygen, which it secures partly from water and partly from the air; carbon, which is secured from carbonic-acid gas in the air; and nitrogen.

Nitrogen is in many respects the most important of all the plant-food elements. It is not found in appreciable quantities in the rock particles of the soil. Ordinarily plants depend for their nitrogen entirely on decaying organic matter. As decay proceeds nitrates are formed from the nitrogen contained in organic matter. The nitrates are exceedingly soluble, and unless soon made use of by growing crops they are washed out of the soil. Nitrogen is therefore usually the first element to become exhausted in the soil.

Fortunately, there are certain species of bacteria that can use atmospheric nitrogen, of which there is an inexhaustible supply. One family of plants—the legumes—has learned to exchange work with these bacteria, and these plants are thus easily supplied with an abundance of nitrogen in a form they can use. When these nitrogen-fixing bacteria are present in a soil on which a leguminous crop is growing, the bacteria invade the roots of the legume and live there. Their presence is usually made manifest by swellings—the so-called tubercles—on the roots of thrifty plants of clover, alfalfa, beans, peas, and other legumes. Nitrogen from the soil air filters into the roots, where the bacteria appropriate it, manufacture an abundance of nitrates, and give a portion to the plant in exchange for starch. The tissues of leguminous plants become very rich in nitrogenous compounds, and when they decay in the soil they set free large amounts of nitrates for the use of any crop which may be growing at the time.

The cultivation of leguminous crops is one of the most important and economical means of maintaining a supply of nitrogenous plant food in the soil. Nitrates may, of course, be supplied in commercial fertilizers; but fertilizers containing nitrogen are very expensive, and it usually pays better to supply nitrogen by growing legumes or by the application of stable manure, which is rich in nitrogen when properly handled. In good farm practice both stable manure and leguminous crops are used as sources of nitrogen.

SOIL MOISTURE AND HUMUS.

In order to produce a ton of dry hay on an acre of land it is necessary that the growing grass pump up from that acre approximately 500 tons of water. In order to supply this enormous quantity of water, the soil must not only be in condition to absorb and hold water well, but it must be porous enough to permit water to flow freely from soil grain to soil grain. The presence of large quantities of decaying organic matter (humus) adds enormously to the water-holding capacity of the soil. One ton of humus will absorb 2 tons of water and give it up readily to growing crops. Not only that, but the shrinkage of the particles of decaying organic matter and the consequent loosening of soil grains keep the soil open and porous.

Furthermore, humus of good quality is exceedingly rich in both nitrogen and mineral plant food. The maintenance of fertility may almost be said to consist in keeping the soil well supplied with humus. The first step in renovating worn-out soils is to give them an abundant supply of humus of good quality. Perhaps the best source of humus is stable manure containing both the liquid and the solid excrement, especially when the stock are fed rich nitrogenous foods. Even a poor quality of barnyard manure, which has had much of the plant food leached out of it, has considerable value because of the humus it makes.

Another cheap and valuable source of humus, but one which must be used understandingly, is crops grown to turn under as manure. The legumes are especially valuable for this purpose because of the nitrogen they contain, but other crops, such as rye, and even corn sown thick, may sometimes be made to supply large quantities of humus of fair quality. Crops thus used are called green manures. They are more fully discussed farther on (p. 12).

SOIL AIR.

A proper circulation of air in the soil is just as important as any other factor of plant growth. Nearly half of the volume of ordinary soils is occupied by air spaces. The air spaces in the soil wind in and out between the soil particles, just as they do in a pile of larger stones. If the layer of water on the surface of the soil grains becomes so thick as to stop the air passages here and there the soil is then too wet for most crops and needs drainage. Plants have no special breathing organs, the oxygen required in their breathing finding entrance all over the surface of the plant. Plant roots must therefore be supplied with air, and hence the soil must be porous enough to permit of free circulation of air. A good supply of humus and proper tillage will accomplish this result in clay soils. Sandy soils are usually too porous, needing humus to help them retain water.

Another reason why air must circulate freely in the soil is that large quantities of oxygen are required to insure proper decay of organic matter to supply plant food. Also, carbonic-acid gas is produced by the decay of organic matter, and this must escape easily to make room for the atmospheric oxygen needed in the soil. The movement of air in the soil is frequently shown by the bubbles which appear at the surface of the soil just after a hard rain. As the water soaks into the soil it drives the air out, and bubbles may be seen at the surface if water enough is present to form them.

One of the most important objects of plowing is to loosen up the soil and mix fresh air with it.

SUBSTANCES THROWN OFF IN THE SOIL BY GROWING PLANTS.

Considerable evidence has been accumulated during recent years to show that the cause of the failure of some soils to produce satisfactory crops may be ascribed to unfavorable conditions produced in the soils by the plants themselves. It is thought that during the growth of the plant certain unknown organic substances are given off which, when they accumulate in the soil to any extent, are harmful to the further growth of plants of the kind that produced them. It is possible that some of the benefits known to arise from systematic crop rotation may be explained on this basis. These harmful substances seem to be disposed of rapidly by certain soils, usually those in which organic matter is readily converted into humus. Other soils, usually marked by a lack of the brown carbonized organic matter, do not seem to possess this property of removing harmful plant products to such a degree. This idea is in accord with the common experience that dark-colored soils, well filled with organic matter, are usually very productive.

In connection with the study of these poisonous organic products, it has been found that they may be destroyed or at least rendered harmless in a variety of ways. Barnyard manure or decaying organic matter, such as a green crop of rye or cow-peas, turned under has a very marked effect in freeing the soil from them. Almost all of the common commercial fertilizing materials act more or less in the same way. Commercial fertilizers for soil improvement have, therefore, another value besides adding plant food. Thorough and complete airing of the soil will often destroy or overcome these poisonous substances. The beneficial effects of plowing and of thorough surface tillage are thus explained, in part at least, on the basis of the thorough aeration secured. When the same crop is not grown often than every three or four years on the same land the injurious substances a crop throws off seem to have time to disappear, and the same crop is grown again; hence the benefit from crop rotation. When the soil is well supplied with humus there is seldom any trouble of this kind, and the same crop may be grown year after year with good yields, though continuous crops of the same crop may invite many troubles, such as insects and fungous diseases, which may be due to the soil or in the remains of the crop.

EFFECTS OF TILLAGE.

Improper methods of tillage have caused many of the evil effects that a soil's manure can do. Many parts of the country are filled with crops

Treatment of New Land When First Broken

PLOWING—WHEN TO PLOW—DEPTH TO PLOW

Effect of Plowing When Soil Is Too Wet

3 or 4 inches deep. Below the plowed stratum the soil becomes sour, densely packed, and unfit for plant roots. When such soils are plowed deep and this sour packed subsoil is mixed with the upper portion, the growth of many crops is greatly retarded. This has led many farmers to believe that deep plowing is ruinous. Some farmers have tried to remedy the difficulty by subsoiling. The subsoil plow breaks up the packed layer but does not throw it out on top. But while subsoiling does break up the hard layer into chunks it does not pulverize it or put humus into it. In most cases work done in subsoiling is practically wasted, and it is doubtful if it ever pays. A much better method is to plow a little deeper each year until a depth of 8 or 10 inches is reached. This gives a deep layer of good soil, particularly if the supply of humus is kept up.

When new soil, or that which has lain undisturbed for several years, is broken up, it is always best to plow deep from the beginning, for the deeper layers will be about as fertile as any, except the top inch or two. It is wise, too, never to plow the same depth twice in succession. In general, fall plowing should be from 7 to 9 or 10 inches and spring plowing from 5 to 7 inches deep. There are special cases in which these rules do not apply, but their discussion would take us too far from the purpose of this paper.

We plow the soil in order to loosen up its texture and get air into it; also to turn under stubble, manure, etc., to make humus. Killing weeds is another object accomplished by plowing. After a soil has been thoroughly pulverized to great depths, so that there is no danger of turning up packed clay, the deeper the plowing the better the crops. But the cost also increases with depth, so that ordinarily it does not pay to plow more than about 10 inches deep.

Some crops prefer rather a loose seed bed. Millet is such a crop. Farmers sometimes plow a second time in order to sow millet on freshly plowed land. Other crops, such as wheat and alfalfa, prefer a fairly compact seed bed; hence, frequent harrowing and rolling after plowing is good practice before seeding to these crops. Nevertheless, it pays to plow the land for them, even if we have to compact it again before seeding. The plowing aerates the soil and helps to set plant food free.

EFFECT OF PLOWING SOIL WHEN TOO WET OR TOO DRY.

Sandy soils are usually not injured by handling when wet; but the case is different with clay soils. A fair quality of brick can be made from any heavy clay soil by working it thoroughly when wet and then drying it in the sun. The effect produced by working clay soils wet is known as puddling. Irrigation ditches in the West are puddled by first flooding them to make them muddy and then driving bands of sheep along in this mud. This makes the bottom impervious to water and prevents loss from leakage. If a clay soil is plowed, or even harrowed, when too wet it is more or less puddled. In this condition it becomes cloddy and impervious to air and water. Old roadways that have been thoroughly puddled from traffic in all kinds of weather may be distinguished in fields many years after they have been plowed up and put into cultivation.

The proper time to plow land is when it is just moist enough to break up mellow, neither wet enough to leave a slick surface where rubbed by the moldboard nor dry enough to break up in large clods; or, as the southern farmer puts it, when the soil has a good season in it. If continued rain follows wet plowing, little harm follows; but hot, dry winds would soon leave only a mass of unmanageable clods. In spring and midsummer plowing, particularly, it is of the utmost importance to run the harrow immediately after the plow. This prevents the formation of clods. In late fall plowing, the clods are no disadvantage, for they will be broken up by freezing and thawing during the winter.

TERRACING AND SOIL WASHING.

One of the most serious results that follow shallow plowing, at least in hilly regions, is the washing away of the soil in torrential rains. In some sections particularly in the southern portion of the Appalachian Mountain region, farmers have attempted to

counteract this by means of terraces. Much of the farm land in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Alabama is nothing but a series of stair steps. When terraces are properly laid out they do prevent washing, but they are a very expensive means of accomplishing the end sought. They occupy land that ought to be in crops. They seed the land with weeds. When improperly constructed, and they usually are, they cause great ditches to be washed in the hillsides. Besides this they cut the land up into small, irregular patches and greatly increase the cost of tillage. There is a better way of preventing washing in nearly all cases.

In the first place, where land has been plowed only 3 or 4 inches deep for several years the subsoil becomes impervious to water and can not absorb a heavy rainfall fast enough to prevent its flowing over the surface. But when the land is plowed gradually deeper until a good depth of loose soil is obtained, and particularly when an abundance of humus is supplied from grass roots and stubble, or from green crops turned under, or better still, from barnyard manure, the soil becomes so porous that the heaviest rains cause little or no flowing of water on the surface. Striking illustrations of this fact are to be found on the farm of Mr. W. L. Williamson, of Jackson County, Ga., and on the farm of Rev. J. D. Detrich, described in the Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture for 1903 under the title "A Model Farm." In the Yearbook paper referred to, illustrations are shown of two fields lying side by side, both in rye. The pictures were taken within a few feet of each other. In one two large ditches had just been filled with dirt. In the other there was no tendency to wash. Mr. Williamson's farm is located in a region where terracing is very general. Since he abandoned cotton culture and began dairying he has plowed up all his terraces, and his land does not wash. He plows deep and manures heavily. But it is possible to accomplish similar results, even on a farm largely devoted to cotton, by deep plowing and the use of green manures to supply humus.

IMPROVING THE SOIL.

We have seen that poverty in soil may be due to poor texture, unfavorable structure, lack of humus, deficiencies in the amount, form, or proportion of plant food, and to the presence of harmful mineral and organic compounds. With the exception of nitrogen, most soils, even those that are very poor, usually contain an abundant supply of plant food, though sometimes other elements are lacking or are present only in those forms that plants can not use.

To increase fertility we must improve texture and add plant food and humus. Tillage may do much to improve texture, but tillage alone will not suffice. We must add humus. In doing so we add plant food, and make the soil more permeable to air and water.

INCREASING THE STOCK OF HUMUS.

There are three general methods of supplying humus to the soil. The first and best is the addition of stable manure. When properly managed it adds large quantities of both plant food and humus. But manure is not always available. When such is the case, the best thing to do is to make it available. Raise more forage, keep more stock, and make more manure. But this takes time and capital, so that other means are sometimes necessary. When stable manure is not to be had, we may plant crops for the purpose of turning them under, thus adding large quantities of humus at comparatively little cost. Plowing under green crops is called green manuring. Under certain conditions this is an excellent practice. Crops adapted to this purpose and the method of using them are discussed farther on (p. 12).

A third method of adding humus is to grow crops like clover and timothy. These crops are usually left down for two years or more. During this time their roots thoroughly penetrate the soil. Old roots decay and new ones grow. When the sod is plowed up, more or less vegetable matter is turned under. This, with the mass of roots in the soil, adds no small amount to the supply of humus. Another advantage from the cultivation of clovers and alfalfa is found in the fact that they are deep-rooted plants, and when their roots decay they leave channels deep

The Careful Saving of All Manures

HOW TO GET BEST RESULTS IN MANURING

The Waste of Manure On Farms

into the earth, thus aiding in the absorption of rains and letting in air to sweeten the soil.

STABLE MANURE.

Properly handled, stable manure is by all means the best remedy for poverty of the soil. Very few farmers handle manure so as to get even as much as half the possible value from it. There is probably no greater waste in the world than in connection with the handling of manure by the American farmer. Five-eighths of the plant food manure is found in the liquid part of it. This is usually all lost. Not only is this the case, but the solids are piled beside the barn, frequently under the eaves, where rains wash away much of their value. Fermentation in these manure piles also sets free much of the nitrogen to escape into the air.

The writer has seen few farmers who had no apologies to make for their methods of handling manure. He has seen one, however, who believed he was getting every particle of value from the manure it is possible to get. The farm in question was a dairy farm, and the methods used are not applicable to all types of farms. The cows were kept in their stalls the year around. Every day in the year they had either silage or green stuff from the fields. They also had enough dry hay to keep the manure from being too washy, and what grain they needed. Behind each row of eight cows was a ditch 18 inches wide and 8 to 10 inches deep. This ditch was cleaned thoroughly every morning after milking hours. After the cleaning, a small quantity of wood ashes was sprinkled in the ditch to dry it; then a layer about 1½ inches deep of rotten sod or leaf mold was added. Next morning the contents of the ditch were lifted into a cart by means of forks, and the cart went immediately to the field where the manure was scattered. In exceptionally bad weather the ditch was sometimes left for two days. This farmer always had a place to put manure.

This method may not be applicable to all dairy farms, but it is the ideal to be followed as closely as circumstances will permit. If there is no soil on which to haul manure in wet weather, it is well to have a cemented pit under cover, in which to place the manure until it can be hauled to the field. When the ground is frozen in winter, manure can be spread on almost any field. Generally speaking, it should be spread on the field next to be plowed. The above method of handling manure gets both liquids and solids on the land. If any leaching occurs, let it be into the soil where the leachings will do the most good. Recent investigations indicate that heavy green manure is applied under the soil, the plant food in the manure is absorbed and held in the soil, and is not immediately washed out if not made use of by the plants.

GREEN MANURES.

The practice of plowing under green crops as manures is not very general, and we do not know as much as we should like to know of the value of this method. Some crops do not thrive when sown on land into which a green crop has recently been plowed. This is particularly true of those crops that like a solid seed bed, or which are sensitive to acids. When a heavy green crop is plowed under, it goes through a fermentation not unlike that which occurs in a barrel of kraut, resulting in the formation of a considerable amount of acid.

Alfalfa is particularly sensitive to acids, and it also requires a compact seed bed. It is unwise, seedling to alfalfa. The cereals, particularly wheat and rye, do not do well after a green manure. On the other hand, potatoes and corn are not seriously injured by green manures. In fact potatoes are benefited by them, since the resulting acid condition of the soil prevents the development of potato scab.

Generally speaking, when it is desirable to plow in a green crop before fall-sown crops, it should be done a month or six weeks before planting time, and the soil should be harrowed frequently or otherwise compacted. A few good rains will wash out most of the acids and aid in compacting the soil. The acid may also be counteracted by adding lime.

CRIMSON CLOVER.

Along the Atlantic coast as far north as New Jersey and south at least to Georgia, crimson clover, frequently called German clover, thrives as a winter annual. Like all the legumes it stores up much nitrogen and greatly enriches the soil in this element. This crop deserves a much wider field of usefulness than has yet been accorded it. In the northern part of its territory it should be sown in July. In the South, September is supposed to be the best time to sow it. It is best adapted to sowing in corn or cotton. In sections where it has not previously been grown it frequently fails, apparently from lack of its proper bacteria. It is therefore well to inoculate the seed when it is sown for the first time.

This crop furnishes valuable winter pasture, makes good hay if cut when just coming into full flower, and is valuable as a green feed in spring. It helps to fill the gap in the soiling system between green wheat and early corn. Perhaps its greatest usefulness is as a green manure. It may be plowed under any time in the spring and be followed by corn or potatoes.

In this connection, the practice of a farmer near Hagerstown, Md., is of interest. Ten years ago he began sowing crimson clover in corn at the last plowing, covering the seed with the cultivator, and using 10 pounds of seed to the acre. In the spring the clover was plowed under and another crop of corn planted. Ten consecutive crops of corn have been taken from this field, a crop of crimson clover being plowed under each spring. The yield of corn has increased during that time from about 35 bushels, in the beginning, to about 50 bushels at the present time. Evidently the practice was a good one in this case.

Those who are not familiar with crimson clover should try it on a small scale at first, as there have been many failures with it. The following five-year rotation is a good one on stock farms in middle latitudes, and shows one way of securing the benefits of crimson clover as a green manure: Corn with crimson clover sown at last cultivation, corn, oats, wheat, clover (common red).

VETCHES.

The vetches can be made to occupy a somewhat similar place as a green manure, at least in the South. Prof. E. R. Lloyd, of the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station, reports an instance of a cotton grower who uses hairy vetch and cowpeas in a unique manner. At the beginning he sowed hairy vetch broadcast in his cotton at the last plowing. The next spring the old cotton stalks were left standing, the new rows of cotton being planted in the middles, which were bedded up in the usual manner. When the vetch had made seed, the stalk cutter was run over the old rows and they were then plowed out and cowpeas planted in their place. Subsequent cultivation was between the cotton and the cowpea rows. In the autumn the vetch sprang up again and grew during the winter, the cowpeas being left to decay in place. The following spring the cotton rows followed the old cowpea rows, and the vetch was left to seed on the old stalks as before. This method requires that the cotton rows should be about 5 feet apart, but the farmer who practices it assured Professor Lloyd that his yield of cotton had doubled in the three years since the practice was started. This method is worth the attention of farmers who grow cotton continuously on the same land, and this class includes the vast majority of cotton growers.

RYE.

Rye is not half appreciated by the average farmer. It is very hardy, will grow on the poorest soil, makes good winter and spring pastures, and when sown early enough makes good fall pasture. It is a good spring soiling crop, giving the soil a good deal of green stuff. It makes a very good cover crop, and when plowed under before, and its straw is used as a mulch, it keeps the soil moist and makes the best of the winter weather for horses. It is also an excellent green manure for corn.

How Frequently Rotate Crops

FERTILIZERS THAT BUILD UP SOIL MOST QUICKLY

Valuable Crops in Plowing to Turn Under

for turning under in early spring. While it does not add nitrogen as the clovers do, it makes a great deal of humus, and thus improves the texture of worn out soils. It will grow in any section that can grow any of the small grains. Where corn or potatoes or cowpeas are grown after corn, rye may be sown in the corn at the time of "laying by," or may be sown on the stubble after the corn is cut, and be plowed under in the spring for any of the crops mentioned.

COWPEAS.

The cowpea has been a boon to the farmers of the South, and its value is coming to be generally recognized. During the past few years the demand for cowpea seed has exceeded the supply, and high prices have resulted. A good way to secure its beneficial effect on the soil is to sow it in corn at the last cultivation. This practice has become well-nigh universal in the South and is extending northward. This crop may also be sown after wheat, oats, or rye, at least from the latitude of Washington, D. C., southward, and may be harvested for hay in time for another fall crop to be sown. Prof. H. J. Waters, of the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station, has grown cowpeas between wheat crops for several years past and increased the yield of wheat in a marked degree.

It seldom pays to turn under a crop of cowpeas in the green state. It is better practice to make hay of them, feed the hay, and put the manure back on the land. As is the case with all legumes, the roots of the cowpea crop add a great deal of nitrogen to the soil, and have a marked effect on fertility. If a heavy green crop of cowpeas is plowed under in the autumn it is best not to plant the land until the following spring. A very good plan for bringing up the fertility of a worn-out field is to sow rye in the fall, plow this under in the spring, harrow thoroughly, let the land lie a month, and then sow cowpeas. Cut the peas for hay and sow rye again. A few seasons of such treatment will restore fertility to the soil. Fortunately, both of these crops will grow on very poor land.

MISCELLANEOUS GREEN-MANURE CROPS.

Almost any crop may be used as a green manure, as occasion demands. Those previously mentioned are more generally used for this purpose than others. In plowing up clover sod, many farmers, particularly on fields most in need of manure, wait until the clover is nearly ready to cut for hay before plowing, in order to get the additional nitrogen and humus thus produced. Buckwheat is frequently grown as a green manure. This crop is planted in early summer or late spring and turned under in the autumn. Even corn and sorghum have been used for this purpose. They produce large amounts of humus when thickly planted. Sufficient time should be given after plowing in such rank growth to allow the soil to settle and the resulting acids to wash out of the soil before planting another crop. In southern California, fenugreek and Canadian field peas (the so-called "English pea" of

the South) are used extensively as winter cover crops in orchards. They are then plowed under in the spring as green manure.

TYPES OF FARMING THAT BUILD UP THE SOIL QUICKLY.

The quickest way to build up a worn-out soil when barnyard manure is not plentiful is to give it a course of treatment like that just described; then grow only forage crops, buy grain to feed with them, and return all the manure thus produced to the land. Dairy farming permits such a system to be practiced. No other type of farming builds up land so rapidly.

Another type that gives fairly quick results is to grow a succession of pasture crops for hogs, keep the hogs on these pastures, and feed them a fourth to a half ration of grain. In middle latitudes the following system is adapted to this type of farming: Grow corn enough for the pigs on part of the farm, sowing either cowpeas or crimson clover or rye in the corn yearly, to keep up fertility. The two latter crops furnish winter pasture for the pigs. On the remainder of the farm run the following three-year rotation: Sow oats in early spring; follow by rye sown early in August; follow this by sorghum the following spring; in September or October sow rye again after the sorghum; late the next spring sow either sorghum or cowpeas, and begin over again with oats the succeeding spring. This may be made a four-year rotation by inserting artichokes or sweet or Irish potatoes between the August-sown rye and the sorghum. If these crops are all pastured down, the hogs being fed a little grain meanwhile, the soil will improve. With such a system, at least on clay soils, the hogs must not be allowed on the fields when the soil is wet, as they will puddle it to such an extent as to do serious injury. To avoid this difficulty, there should be an additional field of good sod for the hogs to run on in wet weather. In sections where alfalfa thrives, hogs may be pastured on this crop in summer (in winter also in the far South) and fed a little corn. In winter such crops as rape and kale may take the place of the alfalfa, and the grain feed may thus be increased. Such a system takes nothing from the land, but care must be used not to puddle the soil by pasturing in wet weather. There should be a field of good sod in reserve for such periods.

SUMMARY.

We may sum up the matter briefly thus: To build up and maintain fertility in the soil, feed a large part of the crops and return the manure to the land. If manure is not available, plow under crops grown for the purpose. Plow deep (but do not subsoil). Grow leguminous crops for the nitrogen they add to the soil.

Commercial fertilizers and lime may be important means of improving the soil, but the fertilizer requirements of different soils and different crops in different seasons are so little understood that we are not yet in a position to make positive recommendations that are of general application.

Facts Concerning Poultry.

-Different breeds, their live weight, when full grown, the annual number of eggs they will lay, etc.

Breeds.	Live weight of Males.	Live weight of Hens.	No. of Eggs laid per year.	No. of Eggs to the pound.	Breeds.	Live weight of Males.	Live weight of Hens.	No. of Eggs laid per year.	No. of Eggs to the pound.
Brahmas, light.....	11½	8	150	7	Polish.....	5½	3½	170	9
Brahmas, dark.....	10½	7	150	8	Spanish, black.....	6	4	170	9½
Cochins, black.....	10	7	170	9½	Ducks, common.....	8	6	90	9
Cochins, buff.....	10	7½	120	8	Ducks, Ayresbury.....	7	6	80	6
Cochins, white.....	11	9	140	8	Ducks, Cayuga.....	5	4	100	8
Cochins, partridge.....	11	8	150	8	Ducks, Pekin.....	6	5½	75	8
Common.....	3½	3	160	11	Ducks, Rouen.....	7½	6½	80	6
Dorkings.....	6½	5	120	9	Geese, common.....	8	7	20	4
Dominique, American.....	5	4	170	10	Geese, African.....	20	18	30	4
Games, black-breast'd, red.....	7½	5	170	10	Geese, Egyptian.....	7	6	40	4
Hamburgs.....	4	3	180	12	Geese, Embden.....	18	15	20	3½
Longhorns.....	7½	6	170	9	Geese, Toulouse.....	22	20	40	3½
Leghorns, black.....	4½	3½	200	10	Turkeys, common.....	12	10	50	7
Leghorns, brown.....	4½	3½	200	10	Turkeys, black.....	15	12	50	5
Leghorns, Dominique.....	4½	3½	200	10	Turkeys, bronze.....	24	15	50	6
Leghorns, white.....	4½	3½	200	10	Turkeys, buff.....	15	12	50	7
Plymouth Rocks.....	8½	6½	175	8½	Turkeys, Narragansett.....	22	14	60	6

Foods for Sheep.

In the course of several experiments by De Baumer, a French scientist, it was found that 1,000 pounds of different kinds of foods produced the following results. It will be seen by examination that what proved the most valuable food, barley came next, while mangolds stood lowest in the scale.

Substances.	Increase of weight in living animals.	Wool produced.	Tallow produced.
Potatoes with salt.....	46½ lbs.	8½ lbs.	12½ lbs.
Potatoes without salt.....	44	6½	11½
Mangold-Wurzels.....	38½	5½	6½
Wheat.....	155	14	59½
Oats.....	146	10	42½
Barley.....	136	11½	56
Peas.....	134	14½	41
Rye, with salt.....	133	14	36
Rye, without salt.....	90	12	43
Corn-meat, wet.....	129	13½	17½
Buckwheat.....	120	10	33

Matters of Interest to People who Cultivate the Soil

PRACTICAL FACTS TAKEN FROM REFERENCE TABLES

In Hill's Manual

AGRICULTURAL TABLES FOR FARMERS, GARDENERS AND OTHERS.

For many facts and figures in these various reference tables, credit is due the "American Almanac," edited by A. R. Spofford, "Moore's Universal Assistant," by R. Moore, the "American Farm and Home Cyclopaedia," by H. R. Allen, "Farmers' and Mechanics' Manual," by Geo. B. Warring, "Statesman's Year Book," by Frederick Martin, "The Circle of Useful Knowledge" and other valuable works.

Vitality of Seeds.				Number to an Acre				Cost of Producing Pork.			
Length of time that the seeds of various herbs and vegetables retain their powers of germination.				Of plants or trees set at regular distances apart.				The cost of producing a pound of pork depends upon the cost of corn per bushel, as follows:			
Vegetables.		Years.		Distances apart.		No. of plants.		Distances apart.		No. of Plants.	
Cucumber.....	8 to 10	Leek.....	2 to 3	3 inches by 3 inches.....	696,960	6 feet by 6 feet.....	1,210	Corn per bushel.....	Will make the cost of pork per hundred.	12½ cts.....	\$1.60
Melon.....	8 to 10	Onion.....	2 to 3	6 inches by 4 inches.....	392,040	6½ feet by 6½ feet.....	1,031	15.....	1.78	17.....	2.09
Pumpkin.....	8 to 10	Parsley.....	2 to 3	6 inches by 6 inches.....	174,240	7 feet by 7 feet.....	881	20.....	2.38	22.....	2.62
Squash.....	8 to 10	Parsnip.....	2 to 3	9 inches by 9 inches.....	77,440	8 feet by 8 feet.....	680	25.....	2.96	30.....	3.57
Broccoli.....	5 to 6	Pepper.....	2 to 3	1 foot by 1 foot.....	43,560	9 feet by 9 feet.....	537	33.....	3.92	35.....	4.00
Cauliflower.....	5 to 6	Salsify.....	2 to 3	1½ feet by 1½ feet.....	19,560	10 feet by 10 feet.....	435	38.....	4.52	40.....	4.76
Artichoke.....	5 to 6	Tomato.....	2 to 3	2 feet by 1 foot.....	21,780	11 feet by 11 feet.....	369	42.....	5.00	45.....	5.35
Endive.....	5 to 6	Egg plant.....	1 to 2	2 feet by 2 feet.....	10,890	12 feet by 12 feet.....	302	45.....	5.35	50.....	6.95
Pea.....	5 to 6	Herbs.		2½ feet by 2½ feet.....	6,960	13 feet by 13 feet.....	257	55.....	6.54	60.....	7.14
Radish.....	4 to 6	Anise.....	3 to 4	3 feet by 1 foot.....	14,820	14 feet by 14 feet.....	222	60.....	7.14	65.....	7.74
Beets.....	3 to 4	Hyssop.....	3 to 4	3 feet by 2 feet.....	7,260	15 feet by 15 feet.....	195	70.....	8.67	70.....	8.67
Cress.....	3 to 4	Balm.....	2 to 3	3 feet by 3 feet.....	4,840	16 feet by 16 feet.....	170				
Lettuce.....	3 to 4	Caraway.....	2 to 3	3½ feet by 3½ feet.....	3,555	16½ feet by 16½ feet.....	153				
Mustard.....	3 to 4	Dill.....	1 to 2	4 feet by 1 foot.....	10,890	17 feet by 17 feet.....	150				
Okra.....	3 to 4	Fennel.....	2 to 3	4 feet by 2 feet.....	5,445	18 feet by 18 feet.....	134				
Rhubarb.....	3 to 4	Lavender.....	2 to 3	4 feet by 3 feet.....	3,630	19 feet by 19 feet.....	113				
Spinach.....	3 to 4	Sweet Marjoram.....	2 to 3	4 feet by 4 feet.....	2,722	20 feet by 20 feet.....	108				
Turnip.....	3 to 6	Summer Savory.....	1 to 2	4½ feet by 4½ feet.....	2,161	25 feet by 25 feet.....	69				
Asparagus.....	2 to 3	Thyme.....	2 to 3	5 feet by 1 foot.....	8,712	30 feet by 30 feet.....	48				
Beans.....	2 to 3	Wormwood.....	2 to 3	5 feet by 2 feet.....	4,356	33 feet by 33 feet.....	40				
Carrots.....	2 to 3			5 feet by 3 feet.....	2,904	40 feet by 40 feet.....	27				
Celery.....	2 to 3			5 feet by 4 feet.....	2,178	50 feet by 50 feet.....	17				
Corn (on cob).....	2 to 3			5 feet by 5 feet.....	1,742	60 feet by 60 feet.....	12				
				5½ feet by 5½ feet.....	1,417	66 feet by 66 feet.....	10				

Cost of Small Quantities of Hay.

Price per Ton.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.	150 lbs.	200 lbs.	250 lbs.	300 lbs.
Four dollars.....	10 cts.	20 cts.	30 cts.	40 cts.	50 cts.	60 cts.
Five dollars.....	12.....	25.....	37.....	50.....	62.....	75.....
Six dollars.....	15.....	30.....	45.....	60.....	75.....	90.....
Seven dollars.....	17.....	35.....	52.....	70.....	87.....	105.....
Eight dollars.....	20.....	40.....	60.....	80.....	100.....	120.....
Nine dollars.....	22.....	45.....	67.....	90.....	115.....	140.....
Ten dollars.....	26.....	50.....	75.....	100.....	130.....	160.....
Eleven dollars.....	27.....	55.....	82.....	110.....	145.....	175.....
Twelve dollars.....	30.....	60.....	90.....	120.....	155.....	190.....
Thirteen dollars.....	32.....	65.....	97.....	130.....	165.....	205.....
Fourteen dollars.....	35.....	70.....	105.....	140.....	175.....	220.....
Fifteen dollars.....	37.....	75.....	112.....	150.....	185.....	235.....

Factors About Sheep.

The weight of any animal at a certain age, will, of course, depend upon the manner in which it is fed and cared for. Supposing sheep to be well fed and sheltered, the following presents an average yield of flesh and wool at a certain age.

Breeds.	Bucks weigh.	Ewes weigh.	Age at maturity Years.	Annual yield of wool lb.
Cotswold.....	300.....	200.....	2.....	14.....
Lincoln.....	300.....	200.....	2.....	11.....
Leicester.....	250.....	150.....	2½.....	8.....
Merino, American.....	150.....	100.....	2.....	9.....
Merino, Spanish.....	125.....	110.....	2.....	6.....
Southdown.....	200.....	140.....	2.....	6.....
Shropshire.....	200.....	140.....	2.....	6.....
Common "Scrub".....	120.....	90.....	3.....	4.....

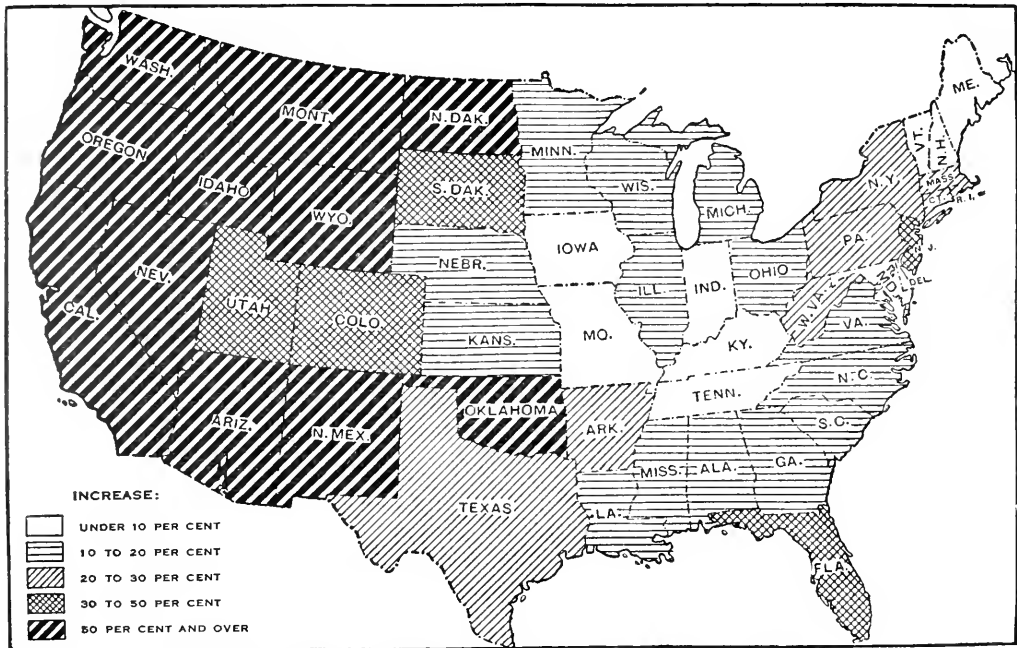
Weight of Horses.

Breeds.	Stallions.	geldings and Mares.	Age when matured.
Cleveland Bay.....	1,400.....	1,300.....	6.....
Clydesdale.....	1,900.....	1,700.....	4½.....
English draft.....	1,800.....	1,650.....	6.....
Hambletonian.....	1,150.....	1,100.....	6.....
Manbrino.....	1,200.....	1,150.....	5.....
Morgan.....	950.....	900.....	5.....
Percheron-Norman.....	1,750.....	1,550.....	4.....
Pony-Canadian.....	950.....	900.....	4.....
Pony-Mustang.....	500.....	450.....	3.....
Pony-Shetland.....	300.....	250.....	3.....
"Scrub," or Native.....	1,000.....	950.....	4½.....
Thoroughbred.....	1,150.....	1,000.....	2.....
Ass.....	700.....	600.....	6.....
Mule.....	1,000.....	900.....	5.....

Quantity of Seed Required to Sow or Plant an Acre.

Kind of Seed.	Quantity.	Kind of Seed.	Quantity.	Kind of Seed.	Quantity.
Asparagus in 12-inch drills.....	16 qts	Egg plant, plants 3 by 2 feet.....	4 oz	Pumpkin, in hills 8 by 8 feet.....	2 qts
Asparagus plants, 4 by 1½ feet.....	8,000	Endive, in drills 2½ feet.....	3 lbs	Parsley, in drills 2 feet.....	4 lbs
Barley.....	2½ bu	Flax, broadcast.....	3.....	Peas, in drills, short varieties.....	2 bu
Beans, bush, in drills 2½ feet.....	1½ bu	Grass, timothy with clover.....	6 qts	Peas, in drills, tall varieties.....	1 to 1½ bu
Beans, pole, Lima, 4 by 4 feet.....	20 qts	Grass, timothy without clover.....	10 qts	Peas, broadcast.....	3 bu
Beans, Carolina, prolific, etc., 4 by 3.....	10 qts	Grass, orchard.....	25 qts	Potatoes.....	8 bu
Beets and mangold, drills, 2½ feet.....	9 lbs	Grass, red top or herds.....	20 qts	Radish, in drills 2 feet.....	10 lbs
Broom corn in drills.....	12 bu	Grass, blue.....	28 qts	Rye, broadcast.....	1½ bu
Cabbage, outside, for transplanting.....	12 oz	Grass, rye.....	20 qts	Rye, drilled.....	1½ bu
Cabbage, sown in frames.....	4 oz	Grass, millet.....	32 qts	Salsify, in drills 2½ feet.....	10 bu
Carrot in drills, 2½ feet.....	4 lbs	Hemp, broadcast.....	½ bu	Spinach, broadcast.....	20 lbs
Celery, seed.....	8 oz	Kale, German green.....	3 lbs	Squash, bush, in hills 4 by 4 feet.....	3 bu
Celery, plant, 4 by ½ feet.....	25,000	Lettuce, in rows 2½ feet.....	2 bu	Squash, running, 8 by 8 feet.....	2 lbs
Clover, white Dutch.....	13 lbs	Leek.....	4 lbs	Sorghum.....	4 qts
Clover, Lucerne.....	10 lbs	Lawn grass.....	35 lbs	Turnips, in drills 2 feet.....	3 bu
Clover, Alsike.....	6 lbs	Melons, water, in hills 8 by 8 feet.....	3 lbs	Turnips, broadcast.....	3 bu
Clover, large red with timothy.....	12 lbs	Melons, citrons, in hills 4 by 4 feet.....	3 lbs	Tomatoes, in frames.....	3 oz
Clover, large red without timothy.....	16 lbs	Oats.....	2 bu	Tomatoes, seed in hills 3 by 1 feet.....	4 oz
Corn, sugar.....	10 qts	Okra, in drills 2½ by ½ feet.....	20 lbs	Tomatoes, plants.....	3,000
Corn, field.....	8 qts	Onion, in beds for sets.....	50 lbs	Wheat, in drills.....	1½ bu
Corn, salad, drill 10 inches.....	25 lbs	Onion, in rows for large bulbs.....	7 lbs	Wheat, broadcast.....	2 bu
Cucumber, in hills.....	3 qts	Parsnip, in drills 2½ feet.....	5 lbs		
Cucumber, in drills.....	4 qts	Pepper, plants, 2½ by 1 foot.....	17,500		

Government Map, Showing Percentage Increase of Population—1900 to 1910



POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE BY STATES, 1910, 1900 AND 1890

State.	Population Per Square Mile.	1910.	1900.	1890.
Continental United States	30.9	25.6	21.2	
Rhode Island	508.5	400.7	323.8	
Massachusetts	418.8	349.0	278.5	
New Jersey	337.7	250.7	192.3	
Connecticut	231.3	188.5	154.8	
New York	191.2	152.5	126.0	
Pennsylvania	171.0	140.6	117.3	
Maryland	130.3	119.5	104.9	
Ohio	117.0	102.1	90.1	
Delaware	103.0	94.0	85.8	
Illinois	100.7	86.1	68.5	
Indiana	75.3	70.1	61.1	
Kentucky	57.0	53.4	46.3	
Tennessee	52.4	48.5	42.4	
Virginia	51.2	46.1	41.1	
West Virginia	59.8	40.0	31.8	
South Carolina	49.7	44.0	37.8	
Michigan	48.9	42.1	36.4	
Missouri	47.9	45.2	39.0	
New Hampshire	47.7	45.6	41.7	
North Carolina	45.3	38.9	33.2	
Georgia	44.4	37.7	31.3	
Wisconsin	42.2	37.4	30.7	
Alabama	41.7	35.7	29.5	
Iowa	40.0	40.2	34.4	

State.	Population Per Square Mile.	1910.	1900.	1890.
Vermont	34.0	37.7	36.4	
Mississippi	38.8	33.5	27.8	
Louisiana	36.5	30.4	24.6	
Arkansas	30.0	25.0	21.5	
Minnesota	25.7	21.7	16.2	
Maine	24.8	23.2	22.1	
Oklahoma	23.9	11.4	3.7	
Kansas	20.7	18.0	17.5	
Washington	17.1	7.8	5.3	
Nebraska	15.5	13.9	13.8	
California	15.2	13.7	7.8	
Texas	14.8	11.6	8.5	
Florida	13.7	9.6	7.1	
North Dakota	8.2	4.6	2.7	
Colorado	7.7	5.2	4.0	
South Dakota	7.6	5.2	4.5	
Oregon	7.0	4.3	3.3	
Utah	4.5	3.4	2.6	
Idaho	3.9	1.9	1.1	
New Mexico	2.7	1.6	1.3	
Montana	2.6	1.7	1.0	
Arizona	1.8	1.1	0.8	
Wyoming	1.5	1.0	0.6	
Nevada	0.7	0.4	0.4	
District of Columbia	5,517.8	4,645.3	3,839.9	

Population of the United States, 1910.

The Thirteenth Census of the United States was taken by the Bureau of the Census as of April 15, 1910. The total area enumerated includes continental United States, the territories of Alaska and Hawaii, and Porto Rico. The enumeration also includes persons stationed abroad in the military and naval service of the government, who were specially enumerated through the co-operation of the War and Navy Departments.

United States, 1910.

Herewith is complete population statement for the area enumerated in 1910, distinguishing continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and military and naval. The last four classes are grouped together under the head of "Noncontiguous territory." The corresponding figures of the Twelfth Census of 1900 are also given for purposes of comparison.

Population of the United States—Total Area of Enumeration, Continental United States, and Noncontiguous Territory: 1910 and 1900.

	1910.	1900.
The United States (total area of enumeration)	93,402,151	77,256,639
Continental United States	91,972,296	75,994,575
Noncontiguous territory	1,429,855	1,262,065
Alaska	61,356	63,592
Hawaii	191,909	154,001
Porto Rico	1,118,012	953,243
Persons in military and naval service stationed abroad	55,608	91,219
a—Includes 953,243 persons enumerated in Porto Rico in 1899.		

b—According to the census of Porto Rico taken in 1899 under the direction of the War Department. The rate of increase from 1900 to 1910 was 20.9 per cent for the total area of enumeration and 21 per cent for continental United States. It will be noted that Table I does not cover other possessions of the United States than the ones mentioned. Including the population of Philippine Islands as enumerated by the census of 1903 under the direction of the War Department, 7,635,426, and adding estimates for the islands of Guam and Samoa and the Canal Zone, the total population of the United States and possessions is about 101,100,000.

The United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean



Map of the States and Territories. When States Were Settled, Areas, Capitals, Etc., Up to Date, 1912.

Stars on Map Indicate Location of State Capitals.

States and Territories.	Year Settled.	Admitted to the Union.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population, 1910.	No. to Sq. Mile.	Capital of the State.	Population of the Capital.	Electoral Vote.	Governor, Term, Sal.	Legislature, Session Days Begins, Limit.
Alabama	1702.	1819.	52,250.	2,138,093.	41.7.	Montgomery	38,136.	12.	4.	\$5,000. Jan. . . \$50
Alaska	1801.	1868.	577,390.	64,356.	1.	Juneau	2,000.	4.	5,000.	Jan. . . \$60
Arizona	1549.	1863.	113,020.	204,534.	1.8.	Phoenix	11,142.	3.	4.	3,000. Jan. . . \$60
Arkansas	1685.	1836.	53,850.	1,574,449.	30.0.	Little Rock	45,941.	9.	3.	3,500. Jan. . . \$60
California	1769.	1850.	158,360.	2,377,549.	15.2.	Sacramento	44,696.	13.	4.	6,000. Jan. . . \$60
Colorado	1858.	1876.	103,925.	739,024.	7.7.	Denver	213,381.	6.	2.	5,000. Jan. . . \$90
Connecticut	1633.	1788.	4,990.	1,114,752.	221.3.	Hartford	98,915.	7.	2.	4,000. Jan. . . \$None
Delaware	1627.	1787.	2,050.	202,322.	103.0.	Dover	3,270.	3.	4.	2,000. Jan. . . \$None
Dist. Columbia	1634.	1790.	70.	331,069.	5,517.8.	Washington	331,069.	3.	3.	5,000. Apr. . . \$60
Florida	1565.	1845.	58,680.	752,615.	13.7.	Tallahassee	5,018.	6.	4.	5,000. Apr. . . \$60
Georgia	1733.	1788.	59,475.	2,609,121.	44.4.	Atlanta	154,839.	14.	2.	5,000. Nov. . . \$50
Guam Colony	1898.	1898.	150.	11,378.		Agana				
Hawaii	1900.	1900.	6,740.	191,909.	23.9.	Honolulu	39,306.	4.	5,000.	Feb. . . \$60
Idaho	1811.	1890.	84,800.	325,594.	3.9.	Boise City	17,358.	4.	2.	5,000. Dec. . . \$60
Illinois	1720.	1818.	56,650.	5,638,591.	100.7.	Springfield	51,678.	29.	4.	12,000. Jan. . . \$None
Indiana	1730.	1816.	33,350.	2,760,876.	75.3.	Indianapolis	233,650.	15.	4.	8,000. Jan. . . \$60
Iowa	1788.	1845.	56,925.	2,241,771.	40.0.	Des Moines	86,368.	13.	2.	6,500. Jan. . . \$None
Kansas	1831.	1861.	82,080.	1,090,949.	20.7.	Topeka	43,684.	10.	2.	5,000. Jan. . . \$40
Kentucky	1765.	1792.	40,400.	2,289,905.	57.0.	Frankfort	10,465.	13.	4.	6,500. Dec. . . \$60
Louisiana	1690.	1812.	48,720.	1,656,388.	36.5.	Baton Rouge	14,897.	10.	4.	5,000. May . . \$60
Maine	1629.	1820.	33,040.	742,571.	24.8.	Augusta	13,211.	6.	2.	3,000. Jan. . . \$None
Maryland	1634.	1788.	12,210.	2,955,346.	130.3.	Annapolis	8,669.	13.	4.	4,500. Jan. . . \$90
Massachusetts	1620.	1788.	8,315.	3,366,416.	418.8.	Boston	670,587.	18.	4.	8,000. Jan. . . \$None
Michigan	1670.	1837.	58,915.	2,810,173.	48.9.	Lansing	31,229.	15.	2.	4,000. Jan. . . \$None
Minnesota	1805.	1858.	83,365.	2,075,708.	25.7.	St. Paul	214,741.	12.	2.	7,500. Jan. . . \$90
Mississippi	1716.	1817.	46,810.	1,797,114.	38.8.	Jackson	21,262.	10.	4.	4,500. Jan. . . \$60
Missouri	1764.	1821.	69,415.	3,293,325.	47.9.	Jefferson City	11,856.	18.	1.	5,000. Jan. . . \$70
Montana	1802.	1889.	146,080.	376,653.	2.6.	Helena	12,515.	4.	4.	5,000. Jan. . . \$60
Nebraska	1847.	1867.	77,510.	1,192,214.	15.5.	Lincoln	43,973.	8.	2.	2,500. Jan. . . \$60
Nevada	1859.	1864.	110,700.	81,875.	7.	Carson City	2,466.	3.	4.	4,000. Jan. . . \$60
New Hampshire	1623.	1788.	9,305.	430,752.	47.7.	Concord	21,497.	4.	2.	2,000. Jan. . . \$None
New Jersey	1620.	1787.	7,815.	2,327,167.	337.7.	Trenton	39,815.	14.	3.	10,000. Jan. . . \$None
New Mexico	1537.	1850.	122,580.	327,301.	2.7.	Santa Fe	5,972.	3.	4.	3,000. Jan. . . \$60
New York	1614.	1788.	49,170.	9,113,614.	191.2.	Albany	100,253.	15.	2.	10,000. Jan. . . \$None
North Carolina	1650.	1785.	52,250.	2,206,287.	45.3.	Raleigh	19,218.	12.	4.	4,000. Jan. . . \$60
North Dakota	1780.	1889.	70,735.	577,056.	8.2.	Bismarck	5,443.	3.	2.	3,000. Jan. . . \$60
Ohio	1788.	1802.	41,060.	4,677,121.	117.0.	Columbus	181,511.	21.	2.	10,000. Jan. . . \$None
Oklahoma	1889.	1907.	70,430.	1,657,155.	23.9.	Guthrie	11,654.	10.	1.	4,500. Jan. . . \$60
Oregon	1810.	1859.	96,020.	672,765.	7.0.	Salem	4,258.	5.	4.	5,000. Jan. . . \$40
Pennsylvania	1682.	1787.	45,215.	7,665,111.	171.0.	Harrisburg	64,186.	38.	4.	10,000. Jan. . . \$None
Philippines	1570.	1898.	114,000.	7,635,426.		Manila	219,928.			15,000. Jan. . . \$60
Porto Rico	1510.	1898.	3,600.	1,118,012.		San Juan	32,018.			4,000. Apr. . . \$60
Rhode Island	1636.	1790.	1,250.	542,610.	508.5.	Providence	175,597.	5.	1.	3,000. Jan. . . \$None
South Carolina	1670.	1788.	30,570.	1,515,400.	49.7.	Columbia	21,108.	9.	2.	3,500. Nov. . . \$60
South Dakota	1856.	1889.	77,650.	583,888.	7.6.	Pierre	2,306.	3.	2.	3,000. Jan. . . \$60
Tennessee	1757.	1796.	42,050.	2,184,789.	52.4.	Nashville	80,815.	12.	2.	7,500. Jan. . . \$60
Texas	1686.	1845.	265,780.	3,896,942.	14.8.	Austin	29,890.	20.	2.	4,000. Jan. . . \$60
Utah	1847.	1896.	84,970.	373,351.	4.5.	Salt Lake City	53,531.	4.	4.	4,000. Jan. . . \$60
Vermont	1764.	1791.	9,555.	355,956.	39.0.	Montpelier	6,266.	4.	2.	2,500. Oct. . . \$None
Virginia	1607.	1788.	42,450.	2,061,612.	51.2.	Richmond	8,514.	12.	4.	5,000. Jan. . . \$60
Washington	1811.	1889.	69,180.	1,141,990.	17.1.	Olympia	3,863.	7.	1.	6,000. Jan. . . \$60
West Virginia	1862.	1862.	24,780.	1,221,119.	50.8.	Charleston	11,099.	8.	1.	5,000. Mar. . . \$15
Wisconsin	1669.	1848.	56,040.	2,323,860.	42.2.	Madison	24,301.	13.	2.	5,000. Jan. . . \$None
Wyoming	1858.	1890.	97,890.	145,965.	1.5.	Cheyenne	14,987.	3.	4.	4,000. Jan. . . \$40

101,055,723

*Biennially. †Annually. ‡Meet once in 4 years.

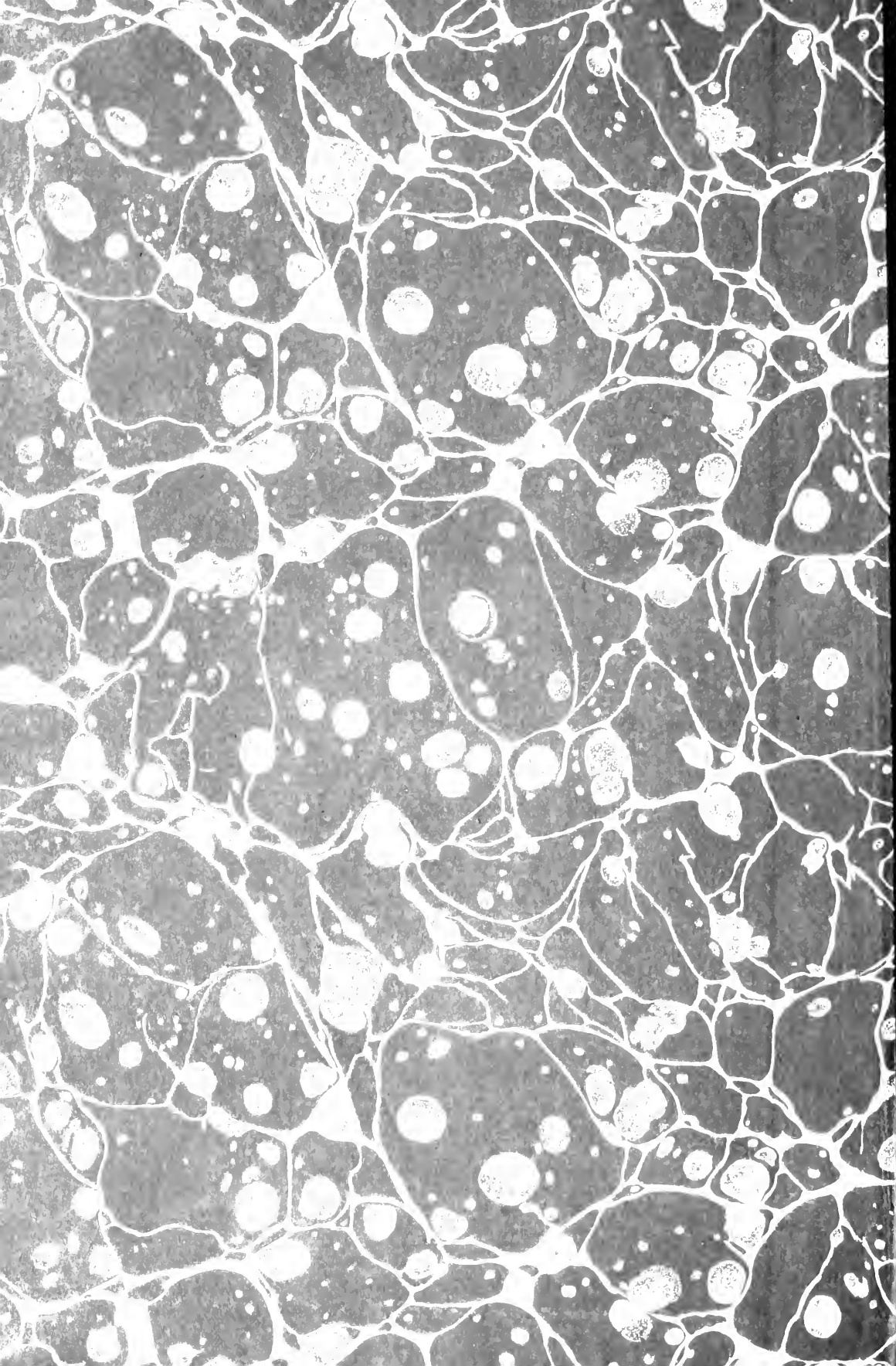
By Congressional apportionment made Aug. 3, 1911, the membership of the House of Representatives at Washington will be 435. Adding 2 votes for 2 senators from each state will make the total 531. By later enactment this apportionment is liable to be changed.

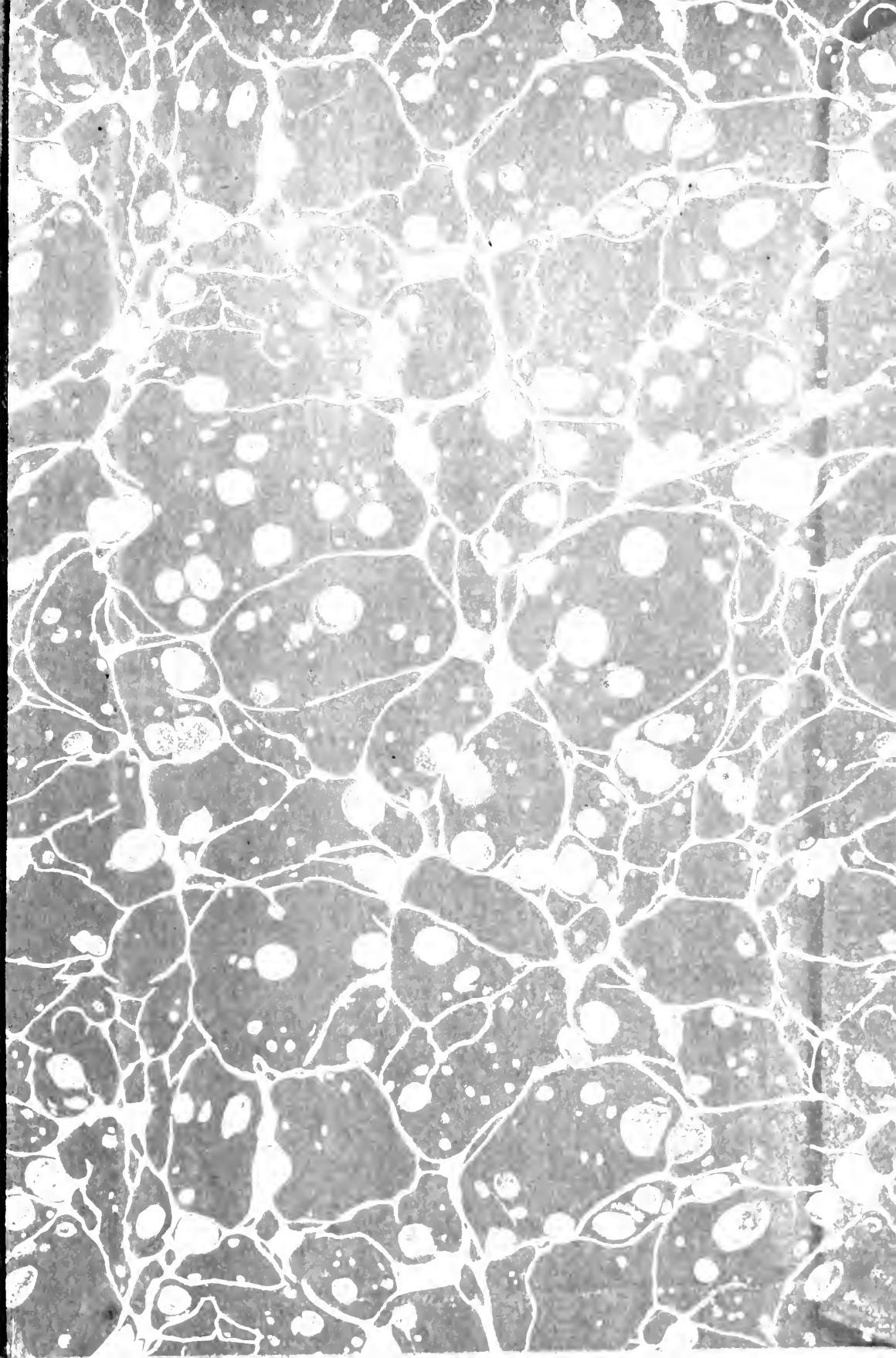
States and Territories. Forty-eight states. The population of the United States including all the territories is about 101,055,723. Oklahoma Territory and Indian Territory in 1907 became one state, named Oklahoma. Area of the states, 3,616,184 square miles.

Length and Breadth. The greatest length of the territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, occupied by the United States, on the parallel of 42°, is 2,768 miles; and its greatest breadth, from Point Isabel, Tex., to the northern boundary of North Dakota, is 1,650 miles. The Mexican boundary line is 1,500 miles in length. The boundary line separating the United States from the British possessions is about 3,100 miles long.

The star in the upper northwest corner of Wyoming indicates the location of Yellowstone Park.

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